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HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

RECORD

OF

Black Hawk County, Iowa.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF THE PIONEERS AND MEN OF MARK IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A COMPLETE HISTORY OF BLACK HAWK COUNTY, AND ITS CITIES AND VILLAGES.

THE INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
113 ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO.
1886.

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PREFATORY.

IN placing this volume before their patrons, the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism, and that the BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF BLACK HAWK COUNTY will be received and perused with pleasure by all. This is not merely a local work, but one which in some measure is interesting to every true citizen of the United States. The Nation justly is proud of its rulers, and their protraits and biographies will prove of interest in every American home. A State looks with pride over its development and growth from a barren tract to its present position among its sisters, and is interested in knowing something of the men who have stood at the head of its affairs; and in like manner the citizens of a county are interested in hearing and reading of those who have labored to make their county and its cities what they are to-day. Thus we have endeavored to meet all these desires and have prepared this volume. It may contain some errors, as perfection is not attainable in this world, but we trust they are so trivial that they will be overshadowed by the many entertaining and instructive points that are free from error. In some instances we have noticed that members of the same family differ in the spelling of the name, and also in the dates of certain events. In these cases we have tried to "follow copy," not knowing which was correct. Thus it will be seen that if members of the same family differ, members of a community also will not agree in relating the same circumstance, and the historian is often at a loss to know which statement to record. We have tried to prove all things and to give to our readers those items which are of interest in as reliable a form as is possible.

We are glad to be able to give to the citizens of Black Hawk County this RECORD, and feel sure that as the years go by it will grow in interest and value, giving the rising generation an account of the lives and adventures of their forefathers—the pioneers, who labored to make the homes they now enjoy. Many of these, were it not for works of this kind, would soon be forgotten, and the part they took in the early days would in many cases be ascribed to others; but in after years, when the historian is gathering data he will examine and cull from this RECORD the items with which to prepare a memorial of the early settlers of Black Hawk County.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, *July*, 1886.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington..... 9
John Adams..... 14
Thomas Jefferson..... 20
James Madison..... 26
James Monroe..... 32
John Quincy Adams..... 38
Andrew Jackson..... 47
Martin Van Buren..... 52
William Henry Harrison..... 56
John Tyler..... 60
James K. Polk..... 64
Zachary Taylor..... 68
Millard Fillmore..... 72
Franklin Pierce..... 76
James Buchanan..... 80
Abraham Lincoln..... 84
Andrew Johnson..... 93
Ulysses S. Grant..... 96
Rutherford B. Hayes..... 102
James A. Garfield..... 109
Chester A. Arthur..... 113
Grover Cleveland..... 117

HISTORY OF IOWA.

Aboriginal..... 123
Caucasian..... 124
Indian Treaties..... 127
Early Settlers..... 131
Pioneer Life..... 133
Louisiana Territory..... 137
Iowa Territory..... 139
State Organization and Subsequent History..... 141
Patriotism..... 146
Iowa Since the War..... 151
State Institutions..... 151
Educational..... 154
Statistical..... 157
Physical Features..... 158
Geology..... 158
Climate..... 163
Census of Iowa..... 164
Territorial Officers..... 164
State Officers..... 165

GOVERNORS OF IOWA.

Robert Lucas..... 171
John Chambers..... 173
James Clarke..... 175
Ansel Briggs..... 179
Stephen Hempstead..... 183
James W. Grimes..... 187
Ralph P. Lowe..... 191
Samuel J. Kirkwood..... 195
William M. Stone..... 199
Samuel Merrill..... 203
Cyrus C. Carpenter..... 207
Joshua G. Newbold..... 211
John H. Gear..... 215
Buren R. Sherman..... 219
William Larrabee..... 223

HISTORY OF BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A.

Albert, J. P..... 306
Ashley, C. E..... 411
Ashley, H. M..... 425
Asquith, Charles..... 409
Aunger, Thomas..... 400

B.

Babcock, J. E..... 438
Bahr, Benjamin..... 322
Bailey, H. M..... 252
Baker, John..... 329
Baldwin, A. T..... 411

Baldwin, Warren.....409
Ball, John.....242
Bancroft, Joseph.....445
Bannister, A. G.....413
Barber, P. J.....282
Barclay, H. M.....403
Barker, John.....418
Barrett, J. E.....243
Bartlett, M. W.....241
Bateman, Marcus.....342
Bauler, William.....485
Beale, J. L.....304
Beaty, William.....326
Becker, C. D.....242
Becker, Henry.....484
Beebe, N. A.....466
Bender, D. A.....277
Bennett, C. F.....283
Bennett, James.....281
Bentz, I. E.....264
Berry, Samuel.....421
Bingham, A. F.....478
Birdsall, G. B.....423
Bisbee, S. A.....236
Bitterly, Simon.....434
Blake, Thomas.....412
Boehmler, G. H.....309
Bowden, J. J.....352
Bowen, S C.....371
Bown, William.....480
Bozarth, Clinton.....288
Bradfield, Carey.....473
Bradfield, W. R.....453
Brandhorst, C. F.....299
Brandhorst, C. H.....465
Braniger, William.....393
Braniger, W. A.....391
Brenizer, E. K.....319
Bridler, John.....475
Brooks, Thomas.....354
Brown, A. E.....454
Brown, A. H.....415
Brown, B. F.....330
Brown, H. R.....471
Brown, W. F.....240
Bruner, Joseph.....384
Bryant, N. C.....261
Bryant, W. A.....261
Bucher, H. W.....290
Bunton, Thomas.....468
Burgoon, Francis.....395
Burk, John.....404
Burnham, J. C.....435
Burnham, Mark.....416
Burr, Hudson.....478
Byers, William.....462

C.

Cain, Samuel.....350
Call, John.....291
Camp, Edward.....298
Campbell, Duncan.....455
Campbell, Robert.....437
Carnes, J. E.....302
Carpenter, F. A.....303
Carpenter, T. B.....319
Carr, J. I.....382
Cascaden, Thomas.....235
Casteel, Perry.....259
Choate, N. B.....254
Churchill, J. P.....239
Churchill, Randal.....234
Clark, A. D.....456
Clark, Andrew.....429
Clark, Lewis.....478
Clark, R. H.....335
Clark, William.....480
Cleveland, H. W.....332
Clos, Adam.....373
Clough, W. C.....246
Colburn, A. P.....315
Cole, Jacob.....395
Cook, D. C.....436
Cooper, Jesse.....459
Cooper, S. P.....408
Cotton, A. J.....290
Cotton, Frank.....479
Cotton, John.....283
Cottrell, Amasa.....444
Couch, C. F.....234
Croty, S. R.....460
Crouse, D. W.....244
Culver, Byron.....250

D.

Darling, J. B.....331
Dean, C. L.....479
Deeming, George.....489
Deeming, William.....244
Denny, Thurman.....416
Dewey, J. D.....369
DeWitt, H. H.....285
Dickey, A. R.....333
Dilger, Adam.....275
Dobson, John.....309
Dobson, Thomas.....293
Doxey, T. B.....307
Dreese, Henry.....481
Du Foe, N. H.....419

E.

Eberhart, G. E.....434
Edgington, J. T.....286
Edgington, W. W.....267

Edwards, A. J.....239
Edwards, J. B.....308
Edwards, Thomas.....433
Eighmey, C. W.....424
Eighmey, H. B.....385
Eighmey, Orson.....454
Eighmey, P. P.....456
Eiler, George.....487
Ellis, D. G.....269
Elwell, T. H.....488
Emery, W. J.....402
Emmert, J. J.....451
Emmert, Solomon.....427
Esher, Christian.....447
Evans, J. O.....281

F.

Fabrick, J. A.....297
Fairbairn, W. O.....238
Fairbrother, Abiather.....303
Felmley, J. N.....331
Fenton, A. C.....352
Ferris, J. D.....355
Fields, C. J.....377
Fields, W. M.....377
Filkins, T. H.....404
Fish, D. H.....455
Fish, E. W.....334
Foote, D. W.....281
Ford, Curlis.....374
Ford, David.....365
Ford, H. D.....241
Ford, Reuben.....349
Foss, B. V.....408
Fox, D. B.....406
Fox, W. L.....440
French, E. J.....376
Frisby, E. P.....476

G.

Gardner, J. B.....323
Garner, Samuel.....306
Garrett, John.....360
Gay, J. L.....449
Gibbons, James.....346
Gibson, Joseph.....480
Gifford, A. B.....465
Gilbert, G. W.....238
Gilchrist, J. C.....257
Gilkey, I. D.....253
Good, Christian.....428
Graham, J. T.....401
Graham, W. R.....448
Grant, J. M.....473
Gray, Gregor.....484
Grossman, Gottlob.....429
Grundy, Alfred.....240

H.

Hagerman, J. L.....387
Hall, Arad.....361
Halley, J. S.....370
Halliday, William.....260
Hallman, Samuel.....428
Hammer, A. D.....283
Hanna, G. W.....284
Hardtman, John.....485
Harvey, Solomon.....448
Hathaway, T. P.....304
Hauger, J. S.....450
Hawver, L. M.....332
Hayzlett, G. W.....421
Hazel, H. L.....322
Heath, William.....424
Helfer, J. M.....251
Helm, Alonzo.....293
Helm, William.....323
Hemenway, H. C.....315
Henry, D. C.....446
Herman, John.....359
Hershiser, H. J.....394
Hetzler, John.....386
Higby, Newton.....294
Hill, Elam.....389
Hills, H. H.....356
Hitt, R. T.....462
Hollis, F. R.....237
Homer, H. P.....282
Horting, Charles.....484
Horton, William.....286
Howland, L. O.....457
Humphrey, T. J.....328
Humphreys, G. W.....364
Hunt, H. C.....245
Hunter, L. S.....467
Hurd, W. H.....487
Husman, Joseph.....472
Hutton, W. W.....276

I.

Ingalls, Naaman.....445
Irish, Elias.....327

J.

Janes, E. L.....333
Jay, Barton.....348
Johnson, Henry.....267
Jones, C. M.....443
Jones, H. E.....377
Jones, R. A.....443
Jordan, D. W.....301
Joyner, A. H.....381

K.

Kallenbach, Casper.....312
Kehe, John.....469
King, D. W.....387

King, Henry.....367
King, John.....414
Kleckner, Charles.....449
Klingaman, S. L.....354
Knapp, Alvin.....262
Kuhns, J. H.....280

L.

Landis, C. W.....356
Law, W. McK.....477
Lawson, G. D.....420
Leeper, Clemance.....254
Leeper, J. W.....442
Leland, George.....268
Leland, R. L.....433
Leversee, S. G.....477
Lewis, Lyman.....390
Lichty, Ephraim.....346
Loonan, Thomas.....265

M.

Markley, H. H.....468
Marston, Samuel.....250
Mayes, T. L.....423
McManus, T. P.....417
McNally, Peter.....470
McNally, R. H.....364
McQuilkin, R. J.....439
Mears, Wesley.....276
Merner, John.....353
Merwin, E. F.....301
Messinger, E. J.....324
Messinger, J. F.....457
Messinger, Z. T.....321
Meyer, Jacob.....472
Michaelson, John.....461
Miller, B. P.....482
Miller, Charles.....474
Miller, James.....367
Miller, Mathias.....406
Miller, O. F.....490
Miller, S. H.....245
Miller, William.....344
Mills, Jerome.....298
Miner, Geo. N.....359
Mixdorf, Frederick.....401
Moore, Andrew.....427
Moore, Andrew.....489
Moore, John.....396
Morgan, D. S.....399
Morgan, Jesse.....388
Morgan, Noah.....410
Mosher, Jeremiah.....294
Mueller, Jacob.....414
Murphy, J. H.....390
Murphy, Samuel.....292

N.

Neely, Frank.....274
Nemmers, J. P.....287
Newell, George.....289
Newell, James.....288
Newton, E. S.....436
Newton, M. L.....425
Norris, A. J.....469

O.

O'Brien, Rev. T. F.....489
O'Keeffe, Dennis.....305
O'Keeffe, P. M.....329
Oliver, Henry.....361
Oren, J. K.....420
Oren, Jesse.....336
Osborn, John.....415
Owen, Eli.....285
Owen, Henry.....362
Owens, M. T.....269
Owens, Samuel.....263

P.

Packard, S. H.....438
Page, F. L.....407
Palmer, John.....247
Palmer, Stephen.....376
Palmer, W. H.....248
Parrott, Hon. Matt.....231
Parsons, B. B.....279
Pashby, John.....289
Pashby, Thomas.....392
Pattee, John.....287
Patterson, Samuel.....476
Pettit, W. H.....305
Phifer, C. E.....481
Philpot, George.....470
Pierpont, J. W.....365
Pomeroy, A. L.....320
Pomeroy, J. T.....284
Porter, J. R.....279
Poyner, James.....300
Poyner, Thomas.....300
Prouty, Joel.....253

Q.

Quackenbush, Edward.....439

R.

Rambach, George.....394
Rarick, George.....316
Raymond, A. F.....429
Reed, I. M.....396
Reinhart, G. A.....260
Richards, W. O.....441
Robe, C. F.....327
Roberts, E. O.....472
Robinson, P. S.....392
Rodamar, B. J.....342
Rodenberger, Edwin.....419
Round, J. M.....278
Rownd, J. Q.....233
Rownd, S. H.....270
Ryan, Jeremiah.....363

S.

Saul, Elwood....400
Sawyer, Edmond....426
Schildmeier, Christian....426
Schmidt, J. G....407
Sedgwick, C. C....460
Sedgwick, J. E....460
Sergeant, Byron....370
Severance, E. W....440
Severance, George....436
Shane, T. J....343
Shaulis, Emanuel....482
Shaw, C. L....347
Shaw, S. D....348
Shoemaker, F. M....249
Smiley, Stuart....452
Smith, A. S....265
Smith, H. M....417
Smith, Samuel....403
Smith, S. L....385
Snyder, E. A....389
Sohner, Paul....351
Speicher, D. J....463
Stearns, G. J....275
Stears, Henry....345
Steimel, W. H....486
Stevens, W. H....251
Stewart, John....325
Stokes, W. S....353
Strayer, G. W....461
Streeter, Zimri....314
Sunderlin, M. V....405
Switzer, A. D....388
Switzer, J. D....471
Switzer, W. N....237

T.

Taylor, J. A....310
Tennyson, John....307
Thomas, P. H....371
Thomas, Valorious....485
Thompson, Joseph....450
Thompson, W. H....368
Thompson, Rev. W. P....372
Tobias, D. M....266
Todd, Thomas....268
Townsend, Edward....266
Tuthill, George....263

V.

Van Metre, Isaiah....299
Vaughan, James....383
Virden, James....483
Virden, Oscar....297
Vittum, Albert....453
Vroom, J. H....324

W.

Wagar, Hiram....320
Wagoner, S. A....368
Walker, William....464
Wallis, Nicholas....447
Walters, Henry....373
Walts, Marvin....422
Ward, G. F....458
Washburn, D. B....374
Washburn, J. H....382
Wasson, Jesse....430
Waterfield, William....312
Watton, Henry....349
Webster, A. T....393
Webster, Daniel....475
Weeks, James....402
Weisbard, Frederick....459
Wells, Rollin....426
West, J. S....375
Whitaker, R. A....378
White, B. F....360
Wilcox, R. H....488
Wiler, David....467
Williams, Mahlon....446
Wilson, G. I....321
Wilson, James....345
Wilson, John....314
Wilson, S. L....369
Wilson, Samuel....280
Withey, Elias....474
Wood, Enos....366
Wood, Philander....464
Woodley, A. W....351
Wyatt, Robert....343

GENERAL HISTORY.

Introductory....495
Early and Civil History....499
Political History....515
Crushing the Rebellion....530
The Press....544
Educational....550
Miscellaneous....559
Waterloo....565
Cedar Falls....596
La Porte City and Small Towns....610

ILLUSTRATIONS.

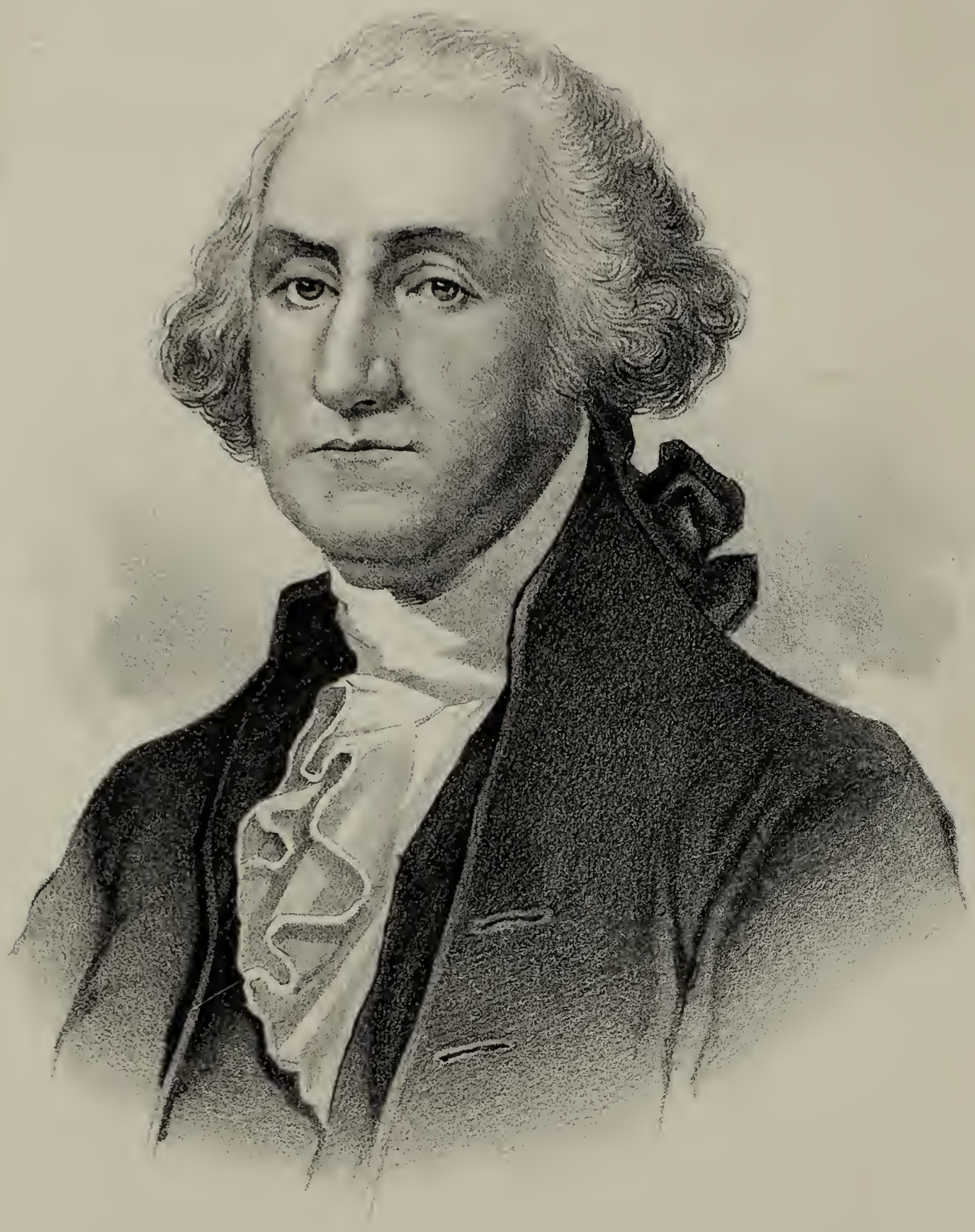
Gilchrist, J. C....256
Miner, George N....358
Morgan, D. S....398
Mosher, Jeremiah....295
Oren, Dr. Jesse....337
Parrott, Matt....330
Rarick, George....317
Rownd, S. H....271
Sells, Cato....611
State Normal School....557
Tobin, Prof. T....553
Wasson, Dr. Jesse....431
Whitaker, R. A....379

PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.





G° Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity ; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties, which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



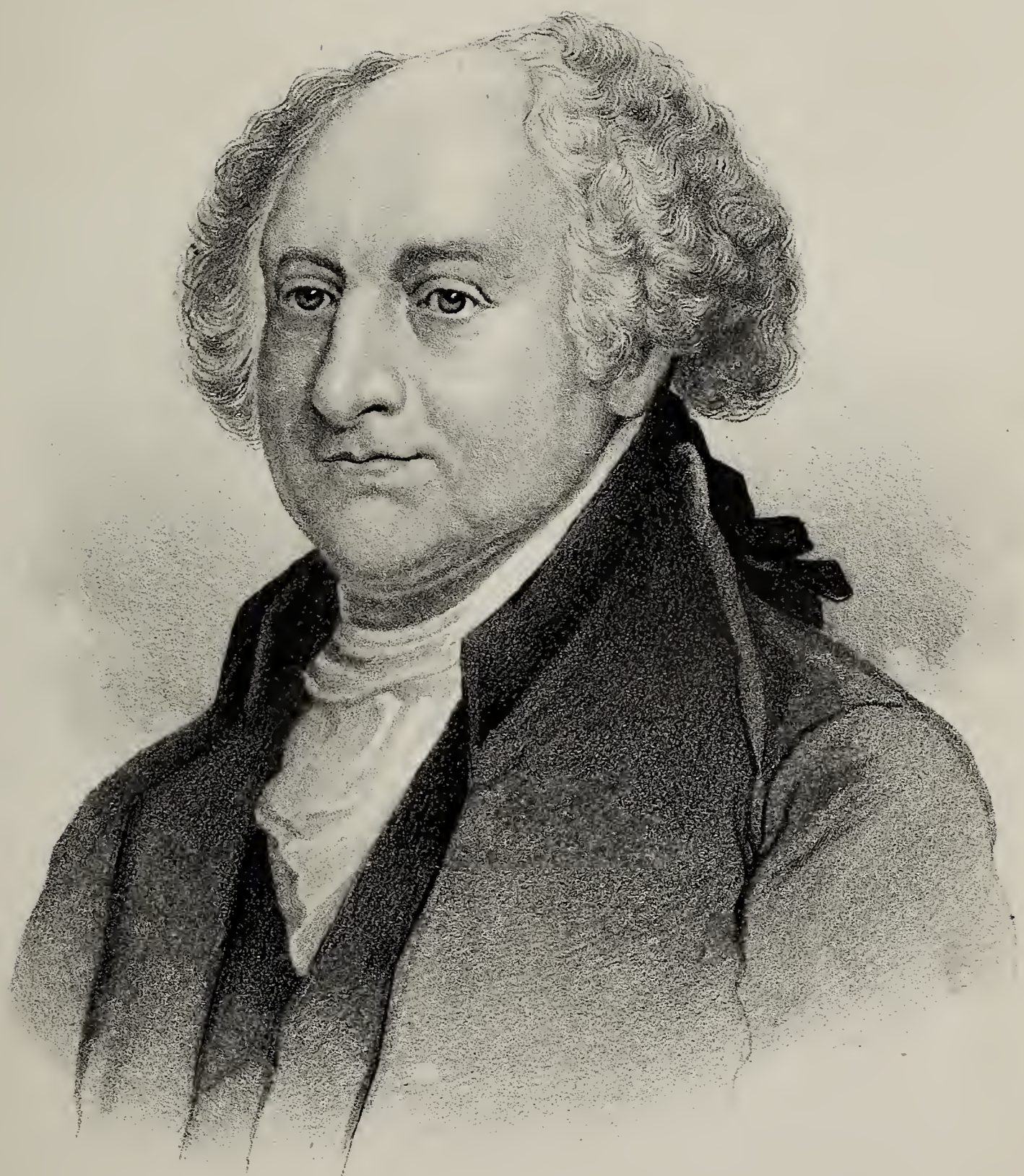
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

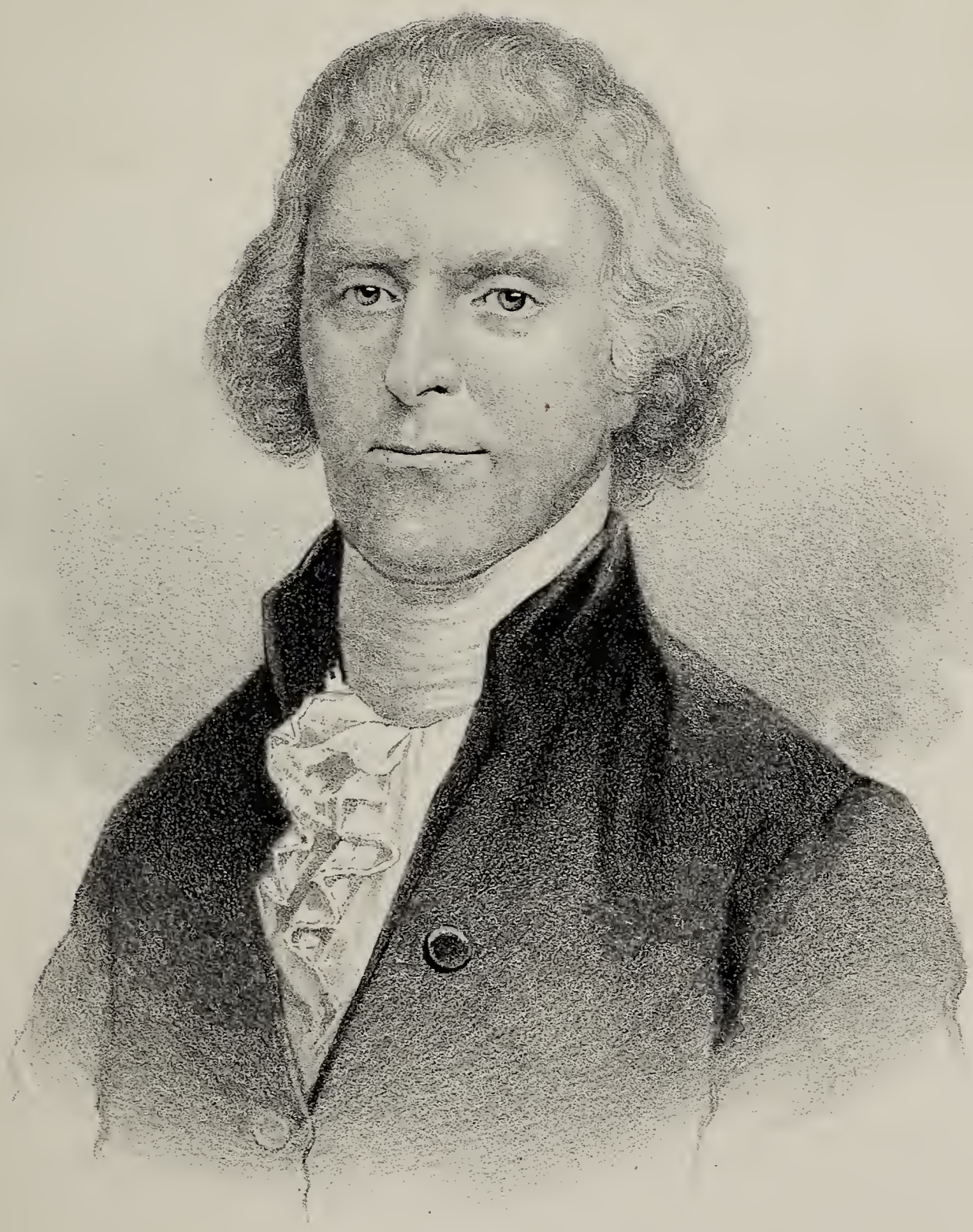
Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

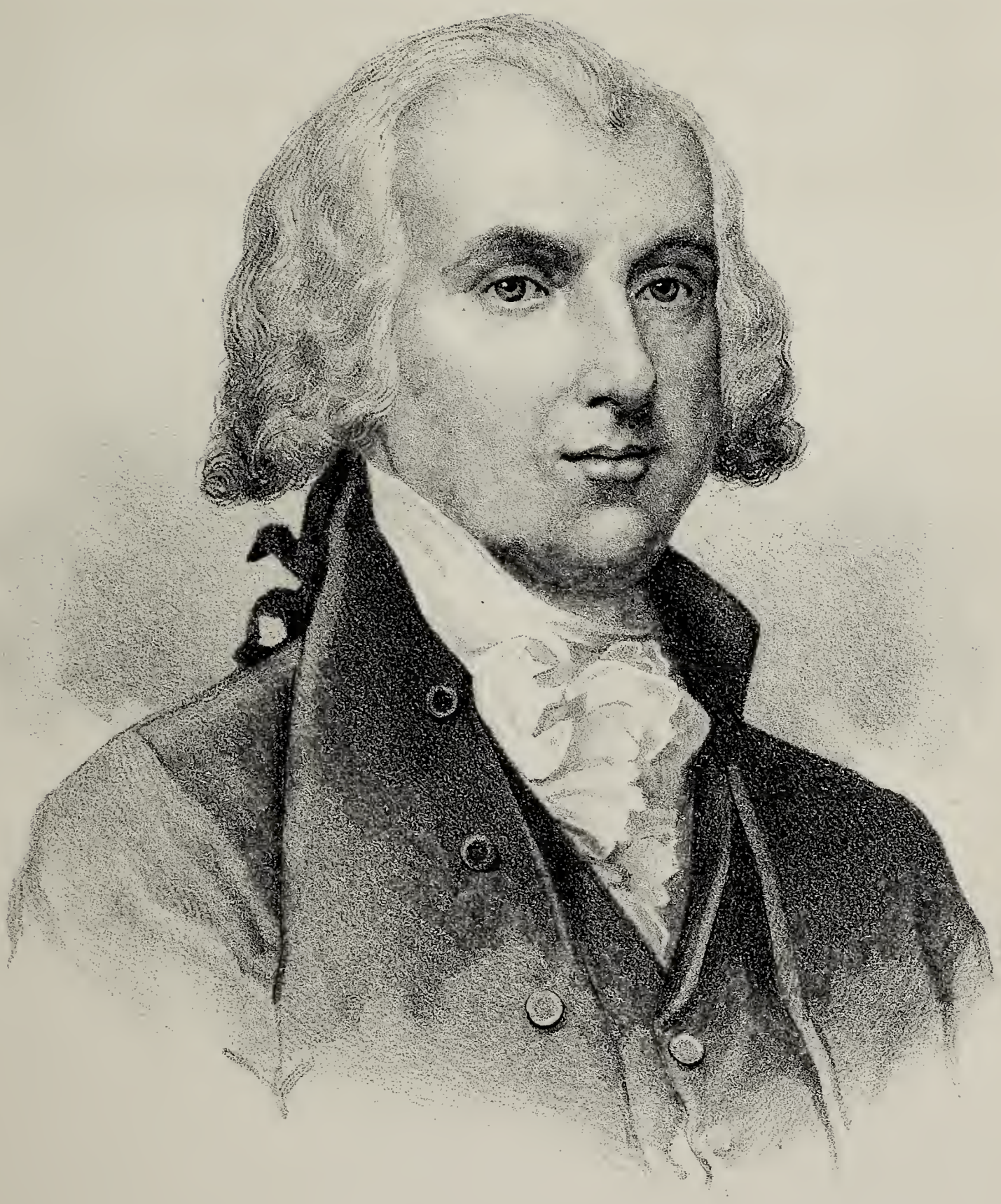
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with thatof the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

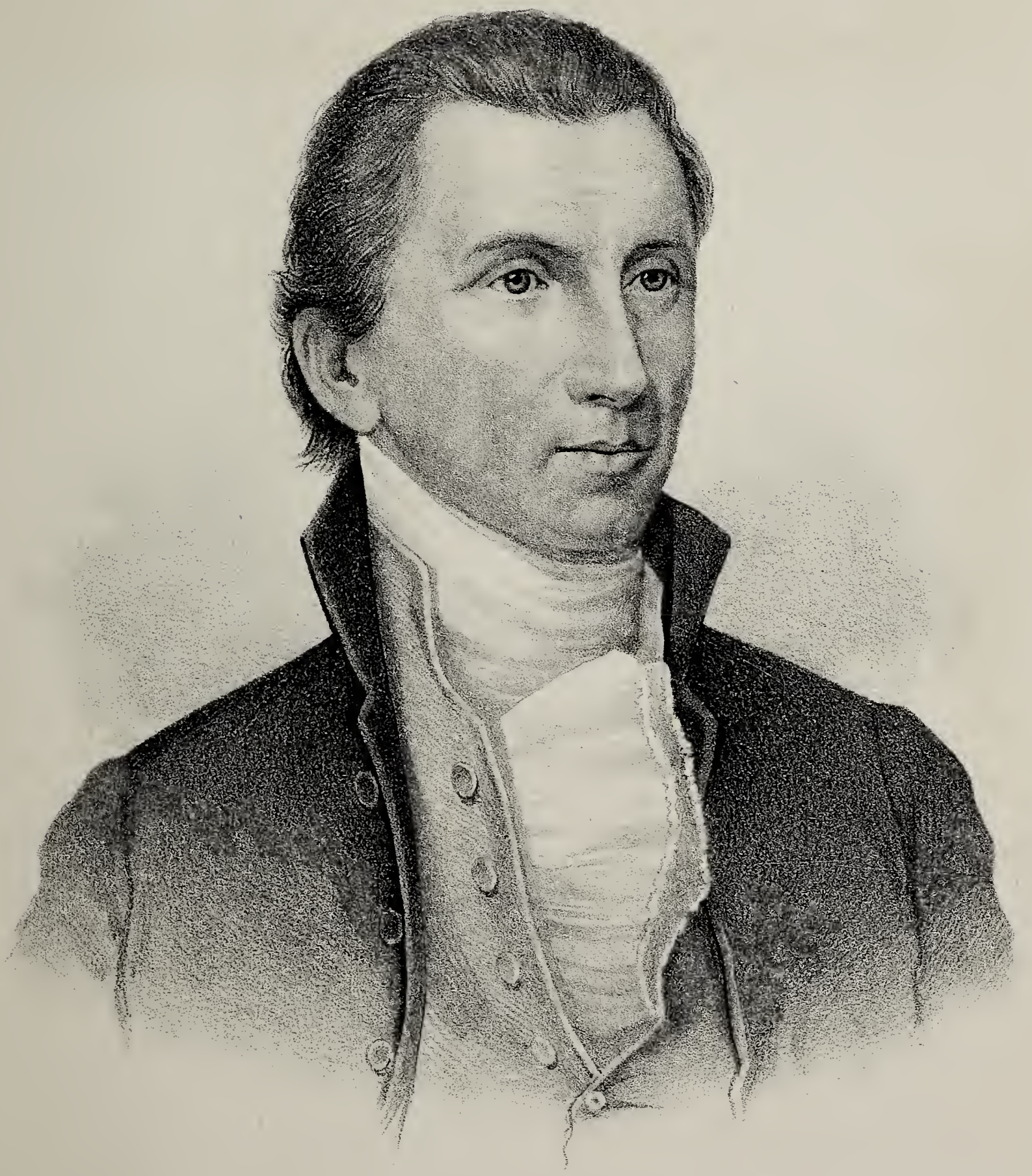
At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000.000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

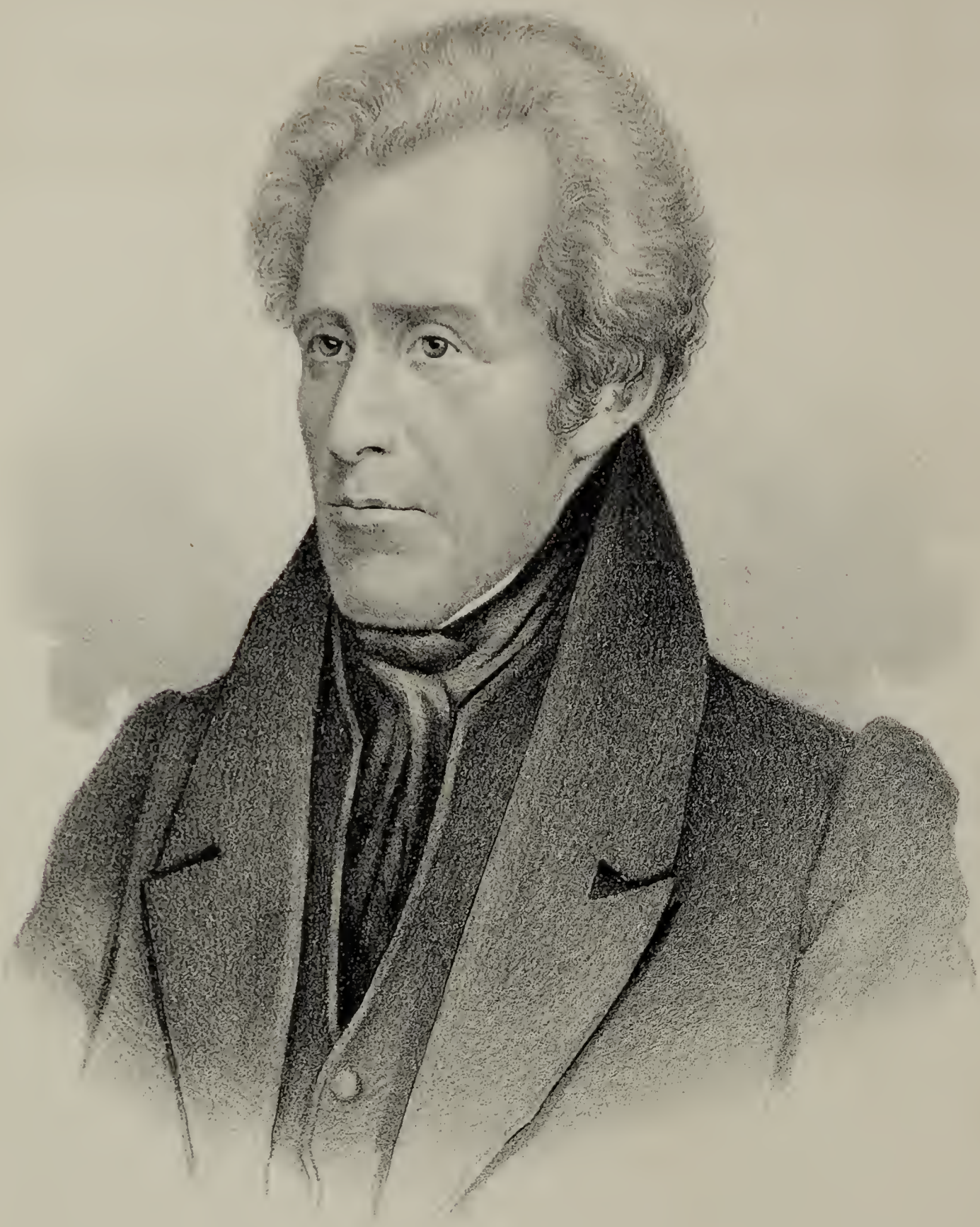
The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister——acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

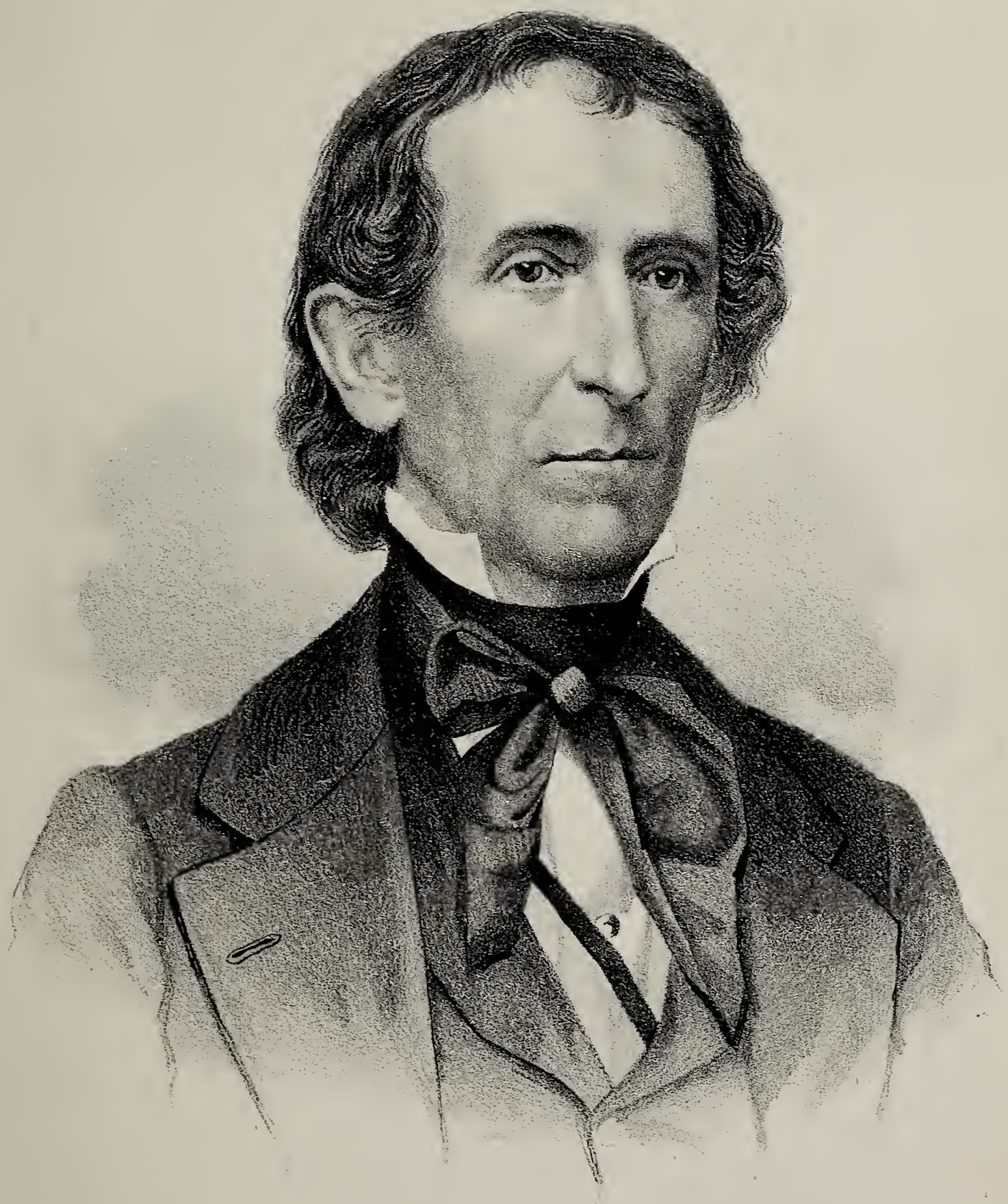
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James K. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources, and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

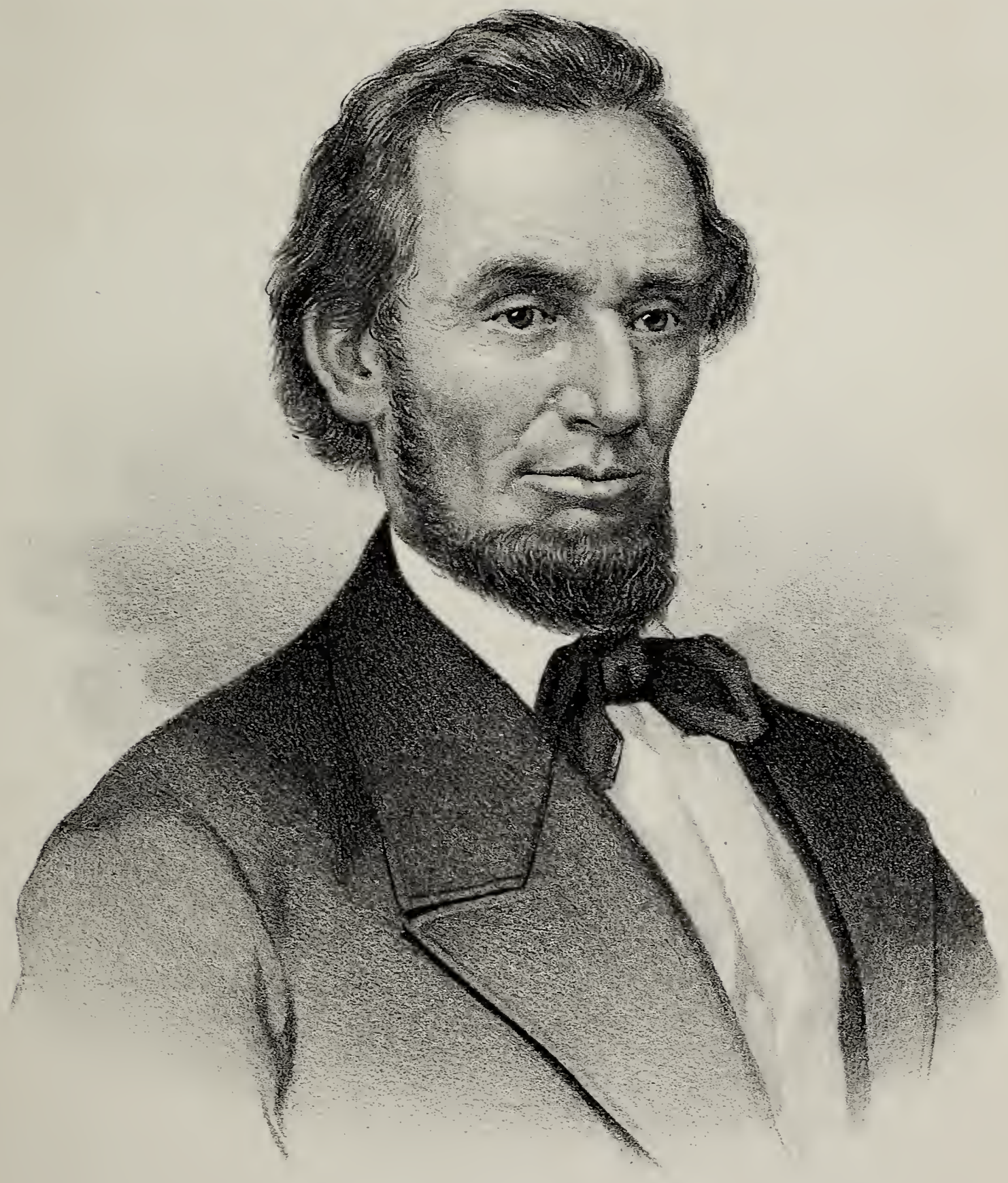
The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend, as ever

A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

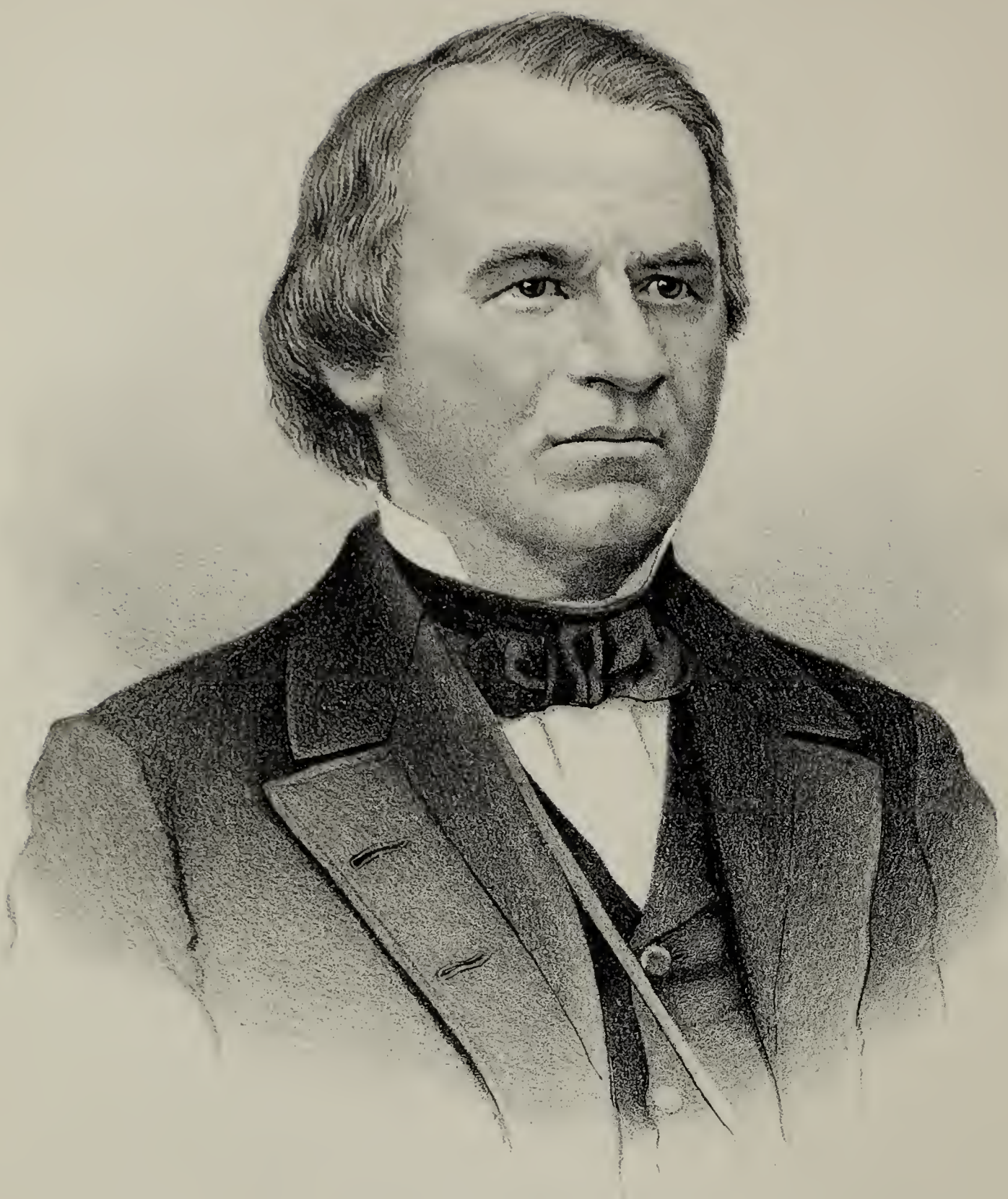
October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. Since his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1885, our good ex-President has continued in the practice of his chosen profession at New York City.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.



HISTORY OF IOWA.


UNIO

History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.

THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels between the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were doing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846–'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, buttercakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid himin "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarelly, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for $11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties — St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory" —carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

Ths first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa. But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention, was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to $250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. . The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856–'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen, —was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858–'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to $250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of $800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only $300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidental contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of



IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake, George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about $3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of $2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859–'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that $282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of $5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is $8,000, besides $128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of $258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost $88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and uly 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1, following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was $55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872–'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833–'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834–'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846–'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at $1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838	22,589	1859	638,775
1840	43,115	1860	674,913
1844	75,152	1863	701,732
1846	97,588	1865	750,699
1847	116,651	1867	902,040
1849	152,988	1869	1,040,819
1850	191,982	1870	1,191,727
1851	204,774	1873	1,251,333
1852	230,713	1875	1 366,000
1854	326,013	1880	1,624 463
1856	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol	$2,500,000	Institutions for the Insane	$1,149,000
State University	400,000	Orphans' Home	62,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm	300,000	Penitentiaries	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School	50,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	225,000	Reform School	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding $100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to $2,592,222, and the floating debt, $153,456; total, $2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of 43° 30′ to that of 40° 36′, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	Inoceramous Bed	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
		Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook Beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
		Galena Limestone	250
Lower Silurian	Trenton	Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the northwestern portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair		984	3,982	11,199
Adams		1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon		454	1,212	7,448
Benton	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk	135	8,244	21,706	23 913
Boone	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer		4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista		57	1,585	7,537
Butler		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun		147	1,602	5 595
Carroll		281	2,451	12,351
Cass		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar	3,941	12,949	19,731	18 937
Cerro Gordo		940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee		58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw		4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay		52	1,523	4,248
Clayton	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford		383	2,530	12,413
Dallas	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson		180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett		105	1,392	1,550
Fayette	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd		3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin		1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene		1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy		793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie		3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock		179	999	3,453
Hardin		5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison		3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard		3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt		332	2,596	6,341
Ida		43	226	4,382
Iowa	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk	4,822	13,271	19 434	21,259
Kossuth		416	3,351	6,179
Lee	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon			221	1,968
Madison	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska	5 989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion	5,482	16 813	24,436	25,111
Marshall	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills		4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona		832	3,654	9,055
Monroe	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien		8	715	4,155
Osceola				2,219
Page	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto		132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth		148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas		103	1,446	3,713
Polk	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold		2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac		246	1,411	8,774
Scott	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby		818	2,549	12,696
Sioux		10	570	5,426
Story		4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union		2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster		2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago		168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury		1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth		756	2,892	7,953
Wright		653	2,392	5,062
Total	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838–'41; John Chamber, 1841–'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839–'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841–'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843–'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840–'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843–'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839–'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838–'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–'40; M. Bainridge, 1840–'41; J. W. Parker, 1841–'42; John D. Elbert, 1842–'43; Thomas Cox,

1843–'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838–'39; Edward Johnson, 1839–'40; Thomas Cox, 1840–'31; Warner Lewis, 1841–'42; James M. Morgan, 1842–'43; James P. Carleton, 1843–'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845–'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors. — Ansel Briggs, 1846–'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850–'54: James W. Grimes, 1854–'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–'64; William M. Stone, 1864–'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868–'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877–'78; John H. Gear, 1878–'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882–'86; William Larrabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–'62; John R. Needham, 1862–'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–'68; John Scott, 1868–'70; M. M. Walden, 1870–'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872–'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874–'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882–'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846–'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–'50; George W. McCleary, 1850–'56; Elijah Sells, 1856–'63; James Wright, 1863–'67; Ed. Wright, 1867–'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873–'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879–'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846–'50; William Pattee, 1850–'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854–'55; John Pattee, 1855–'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–'65; John A. Elliott, 1865–'71; John Russell, 1871–'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875–'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882–'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885–'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846–'50; Israel Kister, 1850–'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852–'59; John W. Jones, 1859–'63; William H. Holmes, 1863–'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–'73; William Christy, 1873–'77; George W. Bemis, 1877–'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881–'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals. — David C. Cloud, 1853–'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860–'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865–'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866–'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867–'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872–'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877–'81; Smith McPherson, 1881–'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–'55; George W. McCleary, 1855–'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861–'77; John H. Looby, 1877–'78; W. L, Alexander, 1878–'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855–'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857–'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859–'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862–'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863–'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867–'71; Aaron Brown, 1871–'75; David Secor, 1875–'79; J. K. Powers, 1879–'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847–'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848–'54; James D. Eads, 1854–'57, Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–'58; Oran Faville, 1864–'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867–'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868–'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872–'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876–'82; John W. Akers, 1882–'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849–'51; William H. Merritt, 1851–'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853–'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855–'57; John Teesdale, 1857–'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861–'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869–'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871–'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873–'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879–'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855–'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858–'67; James S. Carter, 1867–'71; J. J. Smart, 1871–'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875–'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879–'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859–'63; Oran Faville, 1863–'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846–'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Maturn L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846–'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848–'50; George Temple, 1850–'52; James Grant, 1852–'54; Reuben Noble, 1854–'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856–'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857–'59; John Edwards, 1859–'61; Rush Clark, 1861–'63; Jacob Butler, 1863–'65; Ed. Wright, 1865–'67; John Russell, 1867–'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869–'71; James Wilson, 1871–'73; John H. Geer, 1873–'77; John Y. Stone, 1877–'79; Lore Alford, 1880–'81; G. R. Struble, 1882–'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847–'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848–'49; Joseph Williams, 1849–'55; George G. Wright, 1855–'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860–'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862–'64; George G. Wright, 1864–'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866–'68; John F. Dillon, 1868–'70; Chester C. Cole, 1870–'71; James G. Day, 1871–'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872–'74; W. E. Miller, 1874–'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876–'77; James G. Day, 1877–'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878–'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879–'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880–'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847–'54; George Greene, 1847–'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854–'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855–'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856–'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860–'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864–'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864–'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848–'55; George W. Jones, 1848–'59; James Harlan, 1855–'65; James W. Grimes, 1859–'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867–'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871–'77; William B. Allison, 1873–'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877–'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879–'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander · Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

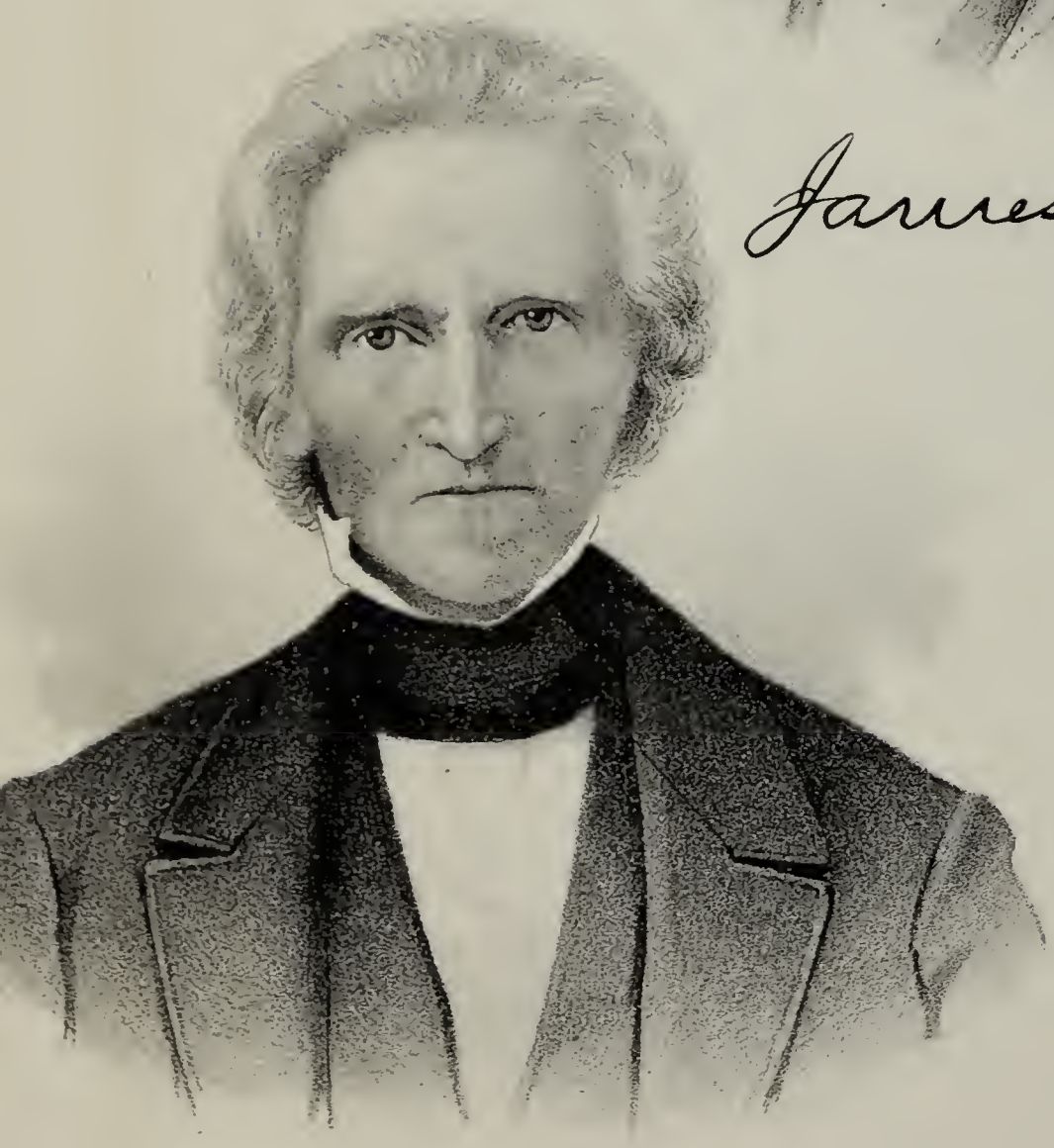
Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.

Governors of Iowa.

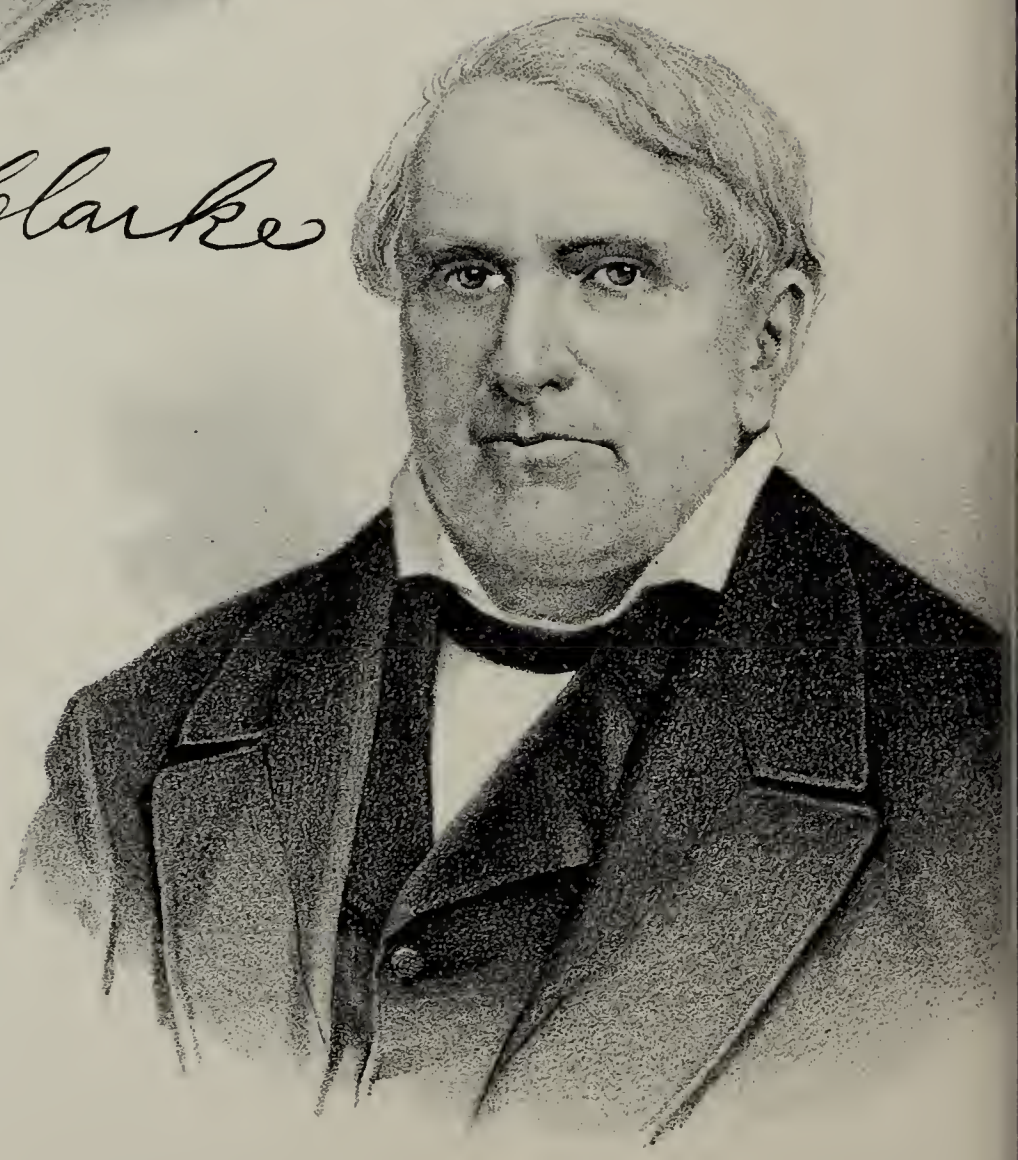

OUR
LIBERTIES
WE PRIZE
AND OUR
RIGHTS WE
WILL MAINTAIN



James Clarke



D. W. Lucas



L. Lee Chambers

ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susannah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter, who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797 he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.

JAMES CLARKE.

THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the Burlington *Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, atwhich Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington *Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Ansel V Briggs

ANSEL BRIGGS.

THE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education, improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

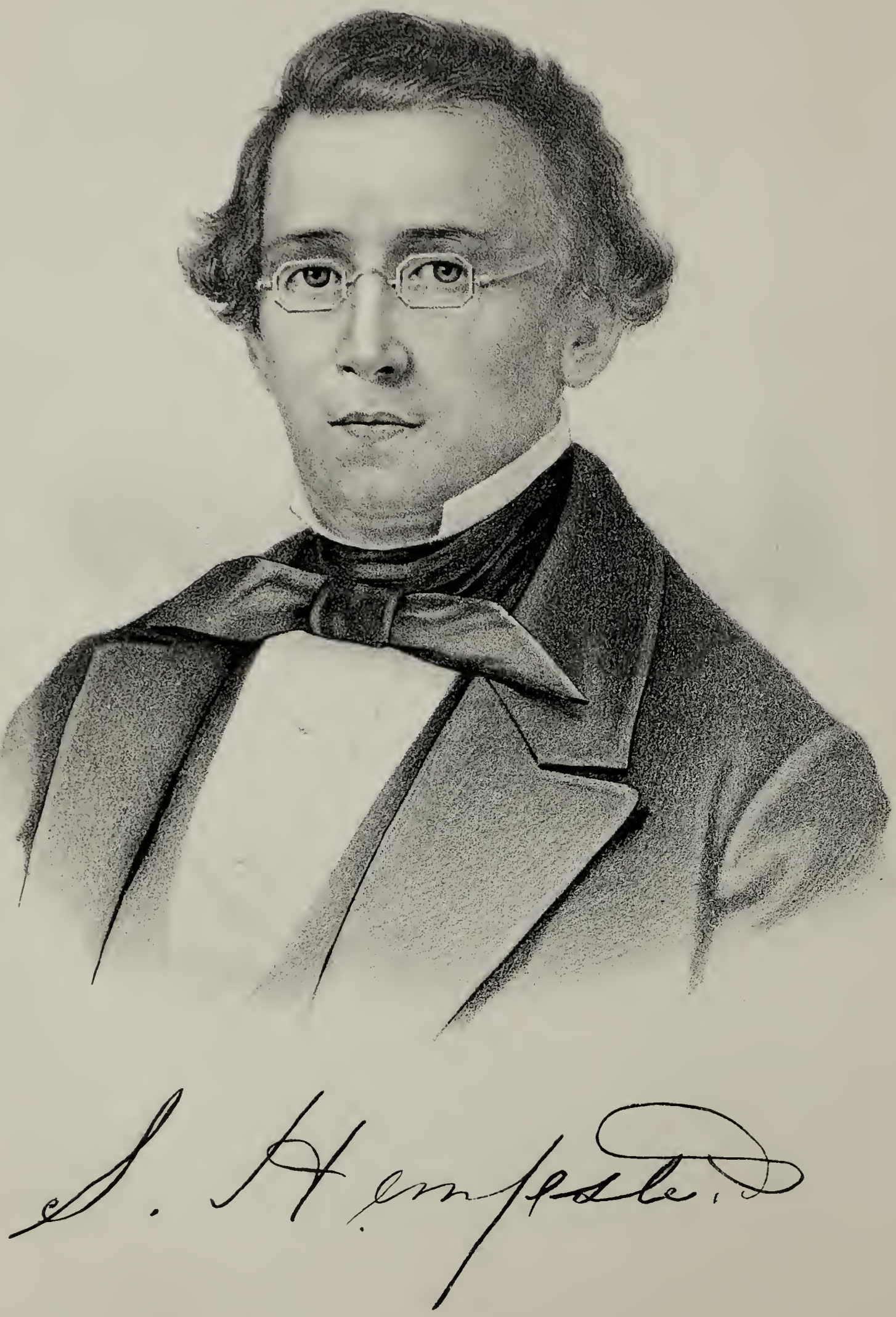
After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.

THIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The Burlington *Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.



Ian, rud Hayes

JAMES W. GRIMES.

THE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburgh, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 186[illegible].

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

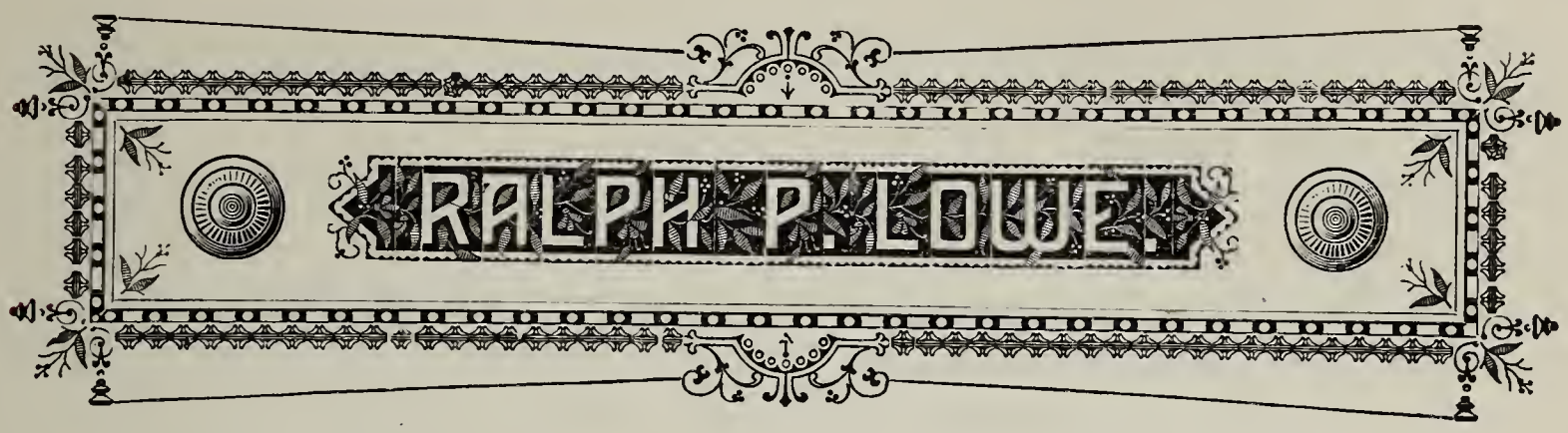
January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention; 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and $1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. P. Lowe.



THE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel D. Hastings

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had removed from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

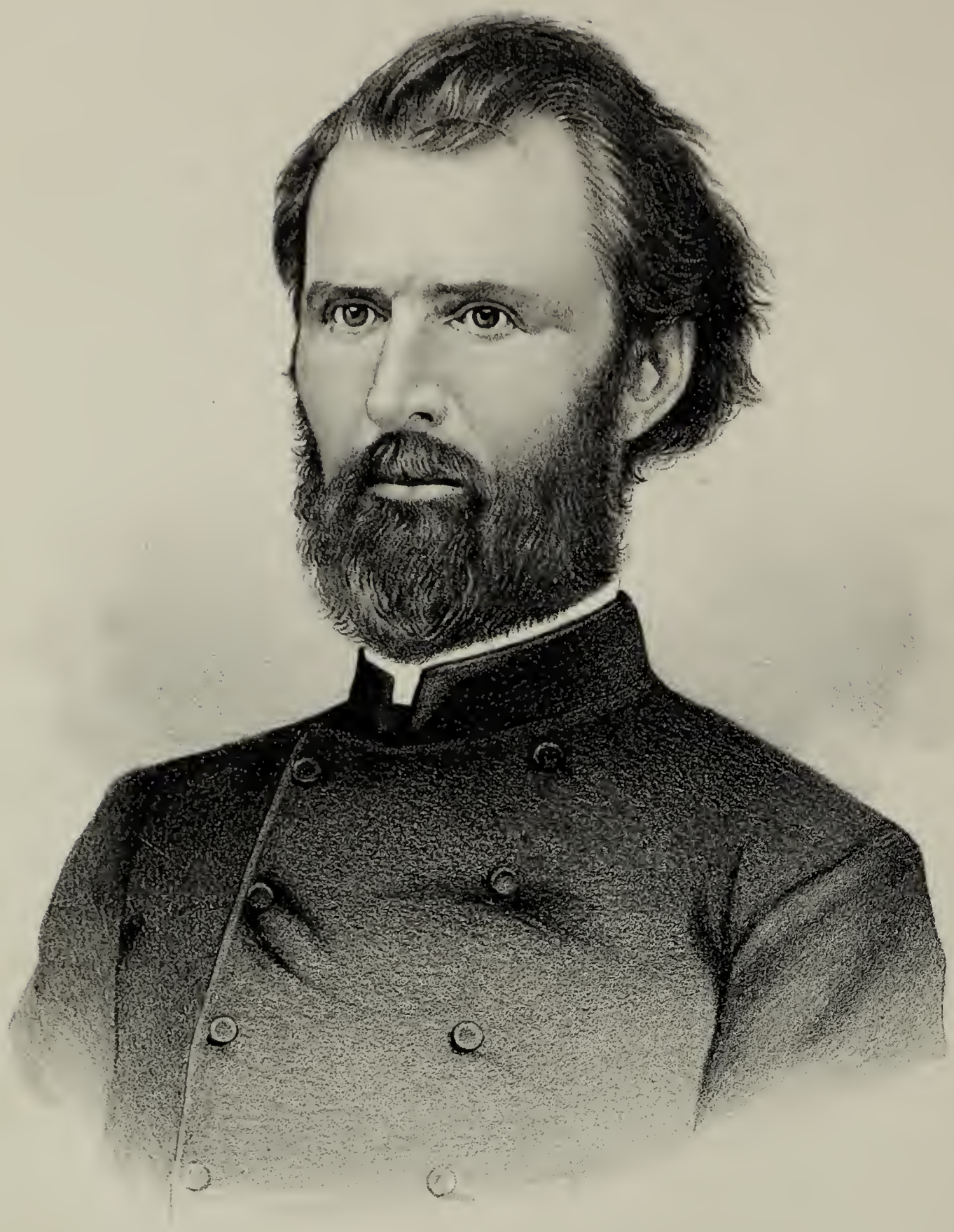
In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was. with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



W. M. Stone

WILLIAM M. STONE.

THE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization. He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

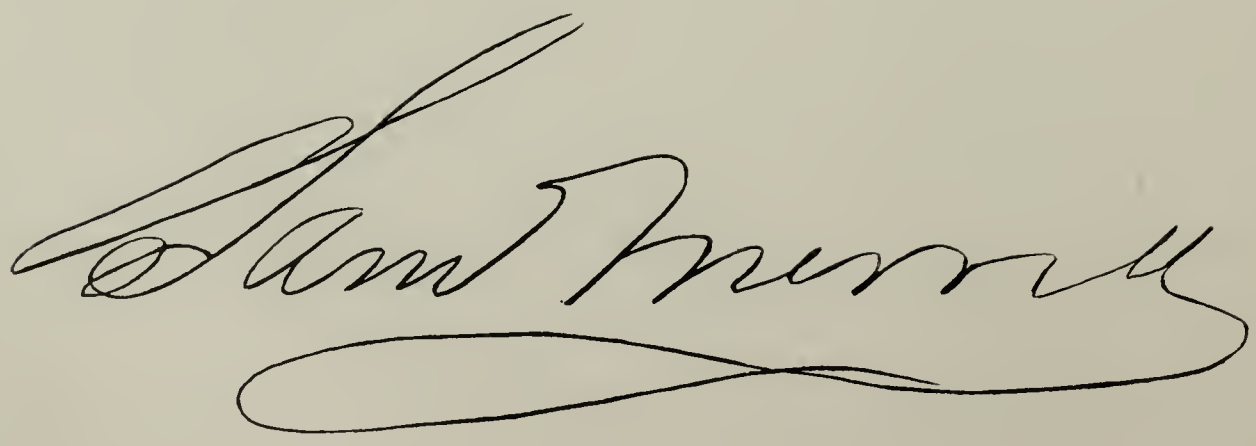
He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was reelected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloaet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.





SAMUEL MERRILL.

COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.



C. C. Carpenter

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.



L. G. Isbold

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD.

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor. He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



John H. Gear

JOHN H. GEAR.

THE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. P. Sherman

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

THE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighboring town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children —Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.

HISTORY

OF

BLACK HAWK

COUNTY



BIOGRAPHICAL

SKETCHES.





Matt. Parratt

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. MATT. PARROTT.—Matt Parrott, as everybody in Iowa calls him, is a native of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York, and was born on the 11th of May, 1837. He is a son of William and Maria (Beck) Parrott, who were natives of England and came to this country in 1833, locating in Albany, New York, where they remained two years, and then settled in Schoharie. William Parrott was a baker by trade, with quite as many children as he could supply with bread, there being ten in all, our subject standing third from the head. To all these children the father gave a fair education—all the fortune he had to bestow. Matt attended a district school until ten years of age, then the Schoharie Academy about three years, paying his way by building fires and sweeping the school-rooms, thus acquiring a fair English education. He had no especial relish for hard study, and exhibited no signs of superior genius by keeping uniformly at the head of his classes. At thirteen, in the autumn of 1850, Matt entered the office of the Schoharie *Patriot*, then published by Peter Mix, and received his first lessons in the art of printing. He liked the business from the start, because there were always plenty of newspapers to read in the office, while there had been a dearth at home, his father receiving only a county paper, a church monthly and an anti-slavery monthly. In the *Patriot* office Matt was compositor, job printer, pressman, mailing clerk and almost everything else. In 1854 he left this office a full-blown journeyman printer and took his first tramp. Obtaining a situation in the job department of the Troy, New York, *Traveler*, he remained a few months; returned to his native town and worked in the *Republican* office until early in 1855, then went to Utica and obtained a situation on the *Morning Herald*. In July, 1856, started for the West; spent a few weeks on the Chicago *Democrat*, published by John Wentworth; went to Davenport, Iowa, in August, and worked in the *Evening News* office until about the 1st of February, 1857, when he connected himself with the office of Luse, Lane & Co., who were then printing the debates of the new Constitution. The following summer Mr. Parrott visited several new Iowa counties hoping to find an opening for a newspaper in some destitute yet ambitious town, but failing to find such a place, he found a situation on the Burlington *Hawkeye*. In December, of the same year, he went to Anamosa, Jones County, and entered into partnership with C. L. D. Crockwell, in the publication of the *Eureka*, a paper then in its first year. A year or two later Edmund Booth bought

the interest of Mr. Crockwell in the paper, and Mr. Parrott continued one of the publishers until December, 1862, when, having received flattering promises from citizens of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, he sold out and started the Morris *Advocate* early in 1863. The help promised never came, and after a few months' hard struggle, occasioned by the lack of sufficient working capital, the paper "breathed its last," and the unfortunate publisher returned to Iowa a poorer and, perhaps, a wiser man. He learned that promises are not the most reliable assets on which to found business. In the autumn of 1863 we find Mr. Parrott once more in the office of Luse, Lane & Co. (this time in the position of foreman), then the largest job printing and publishing house in the State. He remained in that situation until 1869, perfecting himself in book-work, and giving unqualified satisfaction. In February of the year just mentioned, in company with J. J. Smart, he purchased the office of the *Iowa State Reporter*, at Waterloo, Black Hawk County, a paper originated as a Democratic organ, and which had died of the political measles at the end of about eight months. Two months later the *Reporter* was revived as a Republican paper, a bindery was added in June, and the business of manufacturing blank books for counties actively commenced. The prospects were good at the start; business has grown rapidly, and hardly a county in the northern half of the State but has books with the imprint of their house on them. Their work is honestly and substantially done, and gives the best satisfaction. The *Reporter*, too, has thrived. It has increased in size and beauty as well as circulation, and is a credit to the newspaper press of Iowa, which is noted for its many first-class journals. In 1872 James L. Girton became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Smart, Parrott & Co. In January, 1876, Mr. Smart retired, and J. P. Sherman took an interest and the firm name was changed to Parrott, Girton & Sherman. March 1, 1880, Sherman retired, leaving the firm Parrott & Girton. Mr. Girton died March 1, 1883, and on the 21st of February, 1884, Mr. Parrott associated his sons, William F. and Louis G., into the business, and the firm name is Matt Parrott & Sons. The *Reporter* has a spacious and inviting home of its own, 40 x 80 feet, and has all the necessary facilities for business—steam, gas, power-presses—its outfit being perfect. No office in the interior of the State is better equipped. Mr. Parrott was a member of the City Council of Waterloo two or three years, was President of the School Board of East Waterloo independent district in 1873 and 1874, and was elected Mayor of Waterloo in March, 1877, and re-elected on the 4th of March, 1878, after a unanimous nomination and an almost unanimous vote. He was re-elected again March 5, 1879, receiving every vote except nine in a poll of 1,050. These positions all came to him unsought and were accepted only after repeated solicitations from his neighbors and townsmen. In January, 1878, Mr. Parrott was a candidate for State binder before the General Assembly, and after a lively canvass with two competitors in the field, he was nominated on the first ballot. His official term commenced the 1st of May, 1879. Was re-elected by the eighteenth and nineteenth General Assemblies, serving until May 1, 1885. At the Republican County Convention for Black Hawk County, held September 19, 1885, he was nominated for State Senator by acclamation, and elected at the November election by a majority of 743. At the organization of the Senate he was made chairman of the committees on municipal corporations and of printing, was also a member of committees on ways and means, railroads, insurance, highways, labor, congressional districts, agricultural col-

lege, orphans' home and enrolled bills. He was president of the Building and Loan Association four years, and at the organization of the Union Mutual Aid Association in the fall of 1881 was elected its president and is still serving; has also been vice-president of the street railway company from its organization. In local enterprises Mr. Parrott has promptly lent the aid of his hand and pen, and in all respects is an enterprising citizen. Mr. Parrott has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1860, and has held various official positions. He was a charter member and the first junior warden of Victory Lodge, No. 296, of Waterloo; was afterward senior warden, then treasurer, then worshipful master, serving as such until 1879, when it was consolidated with Waterloo Lodge, No. 105; also served as master of the consolidated lodges; is also a member of the chapter, commandery and consistory. Served as commander of the commandery two years, and one year as grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Iowa. He is a member of the Episcopal church and was one of the organizers of Christ Church parish, donating freely toward the building of the church now occupied, and has been an officer of the vestry ever since the parish was organized. He is a firm believer in practical Christianity and charity and always ready to relieve the necessities of the destitute, or to extend a helping hand to those who need such encouragement. Politically he was a Whig like his father in youth, and shouted for Scott and Graham in 1852. Since old enough to vote he has affiliated steadily with the Republicans, but while a party man he is not one of those who believe a party is of more importance than right and honesty. On the 25th of October, 1859, he was married at Davenport, to Miss Frank M. Field, youngest daughter of Isaac N. Field, and they have three sons.

JAMES Q. ROWND, one of the early settlers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, was born June 19, 1810, and was the first child born in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio. His parents, James M. and Martha Rownd, were among the first settlers to locate in the western part of Belmont County, Ohio, emigrating from Pennsylvania in 1808. He was reared and educated in his native town, and at the age of sixteen years went to Wheeling, Virginia, to learn the potter's trade, which he followed for nearly twenty-five years, with the exception of some time spent in teaching school. He was married in 1832 to Miss Mary Ann Lawrey, and of the four children born to them three are living—Mary E., John H., Martha M. P. Mrs Mary A. Rownd died in 1840, and in 1842, he married for his second wife Miss Caroline Brown. This union has been blessed with nine children. Mr. Rownd left Ohio with his family in the year 1856, coming through with wagons and teams, and became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa. He settled on 240 acres of prairie, two miles from Cedar Falls, where he and his sons carried on farming and stock-raising. At the beginning of the late war two of his sons enlisted for three years; one, John H., now living in Kansas, served two years participating in the siege of Vicksburg and other important battles. By the accidental discharge of his musket he lost two of the fingers of his right hand. George W. served his country two and a half years, a member of the First Iowa Battery, bravely participating in many of the most important engagements of the war. While in the service he contracted a disease, and was discharged, but died before reaching home. Mr. Rownd remained on his farm till the fall of 1875, when he retired from the active duties of life and moved to

Cedar Falls. Of his seven living children William S. is on the home farm; Esther A. married a farmer and is living near home; Charles W. is a groceryman in Cedar Falls; Walter W. is on the home farm; Albert M. is a carriage maker in Yankton, Dakota; Oscar V. is a carpenter in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Jennie M. is a teacher in the public schools of Cedar Falls. Mr. Rownd is one of the respected citizens of Cedar Falls, where he has lived so many years. He has served his township as assessor and school director for a number of years, treasurer of the township school fund for ten or twelve years, and for twelve years has been a director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Black Hawk County. He affiliates in his political views with the Republican party. His wife is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JUDGE CARLTON F. COUCH was born in Chautauqua County, New York, May 25, 1845. He was reared on a farm in his native State, his father, Warren Couch, being a farmer by occupation. His primary education was received at the district schools, and later he attended the Westfield and Jamestown academies. In the spring of 1866 he came to Waterloo, Iowa, and in the fall of the same year he began reading law, entering the office of Bagg, Allen & Miller. He completed his law studies under the firm of Boies & Allen, and in the fall of 1868 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Boies & Allen, the firm of Boies, Allen & Couch continuing till January, 1874, when Mr. Allen retired. The firm of Boies & Couch then continued till 1882, when Mr. Couch was elected Judge of the Ninth District which is composed of five counties—Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk and Grundy—and is still holding the same position. The Judge was married in 1873 to Jessie E., the eldest daughter of Robert Manson, of Waterloo, who died May 29, 1879. To this union has been born one daughter—Gertie A.

RANDAL CHURCHILL, deceased, one of the pioneer settlers of Black Hawk County, was born in New York State, November 2, 1809. His parents were William and Jane (Dell) Churchill, the former born in 1770, of English descent, and the latter in 1775, of Irish and German descent. His grandfather, William Churchill, was born about the year 1730, and was twice married, having three sons—David, Lemuel and William by the first marriage, and three daughters and one son by the second. The mother of our subject died in 1840, and his father, after clearing four farms in the heavy timber of Ohio and Michigan, and raising a family of twelve children, and standing a bulwark of the Baptist church for more than sixty years, died in 1862, aged nearly ninety-two years. Randal Churchill accompanied his parents to Ohio in his boyhood, and there grew to manhood. In the early settlement of Ohio their mode of transportation was by what was termed a "flat-boat," a large boat capable of carrying several tons of produce, but rowed by hand. These boats or barges were manned and allowed to float down the Ohio River, and then the Mississippi to New Orleans, where the cargo was placed upon the market. Randal made the trip to New Orleans in this manner, when but seventeen years of age. He was married May 14, 1834, to Catherine J. Hamilton, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1811. Immediately after their marriage,

they moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where they resided for twenty years, Mr. Churchill clearing and improving a heavily timbered tract of land. In 1854 they sold the farm in Michigan and moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, purchasing 517 acres of land, part of it from the Government. He was well and favorably known in the county, held numerous township offices, being many years a justice of the peace, several times assessor and almost constantly school director. He was frequently impaneled on the jury at the county seat, and sat on one case where the defendant was convicted of murder. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity and usefulness, except one that died in infancy. Joshua P., the fourth son, who now resides on the old homestead, and Loren E., the youngest, are more nearly related to Black Hawk County history than any of the rest. Loren E. took the full course of the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, became a successful teacher, held the office of county superintendent of schools of Black Hawk County for four years, edited the *Iowa Teacher*, won for himself quite a reputation as a writer and thinker, and took high ground among educators generally, but died in his thirty-fourth year, March 12, 1886. Few men, if any, in the county enjoyed a larger or more ardent circle of friends than Loren Edward Churchill. Randal Churchill endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, coming as he did when the wolves were boisterous watchers of his premises at night and the red deer cantered in full view in the daytime. The financial crash of 1857, when State Banks was the bane of our country, made close times for Mr. Churchill, but being free from debt he passed through safely. 1858 was known as "the wet summer," and as the rivers were not bridged yet the high water placed him in perfect quarantine so he could not market any of his produce. The vast amount of rain damaged 600 bushels of wheat so he could not sell it at any price, but he "saved it" by feeding it to hogs and selling the hogs at $2 per hundred, dressed. Mr. Churchill was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's administration and gave him his last ballot. He died October 5, 1865.

THOMAS CASCADEN, one of the enterprising business men of Waterloo, is a native of the North of Ireland, born June 23, 1835. When about fifteen years of age his parents, David and Mary E. Cascaden, immigrated to America, landing at Quebec, from there going to London, Canada, where they resided till their death. Thomas was reared to manhood in London, Canada, and attended the schools of that place till his seventeenth year. He then entered a foundry where he learned his trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, after which he worked at his trade as a journeyman in the United States for a time. He then returned to Canada and conducted a foundry at South Hampton until 1870, when he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, remaining there two years. He then removed to Waterloo, this county, and established his present foundry, in connection with which he was extensively engaged in dealing in agricultural implements until 1885, when he disposed of that business. He was married in 1873 to Anna Mayes, of Waterloo, a native of Ohio. They have three children—John, David and Kittie. Mr. Cascaden, by a previous marriage, has one son whose name is Thomas. No man has done more to build up the town of Waterloo than Mr. Cascaden. He came here without a dollar, but in all his undertakings he has met with

success, owing to his industry, frugality and good business management. He built the Frank block which is now occupied by Frank Brothers, clothiers, this block being one of the last he built in the city, and cost $20,000. He also built the Lamb & Lathrop block, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, north of the Irving Hotel on Bridge street, which hotel he assisted in building. He also built the four blocks opposite his office and the fine Tinner block. Around his fine, imposing residence, which is situated on an elevation, he has four and a half acres of ground, and all his surroundings betoken comfort as well as prosperity.

SAMUEL A. BISBEE, section 13 Mount Vernon Township, was born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, November 26, 1826, a son of Elisha and Mary A. (Cottrell) Bisbee. When he was an infant his parents removed to Delaware County, New York, where they followed farming. Our subject was reared to manhood in Delaware County in the towns of Delhi and Meredith, and for some time worked by the month on a farm. He was first married March 4, 1852, to Catherine Palmer, who was born October 28, 1834, at Courtwright, Delaware County, New York, a daughter of John Palmer. She died at Applington, Iowa, October 19, 1859, leaving two children—William H., born February 23, 1853, now living in Tennessee, and Mary E., born February 22, 1855, married Hiram Elliott and died at Applington, Iowa, January 24, 1877. Mr. Bisbee married for his second wife Nancy H. Swarthout, March 14, 1863. She was a daughter of James and Nancy (Hunt) Swarthout, her mother dying in 1827, when Mrs. Bisbee was but three days old. She was born at Romulus, New York, August 30, 1794. James Swarthout was born in Seneca County, New York, in 1792, and was three times married, Mrs. Bisbee being a child by his first marriage. His third wife is living in Kansas. He had a family of twenty children. His death occurred at Aurora, Illinois, March 2, 1863. Mrs. Bisbee is of Dutch and Irish descent, her Great-grandfather Swarthout coming from Holland, and her Great-grandfather Joseph Hunt emigrating from Ireland before the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Bisbee has in her family a chair which belonged to her Great-grandfather Swarthout. Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee have had born to them one child—Ada, born July 20, 1864, on the old homestead in this county. Mr. Bisbee left Delaware County, New York, in 1856, and located in Polo, Illinois, where he was employed in a freight office during the first winter, and in April, 1857, he started with his family for Iowa, making the journey by ox team in about two weeks. When he came to Waterloo there were not more than three or four log houses to be seen on the east side of the river. He first settled in Applington, Butler County, lived there six years, and March 4, 1863, settled on section 13, Mount Vernon Township, and commenced improving his land, of which only five acres were broken, building a small frame house, which is now the kitchen part of his present substantial residence. On coming to Iowa he possessed but 50 cents beside his few household goods. He has been an industrious and hard-working man and through his own efforts has acquired a competency, and is a highly respected citizen of this community. His farm, which is located south of his first settlement in this township, contains 100 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Bisbee was reared a Baptist, but is now an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican. Elisha Bisbee, father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts and is now deceased. His widow

is now living with her youngest son, David, in Applington, Iowa. She was born in Meredith, Delaware County, New York, about 1808. Samuel Bisbee's Grandfather Bisbee was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving through fifteen hard-fought battles without receiving a scratch.

FRANK R. HOLLIS was born in Rensselaer County, New York, April 9, 1842, a son of Harlin S. and Jane Hollis, the father born in Covington, Massachusetts, February 15, 1819, and the mother a native of Rensselaer County, born April 6, 1819. They were married in Rensselaer County, the father having lived there from his thirteenth year, and in that county their five children were born—Caroline Saxsby, still living in Rensselaer County; Frank R., our subject; George, of Black Hawk Township; Stephen, in Rensselaer County, and Mrs. Lavantia Wait, in Colorado. Frank R. Hollis and his father both enlisted in the cause of the Union, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth New York Infantry, at Troy, the date of their enlistment being August 27, 1862. They were in the engagement at Bolivar Heights, September 14, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and the next day were treacherously surrendered by General Miles to the rebel General Jackson. The two months following, they were in the parole camp at Chicago. November 25, an exchange having been effected, they joined General Hancock's corps, when the father was placed on detached duty as division wagon-master. Our subject participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and the other fiercely contested battles of his corps, and was in the campaign against Lee's army which culminated in the surrender at Appomattox. Both father and son received an honorable discharge in June, 1865, and returned to their peaceful farm life in Rensselaer County. September 26, 1865, Frank R. Hollis went to Monroe County, New York, and the day following was married to Miss Nellie S. Bly, who was born in Rensselaer County, April 23, 1845. Nine children have been born to them, all living at home—Charles, Harlin, Iola, Edward, John, Rienzi, Lettie, Arthur and Jennie. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Hollis went to La Salle, Illinois, remaining there till January, 1866, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he farmed rented land for three years. He then bought eighty acres on section 16, Black Hawk Township, where he lived till 1881, since which he has resided on his present farm, on section 22. Mr. Hollis has prospered through life, owing to his persevering industry and good management, and now owns a fine farm of 560 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis are members of the Free-Will Baptist church. The parents of Mr. Hollis left their old home in New York, in August, 1882, and now make their home with him. Both father and son are identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM N. SWITZER was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1842, a son of David and Barbara Switzer, natives of the same county, and there his father died October 6, 1861, aged fifty years, and his mother makes his house her home. Six of her sons and one daughter—Josias D., Amos D., William N., John N., Peter D., Cornelius D., and Mrs. Lydia Speicher—live in Black Hawk County, and one daughter, Mrs. Joanna Baxter, lives in Grundy County, Iowa. William N. Switzer was reared to the life of a farmer, and the practical lessons learned in his youth in the old State of Pennsyl-

vania, have been of lasting value to him on the prairies of Iowa. He was the first of the family to come to Iowa, becoming a resident of Black Hawk County, April 18, 1861. For a year or two he worked for others, but not being satisfied with merely earning wages, he rented a farm in Orange Township, where he lived till September, 1868, when he bought his present farm on sections 3 and 10, Lincoln Township. He immediately began improving it, and built a residence into which he moved the following spring. Mr. Switzer is a thoroughly practical farmer as is shown by the evident care, thrift and enterprise of the owner of his 320 acres of choice land. His building improvements are notably fine, being excelled by none in the township. Fully realizing that it is not good for man to live alone, in 1873 he returned to his native county, and was there united in marriage, January 29, to Susan A. Engle. To Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have been born four children—Edna, Ora, Herbert Ray and Pearl. They have been for several years members of the Brethren church. In politics Mr. Switzer casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

WILLIAM O. FAIRBAIRN, farmer, section 34, Waterloo Township, was born in England, April 12, 1840, the eldest of a family of ten children of W. R. and Ellen M. (Richards) Fairbairn, who were also natives of England. His parents immigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Stephenson County, Illinois, remaining there till the father's death at the age of sixty-seven years. William O. was reared to manhood on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in May, 1865, locating at once in Eagle Township. He owns eight and a half acres of land where he resides, and has a half section of valuable land in Tama County, and a 160-acre valuable farm in Wright County. Mr. Fairbairn was married in Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1870, to Miss Susan Turner, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1836. She died in 1883, and Mr. Fairbairn was again married February 22, 1884, taking for his second wife Rosa L. Jaqua. She was born in the State of Michigan in 1860, and was a daughter of Josiah Jaqua. This union has been blessed with one child—Edna M., born February 13, 1885. Mr. Fairbairn belongs to no church but is liberal in his religious views. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party, and is a highly respected citizen of this community.

G. W. GILBERT, merchant of Waterloo, is a native of Tioga County, New York, born July 10, 1833, the second son of Levi and Betsey (Watkins) Gilbert. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts, and were early settlers of New York State, living there till their death. G. W. attended school until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he entered the store of his father who was a boot and shoe merchant. At the age of nineteen he formed a partnership with his elder brother, Dan. B. Gilbert, of Waverly, with whom he continued four years. In the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa and stopped at Fort Dodge two years, in which place he pre-empted land. He then returned to New York in the fall of 1857, and in April, 1858, he was married to Sarah M. Jenks, of Owego, New York. Immediately after his marriage he came to Waterloo, where he has since resided. Soon after coming here he embarked in the mercantile busi-

ness in partnership with J. R. Millard, with whom he was associated one year. He then sold his interest to his partner, and shortly after purchased a new store which he stocked with dry-goods, and has since carried on the business alone. His store is centrally located at No. 66 Commercial street, and is well stocked with a full assortment of everything in his line. For two years he was associated with George A. Loring in the grain business, their elevator being on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Mr. Gilbert was one of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Waterloo, which was organized in 1863. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church of Waterloo, and he has served in the capacity of trustee about four years.

JOSHUA P. CHURCHILL, a farmer of Union Township, fourth child of Randal and Catherine J. Churchill, was born May 8, 1844, in St. Joseph County, Michigan, coming to Black Hawk County with his parents when ten years of age, and remaining with them until his majority. He learned the art of photography, and practiced it until after the death of his father. He went to Colorado in 1866, and engaged in mining until 1868, when he returned and took charge of the homestead, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of two years spent in Colorado in the hope of benefiting his wife's health. He assisted his brother, Loren E., to get an education, and was his quiet helper in all his enterprises. He provided and cared for his mother until her death, which occurred May 26, 1881. Mr. Churchill was married March 16, 1879, to Miss Martha T. Stamp, who was born in Cass County, Michigan, July 7, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have two children—Ralph L., born April 7, 1880, and Grace L., born June 8, 1883. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party, but has always avoided official position; but has frequently been sent as a delegate from his township to county conventions, and was one of the delegates representing Black Hawk County in the Republican State Convention at Des Moines, in 1885, when Wm. Larrabee was nominated for Governor. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and earnest advocates of temperance. He has attained quite a reputation as a writer for the local press.

ALBERT J. EDWARDS, Clerk of the District and Circuit Court, was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, January 22, 1847, his parents, Jonathan and Adeline (Paine) Edwards, being natives of Massachusetts. His parents left their native State about 1840, coming West to Wisconsin, but returned East about the year 1851, the father dying in Thomaston, Connecticut, in 1853, and the mother in the fall of 1867. Albert J. was about five years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother till 1855, when he and his younger brother, Luther H., returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1857 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his uncle, Charles Marsh, where he attended the public schools at Waterloo in the winters, and worked on his uncle's farm during the summer months till he grew to manhood. He remained on the farm till the winter of 1868 and 1869, when he went to the pineries of Wisconsin where he ran a stationary engine. He returned to Black Hawk County the following spring, when he engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk at Waterloo, Iowa. In the winter of

1870 he was appointed deputy sheriff under W. F. Brown, serving in that capacity till January, 1873, when he was appointed deputy clerk under J. C. Gates, holding that position till January, 1881. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to his present position and is filling the office very acceptably. Mr. Edwards was married in 1873 to Amanda F. Hall, daughter of Samuel Hall, of Waterloo, and to this union have been born four daughters. Mr. Edwards was admitted to the bar June 19, 1884.

WORCESTER F. BROWN is a native of Kennebec County, Maine, born in the town of Albion, June 19, 1823, the third son of a family of nine children. He passed his youth on a farm, and received the benefit of a common-school education. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the trade of a millwright and machinist which he followed till reaching maturity. He was married in 1850 to Cyntha E. Rich, of Winterport, Maine, who died December 9, 1882. Of the eight children born to this union, four survive—Ella R. (a widow), Eleanor E., Walter E. and Iola A. Soon after his marriage Mr. Brown removed to Philadelphia, where he and a brother were engaged in manufacturing flooring for a few years. He was then engaged, by a company from Boston, in the Southern States till the fall of 1855, when he came to Waterloo, Iowa, which at that time was a mere village. After coming here he was variously engaged for a time, when he spent two years in Dubuque County, where he lost his right hand by having it caught in a saw. He then returned to Waterloo, and in 1861 he was elected sheriff of Black Hawk County, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1862, serving in that capacity six terms of two years each, with credit to himself and to his constituents. He has also held the office of school director five years, and that of assessor two years. He served for two years as Deputy United States Marshal for Black Hawk County under George W. Clark, and during this time he was connected with the grain business in which he was engaged till June, 1885. In 1883 he engaged in the creamery business, and now owns a creamery in Orange Township and also rents one at Hudson, this county, where he carries on a successful trade. Mr. Brown's parents, John I. and Mary (Warren) Brown, had a family of seven sons and three daughters, of whom six children survive. The father was a native of New Hampshire, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1867 aged seventy-six years. His widow survived till January 14, 1885, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

ALFRED GRUNDY, attorney at law, of Cedar Falls, was born December 3, 1852, in Bureau County, Illinois, his parents, Henry and Henrietta Ruth Grundy, being natives of England. They immigrated to America about the year 1850, when they settled in Bureau County. Our subject was reared in his native county, receiving his primary education in the district schools. In the fall of 1876 he entered the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, being one of its first students. He attended that institution two years, and graduated in June, 1879. He taught one year in Christian County, Illinois, and during 1879 and 1880 he taught in the graded schools at Brooklyn, Iowa. During the summer of 1880 he taught in the teachers' institute held at Montezuma, Iowa, and in September of the same year he accepted the principalship of the Dyersville public

schools, which position he filled acceptably for three years, and in the summer of 1882, was one of the instructors in the teachers' institute held at Dubuque, Iowa. In the fall of 1883 he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, graduating in the law class of June, 1884. He then formed his present partnership with the Hon. H. C. Hemenway, with whom he has since been engaged in the practice of law under the firm name of Hemenway & Grundy. July 11, 1881, Mr. Grundy was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. Sargent, a daughter of Thomas and Louisa Sargent, of Grinnell, Iowa. A son, Eugene A., was born to this union February 7, 1885. In politics Mr. Grundy affiliates with the Republican party. He is identified with both the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges of Cedar Falls.

F. D. FORD, third child of Hampton W. and Anna (Combs) Ford, was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, September 8, 1846. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his parents in April, 1856, and is a resident of Washington Township. He is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning in this township 250 acres, located on sections 23, 14 and 10. He has made his home in this county since coming here in 1856, with the exception of nine months spent in Cherokee County, Iowa, where he improved a farm. He was married February 5, 1866, to Naomi L. Watrous, who was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, June 13, 1845, daughter of George H. and Eunice (Fish) Watrous, the father a native of Connecticut, born December 25, 1814, and the mother born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 22, 1815. Her father is a minister of the United Brethren denomination, and has been a resident of many places, and is at present living in Clayton County, Iowa. Mrs. Ford's parents were married in Cuyahoga County, and had a family of four sons and four daughters, Mrs. Ford being the fourth child. At the age of thirteen years she came with her parents to Iowa, and when she was twenty-one years old she commenced teaching school in this county. Her mother died in Clayton County, Iowa, April 21, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have three children—George H., born January 10, 1868; William W., born August 19, 1872, and Hettie B., born November 15, 1879, all born on the homestead in Washington Township. Mrs. Ford is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served his township as supervisor for two years, and is now serving his seventh year as township assessor. He has also served as township trustee, and has been chairman of the Board of Directors for several years. Hampton Ford, father of our subject, was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 4, 1814. When he was fifteen years old he went to Wyandotte County, where he was married, his wife being a native of that county, born August 5, 1823, and they had born to them four sons and one daughter. The father came to this county with his family in 1856, living here till his death, which occurred February 10, 1877.

H. W. BARTLETT, A. M., Assistant Principal and Professor of English Language and Literature, at Iowa State Normal School, was born February 26, 1834, in Bath, New Hampshire. He entered Dartmouth College in 1853, and graduated in 1857; came to Western College, Linn County, Iowa, the same year, where he taught for a term of ten years, mostly in ancient languages, and was president of the college for the years 1866 and 1867;

then went to Denmark Academy, Lee County, as teacher for six years; then spent three years teaching in Memphis Academy, Missouri, and in the fall of 1876 was chosen for his present position. He was president of Iowa State Teachers' Association in 1885 and 1886. He married Miss Julia Abbott July 12, 1859. She was born in October, 1836, in Bath, New Hampshire. They have had four children; three are living—Elmer E., Will A., and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are members of the Congregational church.

JOHN BALL, Surveyor of Black Hawk County, was born in Grafton County, New Hampshire, July 4, 1814, a son of Aaron and Betsey (Pillsbury) Ball, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire respectively. The great-grandfather of our subject, Eleazer Ball, was a native of Hollis, Massachusetts, and of English ancestry, and on his mother's side he was of Scotch descent. He removed with his parents from his native State to Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, where he lived many years. His parents settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1863, where they resided till their death. John Ball received his early education in the schools of his neighborhood, and later attended a military academy at Norwich, Vermont. At the age of twenty-one years he went to New York and taught school in Genesee and Chautauqua counties. In 1837 he came to Keokuk, Iowa, remaining a short time in Keokuk where he was in the employ of the Government survey. He then went to Missouri and entered 120 acres of land in Lewis County, where he followed farming three years. He was married in 1839 to Juliet Pougue, a native of Scott County, Kentucky, and the youngest of a family of ten children. Of the eight children born to this union only one, John P., is living. After his marriage Mr. Ball moved to Quincy, Illinois, thence to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until the fall of 1864. He then removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm two miles east of Waterloo. In 1865 Mr. Ball was elected surveyor of Black Hawk County, which position he held two years. In 1869 he was re-elected to the same office, serving this time for four years. He was again elected in 1883 and re-elected in 1885, in which capacity he still serves. While living in Dubuque Mr. Ball took Government contracts to the number of sixteen, in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Ball has spent the greater part of his life on the frontier, and in former years was quite familiar with the Indian chief Black Hawk.

CHARLES D. BECKER, Recorder of Black Hawk County, was born in Jefferson County, New York, July 12, 1841, son of Lewis and Almena Becker, who were also natives of New York State. They were the parents of two children—Mary A. and our subject. The father was the owner of a farm, but made millwrighting, carpentering and joining his principal occupations through life. His death occurred when our subject was but twelve years of age, his widow surviving till 1876. Charles D. Becker was reared on his father's farm, and attended the village school during the summers till he was thirteen years old, after which he spent the winter months at school. At the age of twenty he began his career as a teacher, which he followed for two terms. He enlisted in the Union army August 9, 1862, in the Tenth New York

Heavy Artillery, and served almost three years, receiving an honorable discharge on July 7, 1865. He participated in the battle at Cedar Creek, after which he was transferred to the commissary department where he served till his discharge. He then returned to New York State and engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1866. He then came West to Illinois, where he remained two years. In the fall of 1869 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, residing in the southwest part of the county till the fall of 1884. He then left his farm and moved to Waterloo to assume the duties of the office of recorder to which position he had been elected the same fall and is still holding that position. He has also served as township treasurer for six years. He was united in marriage in 1868 to Almeda Sarvay, of Jefferson County, New York, and to them have been born four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Becker is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has served as master of Cain Lodge, No. 394.

JAMES E. BARRETT, residing on section 20, Lincoln Township, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, August 2, 1840, a son of Charles E. and Charlotte (Olin) Barrett, the father born in Essex County, New York, October 8, 1811, and the mother a native of Canton, New York. The mother died in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1844, and of her three children our subject was the second. Mary, the eldest, died in Canton aged eighteen years, and Charlotte, wife of W. H. Stevens, died in Lincoln Township, Black Hawk County. The father was again married in 1846 in St. Lawrence County to Charlotte V. Backus (who died April 2, 1886), and to this union five children were born, all natives of Canton—Mrs. Florence Cole, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Frances Earl, of Jefferson County, Wisconsin; Mrs. Jane Searles, of Milwaukee; Charles, of Mandan, Dakota, and William, of Jefferson County, Wisconsin. In 1859 the family removed to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where our subject resided till 1866. James E. Barrett, our subject, enlisted in defense of the Union in 1863, in Company E, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, his father enlisting in the same company, being then fifty-two years of age. Both father and son were efficient soldiers, serving honorably and faithfully in the Gulf department until their discharge in July, 1865, when they returned to Jefferson County, Wisconsin. James E. Barrett came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in March, 1866, when he bought the farm of 160 acres where he now resides, his father making his home with him since August 8, 1885. He was married in 1862 to Miss Maryette Stevens, a native of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, who died in July, 1866, leaving one son—Merritt, who still lives with his father. Mr. Barrett was again married in 1871 in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret Rutherford, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York. She died in May, 1872, also leaving one son—Charles J. Mr. Barrett married Miss Pauline Thompson October 11, 1873, she being a native of York County, Maine. Two children have blessed this union—Earl and Charlotte. Mrs. Barrett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Legion of Honor, belonging to lodge No. 90, of Reinbeck. He has served his township as trustee for several years, and is now serving his second year as township assessor. By his upright life and gentlemanly deportment Mr. Barrett has during his residence in Lincoln Township won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In politics both he and his father are radical Republicans.

DANIEL W. CROUSE, physician and surgeon, of Waterloo, is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, born November 5, 1845. When he was eleven years of age his parents, Daniel and Mary (Maurer) Crouse, removed to Carroll County, Illinois, and there located on a farm. Daniel attended the Mount Carroll Seminary, and afterward went to the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1868. Immediately after graduating he went to New York, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He took a second course of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, graduating again in June, 1869. He then began the practice of medicine at Morseville, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, but in the fall of 1869 came to Waterloo, where he has since followed the practice of his chosen profession. December 4, 1878, he was united in marriage to Florence B. Hawley, of Westfield, New York. The Doctor is a member of the Cedar Valley Medical Association, and is president of the Iowa State Medical Association and also belongs to the National Medical Association. He is at present Commissioner of the Insane of Black Hawk County.

WILLIAM DEEMING has a fine farm of 280 acres in Mount Vernon Township, 200 acres being on section 27 and eighty acres on section 28. He has a fine, large frame residence and his farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. He is one of the representative farmers of the township, a public-spirited, enterprising citizen and a good neighbor. He came to Black Hawk County from five miles east of Lockport, Will County, Illinois, in the spring of 1854, and worked for one Walter Hitchcock, to whom he had hired in Will County for $10 a month. He subsequently worked by the day and month till he had earned enough to buy forty acres of Government land, on the river, part of which was timber and part prairie land. He afterward bought eighty acres of prairie land and two years later sold it all at an advance on the purchase price and bought forty acres in Mount Vernon Township. This he afterward sold and went to Sioux City, spending three months looking for a location, more satisfactory, but finally returned to Black Hawk County and bought eighty acres of his present farm of Dyer Williams. In 1866 he sold this and went to Adair County, Missouri, and bought 240 acres of land, on which he lived four months. At that time there were two political parties in Missouri and each had a secret society. Representatives from these parties visited him and told him he must join one or the other of them. This he declined to do, saying that he preferred returning to Iowa. An aunt of Mrs. Deeming lived at Kirksville, and they went there to buy their household furniture, but the aunt advising them not to stay there as they "did not know what hung over their heads," they only bought a cook stove, which they sold for one-half its cost and returned to Iowa, exchanging their 240 acres for the eighty acres they had left in Mount Vernon Township. Mr. Deeming made the first improvements on his land, and built the first house, a small frame, in which he lived till he built his present residence. He has been successful, due to his energy and good management. Mr. Deeming was born in Meltonmowbray, Leicestershire, England, March 7, 1834, a son of Thomas and Ann Maria (Dixon) Deeming. His mother died in England, November 1, 1842, aged thirty-three years, and his father in this township, March 21, 1880, aged seventy-two years. His father married a second time and his wife died in

Lockport, Illinois. He accompanied his father to the United States when he was fifteen years old, and lived at Lockport till coming to Iowa. He was married November 28, 1858, to Ellen Ford, a native of Wyandotte County, Ohio, born September 9, 1838, a daughter of David and Catharine (Van Gundy) Ford. Her parents were natives of Ross County, Ohio, her father born in 1807 and her mother in 1812. About 1853 they moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Washington Township. Here her mother died February 21, 1879, and her father still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Deeming have six children—Nancy A., born September 16, 1859, was married February 3, 1880, to George Knapp, of Waterloo Township; Josiah, born December 29, 1862; William Henry, born April 2, 1867; Louisa, born June 7, 1869; Katie M., born January 23, 1873; Nellie J., born April 8, 1877. In politics Mr. Deeming was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served his township as road supervisor and trustee.

HENRY C. HUNT was born in Montpelier, Vermont, February 22, 1832, the youngest son of eleven children of Caleb and Rebecca Hunt, who were both natives of New England, his paternal ancestors being originally from England. His maternal grandfather served as a surgeon during the Revolutionary war. Henry C. lived at his birthplace till ten years of age when he went with his parents to Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he remained several years. He received a good education, preparing himself for Dartmouth College, but when a young man he was offered his choice between a college education and a position in the general ticket office of the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit, and accepted the latter. He attended satisfactorily to the duties of the office about two years, when his health failed him. He then spent one and a half years in the pineries west of Port Huron, Michigan, after which he returned to Detroit, and for three years engaged in the wholesale and retail mercantile trade. He came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in the spring of 1857 where he was engaged in the mercantile business with G. B. Van Sawn until 1862. For many years he has handled agricultural machinery, and for the past several years has been general agent for Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota for William Deering, the extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements. Mr. Hunt was married in 1855 to Helen M. Garrison, of Detroit, Michigan, and of the six children born to them five are living—William P., Harriet L., Henry E., Harry N. and Percy G. Mr. Hunt is a man of excellent business ability, and in his various enterprises has been uniformly successful. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served satisfactorily as city councilman, and also as Deputy United States Collector under President Lincoln's administration. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for nearly twenty years.

SAMUEL H. MILLER, one of Orange Township's most prominent citizens, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1838, the third of seven children of Jonas A. and Sally (Horner) Miller, also natives of Somerset County. His mother died when he was twelve years of age, leaving the family to the care of his father, with whom he remained until manhood, and was early inured to the labors incident to farm life. The winter months were devoted to study and attending the district schools, and while thus employed

a thirst for knowledge was kindled, which has grown with the years, and has been partially satisfied by reading and observation. In 1860 he left the old home and came West, and in 1862 became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, making his home in Orange Township, where he began to manufacture sorghum molasses, and also taught school. He subsequently rented a farm a short time, and in 1865 bought where he now lives, on section 17, Orange Township, and began the development of a pioneer farm. His land is now all under cultivation, and his building improvements are commodious, and were erected with a view to utility and convenience. Mr. Miller early became convinced that greater profits could be realized from stock than from general farming, and consequently was among the first in Northern Iowa to make a specialty of that industry. He introduced Poland-China hogs into the county, and for several years was a successful breeder for market. September 1, 1863, Mr. Miller married Eliza Beachley, daughter of Daniel Beachley. She was a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and died in October, 1865, leaving one son—Edwin Stanton. January 9, 1870, Mr. Miller married Susan Saylor, also a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. They have five children—Anna G., Ira S., Howard W., Mary Kate and Lizzie M. Mr. Miller has served his township as clerk four years, and in 1884 was elected assessor for a term of two years. He was one of the incorporators, and the first president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Black Hawk County, serving five years, and in 1884 was again elected to the same position which he now holds. He is one of the most active Christian workers in the community. His life has been devoted to building up the kingdom of Christ, both as a lay member and as a preacher. He has for many years been a member of the German Baptist church, and in June, 1876, was appointed a minister of the denomination, and was ordained in June, 1885. His family are members of the same church.

WILLIAM C. CLOUGH, deceased, was a native of Kennebec County, Maine, born August 22, 1820, a son of Elijah and Elizabeth Clough, of Scotch descent. His parents were farmers, and he was reared to that occupation, remaining with his parents till of age, when he went to Rhode Island and remained thirteen years. In 1855 he came West, and located in Black Hawk County, Iowa, buying 116 acres of wild land in Waterloo Township, and four lots in the village of Waterloo, and made this his home till his death. He was a practical business man, and prospered in all his transactions. Liberal and benevolent, he gave freely of his means to assist any and every laudable enterprise or worthy person. Conscientious and perfectly honorable, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Kind hearted and affectionate, his family lost a noble husband and indulgent father when he was taken from them. His widow, to whom he was married May 9, 1847, was Angeline Goodridge, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Goodridge. Their family consisted of seven children—Lizzie A., Luella F., Anna R., Minnie A., Corrinna, Mable and Willie E. Corrinna, Mable and Luella F. are deceased. Lizzie is the wife of Peter McStay, a miner in California, and has three children—Walter, Carlie and Angie. Anna R. is the wife of Charles Campbell, a carpenter of Waterloo, and has one child—Guy. Mrs. Clough is a good manager, and has conducted her business since her husband's death successfully. She resides

on the homestead, where she is surrounded with all the comforts of life. She is, as was also her husband, a member of the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican.

JOHN PALMER, one of Black Hawk County's most prosperous farmers, resides on section 14, Black Hawk Township. He was born in Devonshire, England, June 14, 1831, a son of John and Joanna Palmer. The former was born April 26, 1808, and died October 20, 1877, and the latter, February 11, 1809, and died September 25, 1878. Our subject was reared a farmer, receiving a fair education in the English branches. He is the second of thirteen children. The eldest, William H., lives in Mt. Vernon Township; Silas, Ellen and Hattie live in Chicago; Thomas is in New Zealand; Mary Ann and Elizabeth live on farms in England; James is in the mercantile business in London; Stephen died in Chicago, and three others are also deceased. To better his condition in life and build for himself a home, he came to America, where there is room for all, embarking at Plymouth in a sailing vessel for Quebec, and, after a seven-weeks voyage, landed May 29, 1853. July 18, the same year, he was married to Louisa Jeffrey, who was born in Devonshire, England, July 17, 1829, and came to America in the same vessel with her husband. After reaching America Mr. Palmer found employment as a farm laborer at $12 a month. He remained in Canada three years, engaged in farm work and brick-making and chopping cordwood, carefully saving his earnings with a view of getting a home in the United States. In 1856 they started for Iowa, taking a steamboat on Lake Ontario, there being no railroad there at that time, making the journey from Chicago with one horse and a spring wagon, making the trip in twelve days, having a few household goods and $200 in money. He reached Waterloo in May and bought a few lots in the new village, and eighty acres of land outside the town. Trials were in store for them. Sickness made him unable to work, and in the spring of 1857, having spent the most of his property, he went to Butler County and pre-empted 130 acres of land. But that county was new, neighbors were scarce, and markets so distant that life seemed intolerable to them. In 1862 he disposed of his land, realizing only 90 cents an acre for it, and returned to Black Hawk County, and for two years rented the old Worthington farm in Black Hawk Township. In 1864 he bought eighty acres on section 14, which is a part of his present farm, and commenced improving it. Ten acres had been broken and a small house had been built. Now his fortune changed, and he began to steadily gain ground, until to-day he is one of the township's most prosperous citizens. His farm of eighty acres has been increased by additions till he now owns 310 acres of productive land, and his residence and farm buildings are among the best in the township. This has been gained by unyielding perseverance, thrift and a systematic and practical care and oversight of his work. He devotes the greater part of his attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of horses and cattle, having in 1886, 130 head. In politics Mr. Palmer is a Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has never sought official honors, but has several times been given positions of trust by his fellow townsmen. For four years he was magistrate, and has been a member of the school board for several years. He is one of the directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Black Hawk County. He and his wife were reared

under the ministrations of the Church of England, and are still in sympathy with the church of their youth. They have eight children—Emanuel J. and Silas G., of Wright County, Iowa; Samuel J., in the Black Hills, Colorado; Nellie, wife of Clarence Lamb, of Sioux County, Iowa; Elizabeth Ann, Ernest W., Hattie J. and Thomas A. are living at home. Three children are deceased—Edwin J., Stephen H. and Susannah, all dying in infancy. Mrs. Palmer's parents, Emanuel and Susannah Jeffrey, died in their native country, her father in 1855, aged seventy-five years, and her mother several years later, aged seventy years. They had a family of ten children, of whom but five are living—Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Elizabeth Lever, of Osage, Iowa; John and Samuel, in Australia, and Emanuel in Wales. One son, George, was killed in the Crimean war.

M. H. PALMER, residing on section 24, Mount Vernon Township, was born in Devonshire, England, June 10, 1829, where he lived till 1854, when he came to America. He remained over a year in Chicago when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating at Waterloo, and engaged in farming on a small scale, living there till May 9, 1861, when he settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Palmer was reared on a farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with success. He now owns a fine farm, known as the Cedar Valley farm, containing 181 acres, which is now for sale, at $65 per acre. This farm is well improved and in good condition. It is divided into ten fields with No. 1 fences, with 1,000 rods of tile drain and 800 feet of gas pipe for water, all in running order. The land is well supplied with water both winter and summer. It has two acres of orchard in bearing, and other small fruit; orchards and yards well protected north and west with an arbor-vitæ grove, twenty to thirty feet high; groves of soft maple mixed with black and white walnut, and other varieties of trees. It has furnished wood for the place for the last fifteen years, and over 160 cords have been sold. On the farm is a good two-story frame house containing eleven convenient rooms, with cellar and cistern, running water in kitchen supplied from a never-failing well 150 feet deep; a barn 36 x 60 feet, with other farm buildings, all in good condition. Mr. Palmer's real and personal property is valued at $25,000. His place is beautifully situated six miles north and one mile east of Waterloo, and nine and a half miles from Cedar Falls, on two main lines of railway, and terminus of the Diagonal, or I., W. & N. R. R. It has good school advantages and is about one mile from Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Palmer sold 164 acres of his 345 acres of land in January, 1884. In 1864–'65 Mr. and Mrs. Palmer made a trip to England, and in 1875–'76 made a second trip to their native country, visiting by the way several cities in Canada and the United States, particularly Washington, District of Columbia, and the Great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1884 they visited the South and the Cotton Exposition at New Orleans. They are noted for traveling. Mr. Palmer's early education was rather limited, only attending school a few months winters, finishing off his last six months in 1848 at Prospect Place College, under the auspices of the Bible Christian denomination. Mr. Palmer was married in Devonshire in the spring of 1853 to Elizabeth Hicks, who was born November 16, 1830, the eldest daughter of William and Grace (Palmer) Hicks, residents of this township. Her parents were natives of Devonshire, England, the father born October

7, 1806, and the mother December 3, 1810. They were married in their native place in 1829, and in May, 1857, came to this country and settled in Lincoln Township, removing to Mount Vernon Township in 1868. They bought a farm here on which they lived till 1884 when they sold it, and have since made their home with their youngest daughter. They had a family of ten children—Mrs. Palmer, William, John, Harriet A. (deceased), Ezekiel, Mary A. (wife of H. E. Taylor), Stephen P., Thomas P., Julia E. (deceased), Clara P. (wife of D. W. King). Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had one child born to them—John H., born February 20, 1854, and died of cholera infantum at Waterloo, September 7, 1855. Mr. Palmer began life on limited means, and what he has made has been acquired by his own untiring energy and industry, assisted by his noble wife, who has done her share toward increasing the family funds. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are members of the Episcopal church and it is due to their efforts that the Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was built, they having raised $700 for that purpose, and subscribed $113 to the building of the church, and superintended the building. Mr. Palmer has been ever ready with a helping-hand for the benefit of the churches, society, charitable, agricultural and public enterprises in Waterloo and his neighborhood. He was the first to own and operate a clover huller, and the first to introduce tile drainage in the county. In his political views he is a Democrat. For the past fifteen years he has served as road supervisor and refused other offices. Mr. Palmer pays considerable attention to stock-raising. He has sixty head of cattle, about fifty hogs and twelve horses and colts. Mr. Palmer's parents, John and Joanna (Hicks) Palmer, were natives of England, the father born April 26, 1808, and the mother February 11, 1809. Both were reared on farms, and were married in 1828. The father died at his residence at Northlew, Devonshire, October 20, 1877, of cancer, and the mother died September 25, 1878. They were the parents of twelve children, our subject being the eldest. The remainder are—John, a farmer of Black Hawk County, Iowa; Stephen, deceased; Elizabeth, married Mr. E. Squire, and lives in England; Thomas, married, living in New Zealand; Ellen, wife of John King, living at 680 West Van-Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois; Edmund, deceased; Edmund T., killed by a runaway horse; Silas, married and living in Chicago, Illinois, at 452 Warren avenue; Harriet, wife of John Northcott, living on Ogden avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Mary Ann, married E. Vallance and living in Devonshire, England; James, living in London, England.

M. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer of Black Hawk County, Iowa, was born in Lucas County, Ohio, August 23, 1839, the third son of Thomas and Catherine (Van Fleet) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Lucas County. They had a family of six children. The father died in Lucas County in 1871. The mother and four of her children still survive. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving such educational advantages as the village school afforded. He remained on the farm till 1861 when he enlisted in the Union army in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and served three months when he was discharged. He re-enlisted as a private in July, 1862, in Company F, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry, but before the organization of the company he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, in which position he served till the following December, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in April, 1863, he was promoted to Captain, in which rank he served till the

close of the war. He was mustered out July 3, 1865, when he returned to his home in Ohio, remaining there one year. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary E. Gillett, of Ohio. They have a family of seven children. In the summer of 1866 he came to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was engaged in the mercantile business one and a half years. He then accepted a position as clerk in the treasurer's office, in which capacity he served very acceptably for fourteen years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected treasurer of Black Hawk County, and in the year 1883 he was re-elected to the same position.

BYRON CULVER was born in Cayuga County, New York, July 19, 1824, a son of Orange and Betsey (Andrews) Culver. The Culver family is supposed to have originated from three brothers who immigrated to America from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, one of the brothers being our subject's great-grandfather. His grandfather, whose name was Benjamin Culver, was born June 15, 1747, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, Orange Culver, settled in Cayuga County, New York, during the latter part of the last century, remaining there till our subject was four years old. He then settled in Orleans County, New York, and there Byron Culver was reared, receiving a rudimentary education in the district schools, and afterward attended academies for a few terms. He was married in his native State, June 25, 1857, to Clara Stevens, who was born June 25, 1826, a daughter of Andrew and Sallie (Lee) Stevens. Mr. Culver came to Black Hawk County in the spring of 1858, settling at Cedar Falls, and for many years was engaged in the grain trade. He has large real estate interests in Minnesota, located in the Red River Valley, and is one of the prosperous men of his township. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He has served as supervisor of Cedar Falls Township for one term and has also held the office of mayor of Cedar Falls for two terms, serving with satisfaction both to himself and to his constituents. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SAMUEL MARSTON was born in Spafford, Onondaga County, New York, October 1, 1820, a son of Israel and Ruth (Palmer) Marston, who were born, reared and married in the State of New York, his father being of Scotch and his mother of English descent. When seven years of age he was taken into the family of Mr. Orrin Frisbie, with whom he lived till he was twenty-one, having a good home, and receiving fair educational advantages. He was married November 30, 1841, to Miss Mary Rice, who was also a native of Onondaga County, New York, born July 29, 1823, her parents, Levi and Catherine K. Rice, being natives of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Marston have three children —Minerva, wife of Charles M. Blanchard, of Kossuth County, Iowa; Charles E., residing near his parents, and Olive A., wife of E. J. Palmer, of Wright County. The youngest child, Lizzie, died in her fifth year. Mr. Marston followed farming in his native county till 1843, when he moved with his family to Hillsdale County, Michigan, where they suffered much from fever and ague. He remained there till 1854, and during his residence partially cleared three farms, but sickness kept him in somewhat limited circumstances, and his start in Black Hawk County, where he settled in 1854, was almost like commencing life

anew. In the spring of 1869 he sold his property on section 5, Lincoln Township, buying 320 acres of partially improved land in Pleasant Valley, Grundy County, Iowa, which he sold in the fall of 1871. He then settled on the place where he has since resided, his farm located on section 5, Black Hawk Township, containing ninety-two acres of fine land. Mr. and Mrs. Marston are well known throughout the county, and are highly respected for their many kind and neighborly qualities. Both are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Marston was formerly a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket.

WILLIAM H. STEVENS, residing on section 20, Lincoln Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, born March 17, 1844, the second child of Silas R. and Adeline Stevens, who were natives of New York and Canada respectively. His parents came to Wisconsin before their marriage. They were married in Jefferson County, that State, where they still make their home, and where the father ranks among the prosperous and wealthy citizens. Five children were born to them —Jerome, who resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota; William H.; Marett, deceased, wife of J. E. Barrett; George and Charles, living with their parents. William H. Stevens was married May 5, 1861, to Miss Charlotte Barrett, daughter of C. E. Barrett, and sister of James E. Barrett. To this union were born two children—Lena, deceased, and Silas Edwin. In August, 1864, Mr. Stevens enlisted in Battery E, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and during most of his service he was in the garrisoned forts on Arlington Heights. After his discharge, June 15, 1865, he returned to his home in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. In March, 1866, in company with his brother-in-law, James E. Barrett, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, each buying a home on section 20, Lincoln Township, and here his wife died June 15, 1874, at the age of thirty years. April 25, 1876, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Olive Hoag, born May 16, 1848, in Freeport, Illinois, where her father, John Hoag, still resides. Of the four children born to them only two survive—Harry and Floyd. Alma and Margaret are deceased. Mr. Stevens began improving his present farm in 1866, and from the raw prairie he has made one of the best farms in Lincoln Township. It contains 120 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Stevens is one of Lincoln's active and public-spirited citizens, and has served in many positions of trust since coming to the township, holding the offices of trustee, constable, road supervisor and school director. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Reinbeck Lodge, No. 386, I. O. O. F., of which he is at present Vice-Grand.

JESSE M. HELFER was born in White County, Indiana, October 8, 1850, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Graver) Helfer, his father born in Rowan County, North Carolina, June 26, 1813, and the mother a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born November 3, 1819. The father was reared from his sixth till his twenty-first year in Shelby County, Indiana, when he went to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and was there married May 12, 1837, his wife coming from her native county to Tippecanoe County at the age of fifteen years. They had three children born to them—William Henry, born May 12, 1838, died August

30, 1841; Jacob M., born February 14, 1848, died in his fourth year, and Jesse M., our subject. About nine years after their marriage the parents moved to White County, Indiana, locating on a timbered farm which they cleared, living there about twelve years, and in July, 1855, came to this county with our subject. They first located on the farm which is yet occupied by Jesse M. and his widowed mother, his father having died here September 1, 1879. When they settled here but thirty acres had been broken, on which was built a small two-room house. There is now a good substantial frame house, with two good barns and other farm buildings, all in fine condition, and his land is well-improved, and fenced, partly with rails and partly with wire. The homestead contains about 313 acres, located on sections 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36. Jesse M. Helfer was married November 17, 1867, to Hannah A. Crawford, who was born May 13, 1851, in Sullivan County, New York, and when she was three years old her parents, William H. and Lettie J. (Hendricks) Crawford, moved to Elkhart County, Indiana, where she was reared. Her father was a native of New York State, living there till he came to Elkhart County, Indiana. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in March, 1866, with his wife and five children, of whom, Mrs. Helfer is the third child. Mr. Crawford died in this county June 27, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Helfer have four children—Jacob M., born January 8, 1869; Harrison C., born March 18, 1871; Mary F., born March 12, 1878, and Luella M., born May 23, 1882. Mr. Helfer was elected township trustee in 1882, and served in that capacity for two years. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian church. Our subject's parents had an adopted son, Henry Derduff, whom they reared from his thirteenth year. He was born October 3, 1844. He enlisted in the Union army, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and at the grand review at Washington. While in the army he contracted disease, from the effects of which he died August 28, 1866.

EHRAM M. BAILEY came to this county October 27, 1857, when he bought eighty acres of land on section 26, Mt. Vernon Township, living there two years. He then sold his land and bought 120 acres in the same township, and two years later sold this land, and went to Kane County, Illinois, and a year later returned to Black Hawk County and spent the summer at Waterloo. He then sold his town property, and in the fall of 1867 bought his present farm on section 35, which contains 120 acres of land. When Mr. Bailey bought this place, but forty acres had been broken, and no buildings had been erected. Mr. Bailey has made all the improvements here, has a comfortable house, a good frame barn, and other farm buildings, and his land under cultivation. He was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer County, New York, April 26, 1832, a son of Henry and Sarah (Dill) Bailey. His father was born in Vermont in 1782, and died March 7, 1875, and his mother was also a native of Vermont, her death taking place in Petersburg, New York, January 3, 1859, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Bailey was married August 27, 1854, to Mary E. Williams, who was born in Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, November 9, 1837. She was a daughter of Walton W. and Rebecca (Reynolds) Williams, her father dying in Nassau, New York, in March, 1879, and her mother dying November 2, 1861, at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Bailey was reared in Rensselaer County, and there received a common-school education, living there till after her marriage.

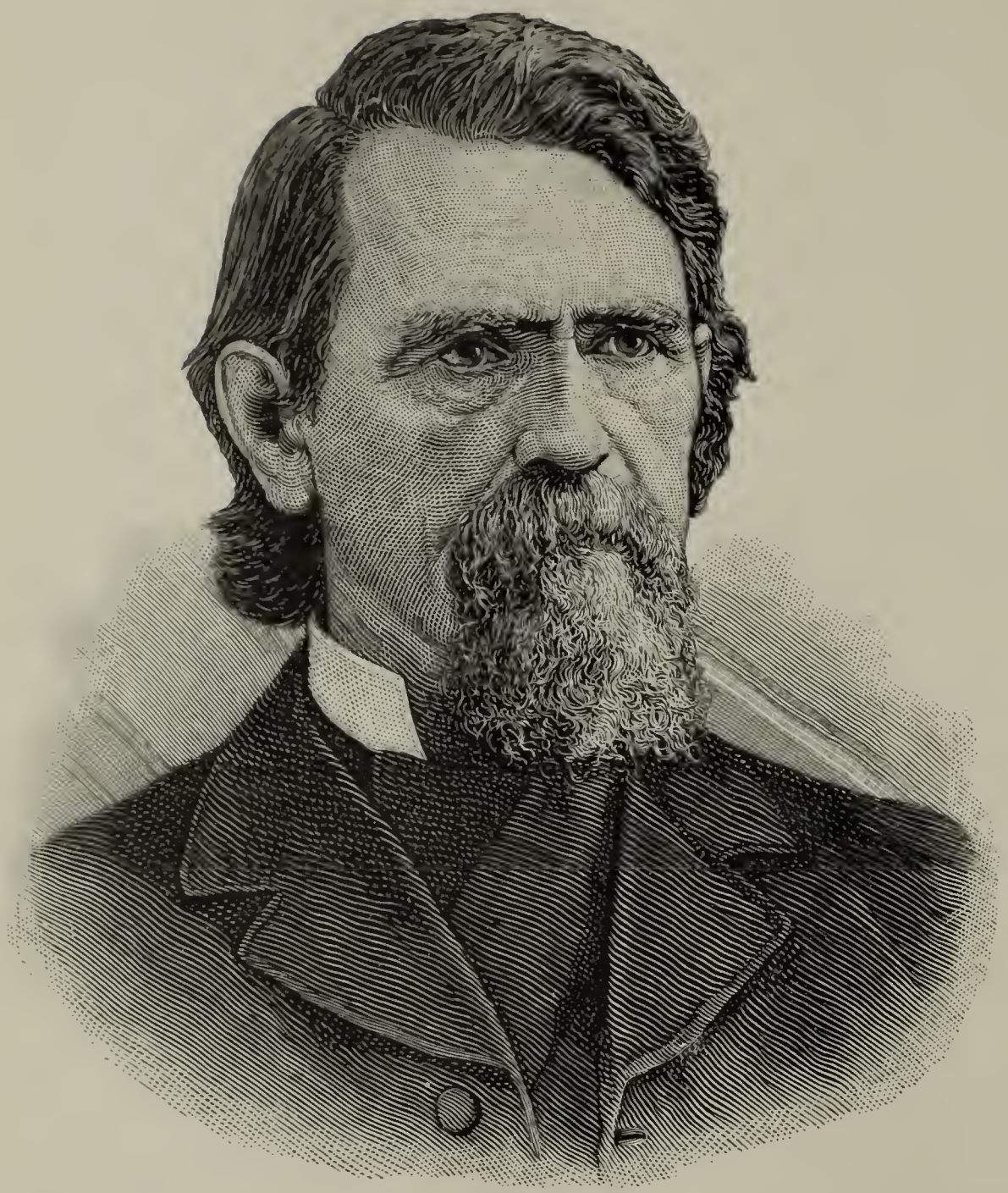
To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born two children—Emma S., born in Kane County, Illinois, March 28, 1857, and now the wife of Clemance Leeper, and Charles E., born July 2, 1863, in Mount Vernon Township, this county. In politics Mr. Bailey was a Republican. Mrs. Bailey was bereaved by the death of her husband, September 10, 1883. He had been a sufferer from rheumatism for many years, and for two years previous to his death he had been unable to work, the last year being entirely confined to the house. He served his township for two terms as supervisor. He was a respected citizen of the township, and left behind him many friends to mourn his loss.

ISAAC D. GILKEY was born February 24, 1825, in Orange County, Vermont, a son of Silas and Almira Gilkey, his father being of Scotch and his mother being of English ancestry. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Orleans County, Vermont, and there he was reared to mercantile pursuits, his father being a merchant. At the age of twenty years he went to Holliston, Massachusetts, where he was employed in a boot and shoe manufactory for two years. From Holliston he went to Boston, where for a short time he was engaged in clerking in a mercantile establishment. He subsequently traveled for the mercantile firm of A. C. Denison & Co., selling goods through Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont for five years. He then located at Island Pond, Essex County, Vermont, where he carried on the mercantile business with his brother, S. N. Gilkey, for several years, and for a time previous to his removal from that place he had an interest in a hotel there. Mr. Gilkey came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, during the fall of 1856, locating on a farm in Union Township, where he resided ten years. In 1866 he removed with his family to Cedar Falls, where he has since made his home. For his wife he married Abby M. Parsons, and of the three children born to them only one, Henry S., is living.

JOEL PROUTY, bridge-builder, residing at Cedar Falls, is a native of Bangor, Maine, where he was born January 24, 1815, a son of Aaron and Hepsibath (Crosby) Prouty. His paternal grandfather was a native of England, and was one of of the Puritans who left that country in the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth Rock. Joel Prouty was reared to manhood in his native State, his father being a farmer by occupation, owning a farm on the Penobscot River. At the age of eighteen he began learning bridge-building under skilled and practical workmen, and at the age of thirty began contracting on his own account, which he still continues, and to-day he ranks among the prominent bridge-builders of Black Hawk County. Mr. Prouty was married in August, 1843, to Miss Lucy Moore, of Maine, and of the five children born to bless this union only two are now living—Wellington M. and Orlando K. For his second wife he married Mrs. Ann J. Warren, of Black Hawk County. He has been a resident of this county since 1858, in which year he left Maine and made his home in Cedar Falls. Both Mr. Prouty and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is at present one of the trustees. In politics he affiliates with the Prohibition party. His son, Wellington M., was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company K, Third Iowa Infantry. He served his country three years, and during this time participated in many of the important battles of the war.

CLEMANCE LEEPER, farmer, section 26, Mount Vernon Township, is a son of Jacob W. and Matilda (Ford) Leeper. He was born in Mt. Vernon Township on section 25, August 28, 1855, and was here reared and educated in the common schools. December 27, 1880, he was married to Emma S. Bailey, born in Sugar Grove, near Kaneville, Illinois, in 1858, a daughter of Hiram M. and Mary E. (Williams) Bailey. To this union has been born one child—Freddie Ansel, born September 29, 1881. In his political views Mr. Leeper affiliates with the Greenback party. Mr. Leeper is one of the substantial farmers of this township, where he owns a fine farm containing 120 acres.

NATHAN B. CHOATE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, Bennington Township, was born in Port Hope, Canada, June 10, 1832, a son of Nathan and Charlotte (Bedford) Choate. His father was born near Coburg, Canada, March 9, 1805, his parents having been among the early settlers of Canada. When he was about four years old his parents moved to Port Hope, where his father still resides at the advanced age of eighty years. His parents came from New Hampshire to Canada. They afterward raised corn and wheat which they took to Kingston to mill. Nathan, our subject, was reared in Port Hope till he was of age. He spent almost a year at Brockport, New York, completing his education at the Brockport Academy. In November, 1854, he came to Ogle County, Illinois, entering his land there in the spring of 1855. In the fall of that year he went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in hauling supplies for the Maine Lumber Company, and the following spring returned to Ogle County, and after spending a few days there he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, visiting Jacob Strawn, who was then the cattle king of the West. He bought four yoke of oxen, and commenced breaking his land. He built a log cabin on his land in the fall of 1856, which was completed December 1, and the day following he started for Ogle County to be married. When a short distance from his home he was overtaken by a blizzard, and he had to remain at the Prairie House, about three miles distant, for three days before the storm ceased. When he arrived at Dubuque he abandoned his team, and completed the journey by rail. He was married December 10, 1856, his wife, Ellen P., being a daughter of Horace and Alice (Fisk) Leffingwell. After his marriage he returned to Waterloo, arriving at his log cabin January 3, 1857. The winter of 1856–'57 was a very severe one, and they endured many hardships and privations. More than half the cattle of their neighborhood died during that winter. Mr. Choate's first crop of wheat did not realize 50 cents in cash. The next year he planted ninety acres of wheat from which he never realized a pint. The second winter he went with his wife to Canada, returning in April following, spending the summer on the farm, and in the fall of 1859 went to Ogle County, Illinois, remaining there till March, 1863, when they returned to the farm. In the fall of 1869 they removed to Waterloo, and lived there four years, after which they spent two years on their farm in this township. They then returned to Waterloo, remaining there one and a half years, and in 1878 returned to the farm where they have since resided. Mr. Choate has one of the best improved farms in the township, and his residence is one of the finest in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Choate have two children—Charles S., at present serving as clerk of his township, and Charlotte A., a school teacher, both living at home.



J. C. Gilchrist

Mr. Choate has served as township assessor and tax collector. He has served as school director in Waterloo, and also in his own district for several years. Mr. Choate makes a specialty of stock-raising, having a fine herd of registered Devonshire cattle, and Poland-China and Chester white hogs. Mrs. Choate's father was a native of Vermont, born June 26, 1802, where he was reared, and was married at Swanton, Vermont. When she was six years old her parents moved to Ogle County, Illinois, where the father died three years later, in 1848, of typhoid fever. Mrs. Choate's mother was born at Barre, Vermont, June 15, 1802, and died January 5, 1877, at Oregon, Illinois.

JAMES C. GILCHRIST, A. M., Principal of Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1831. His parents were Scotch, having immigrated to America about 1820 and settled at Pittsburg. In 1836 the family removed to a farm situated in Coitsville, Mahoning County, Ohio, and on this farm the boy, James, labored until he was nineteen years old. During his youth he received only such an education as could be obtained in the district schools of that time.

On December 3, 1849, he became a student of Mahoning Institute, Poland, Ohio, then an academy of reputation, and still prosperous with collegiate powers. He attended this school until July, 1853, interrupted, however, by his going out several terms to teach and to work. He was wholly dependent on himself for means to sustain his studentship, and he hesitated not to go to the harvest fields in vacations, to do janitor work in the buildings, to teach occasional classes of the academy, that he might add to his earnings of regular teaching in the common schools. From home, he could only expect encouragement, and this was never wanting. His father died in 1854.

After leaving the academy in 1853, he taught one term at Lenox, Ashtabula County, and four more at Hubbard, Trumbull County. In April, 1855, he entered Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, of which Horace Mann was president. He was a student of Antioch several terms, but financial fortune was against him, and his course of study was never completed at college.

His experience in teaching is quite extensive, he having been identified with schools of nearly all grades and in many places. His first teaching was a common school in Coitsville, during the winter of 1851 and 1852, then the Lenox Academy and the Hubbard public school just mentioned. During his college life he was, for one school year of nine months, superintendent of the schools of Republic, Seneca County, Ohio. After another period of attendance at Antioch he accepted the principalship of the Union Schools of Marlboro, Stark County, Ohio, and remained there two years. In 1858 he married Miss Hannah Cramer, a teacher in the public schools of Warren, Ohio. After a year of educational work, the leading part of which was with a boarding school for boys, he was chosen city superintendent of the schools of New Brighton, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1860, he took charge of California Seminary, Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1865 he projected the enterprise of converting the seminary into a State Normal School, under the laws of Pennsylvania. On him fell the chief burden of the undertaking. He raised much of the necessary money required of the community, visited the Legislature at Harrisburg and secured needed appropriations, planned the buildings, superintended the construction of

them and brought the school to the standard required for State recognition.

During his labors in this direction, which occupied six years, he was county superintendent of the public schools of Washington County, from 1866 to 1869. To his administration is accredited an educational revival in that county. His institutes had a quickening power; and the students of the newly founded Normal School carried a knowledge of better methods of teaching throughout the county. In the fall of 1870 he was tendered the principalship of West Virginia State Normal School at Fairmount, which position he accepted. He remained here but one year, owing to a political change in party power of that State. The dominant party believed it best to put new men at the head of the State institutions. No other year of Prof. Gilchrist's history advanced his reputation so much as this one spent at Fairmount, for the school grew and established itself firmly in the favor of the people.

In obedience to a long entertained inclination to remove West, he now, in 1871, came to Iowa and resided at Cedar Rapids. He engaged in Institute work largely for one or two years, and in the spring of 1873 he was proffered the superintendency of the public schools of Mason City, Iowa. The schools were organized by him, an enthusiastic educational spirit arose among the people, and a beautiful building was erected. In 1876 he was elected principal of Iowa State Normal School, an institution which had just been founded by the Sixteenth General Assembly. His long and successful administration of this school bears record to his ability and to the appreciation of the Board of Directors who have retained his services for ten years.

Prof. Gilchrist has occasionally contributed an article on an educational subject to some paper or magazine; but he has been too busy with practical affairs for much writing. His official public reports have discussed many of the leading questions of the times and, in some instances, have excited attention. He has, however, been a public speaker on educational themes at all times. He has often appeared on the lecture platform of several States during his thirty-three years of an educational career. A special field of his labor has been Teachers' Institutes, the number of such bodies before which he has appeared reaching the hundreds, perhaps. One of the forms of improvement in which he has taken much pleasure and from which he has derived much profit is educational associations, County, State and National. He has been a member of such organizations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Iowa. He has attended a goodly number of the meetings of the National Educational Association, of which he is a life member. He was president of the Normal School Department at the Chautauqua meeting, 1881. He has read several papers before these bodies from time to time.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1868.

Thus far this sketch relates to Prof. Gilchrist's school-life as student and teacher. There is not much else left; but this would not be a fair presentation of his work, were no reference made to other fields that have engaged somewhat of his thought and action, especially that pertaining to the Church and to the Nation.

Joining the Methodist Episcopal church in 1863, he was licensed to preach in 1866, and was ordained 1878 in Deacon's orders. He has preached continuously for twenty years. His discourses are liberal and free from sectarianism. Their general type and characteristic is that of ethical and philosophical discussion, but always confirmatory of the central truths of revelation. He never was in charge of a congregation,

never was paid a dollar for preaching; and he preaches because he believes that, in so doing, he adheres closely to his one and sole life-work, that of a teacher and an educator.

When the civil war broke out he was in charge of California Seminary, Pennsylvania, and his school was made up largely of young men, many of whom, at the call for troops in the summer of 1861, enlisted. He joined a company himself and went into camp, but at the urgent solicitation of friends to remain and carry on the school, and at the advice of the physician who doubted his health as sufficient at that time for a soldier's life, he did not go into active service. He continued his school, teaching the children of the absent soldiers free of tuition in many cases. He supported the Union cause by all the means he had, and not without persecution and peril. Some of his vacations were spent in recruiting companies to meet the demand for more troops. His service at home was, perhaps, better than what he might have rendered in the camp.

In the family there have been ten children born, six of whom are living, three sons and three daughters. Cleland and Charles Willard are farmers, managing what is called Lake Stock Farm, situated in Pocahontas County. Maude has been a teacher for the past three years in the Normal School, and has accepted a position in Wellesley College, Massachusetts, as Assistant Professor in the Department of Botany. Fred C. is yet a student; and the two little girls, Grace and Norma, are attending the Model School.

The above is a brief record of a man whose busy life has been devoted to the benefit of his race. He has had excellent health generally; and feeling yet the vigor of early manhood, he is ambitious to go forward with unabated energy in whatever path duty calls him.

PERRY CASTEEL, section 34, Bennington Township, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 9, 1830, a son of Thomas and Dorcas (Dickerson) Casteel, who were natives of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. When he was about seven years old his mother died, after which he went to live with an uncle, but after his father's second marriage he returned home, remaining there till his father's death, which occurred in Coshocton County in 1844, at the age of forty-seven years, leaving a family of nine children, who were taken by neighbors and relatives. Thomas Casteel served in the war of 1812, enlisting at the age of about sixteen years, going instead of his father. Perry Casteel received but a limited education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he was thrown on his own resources by the death of his father. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, May 12, 1855, and the following June bought land from the Government, remaining here till the fall of 1858, when he was taken sick and returned to Knox County, Ohio. He was married there November 11, 1858, to Emeline Harrod and continued to reside there till 1861, when he returned to this county with his wife and two children, coming by team. Mr. Casteel commenced life for himself with no capital but a pair of willing hands and a determination to succeed, and by his energy and industry he has accumulated a competency for himself and family. He has a good house and barn with other farm buildings, and an excellent farm of 160 acres, which is well adapted to stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Casteel have a family of eight children—Frank W., born August 21, 1859; Cora A., May 7, 1861; Bertha M., January 25, 1863; Minnie E., January 25, 1865; Kitty E., May 22, 1867; Thomas L., October 15, 1869; Walter P., December 20,

1872, and Dora B., March 19, 1874, all the children born in this county but the two eldest. In politics Mr. Casteel is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian church. He has served his township as assessor one term, was highway commissioner several terms, and has also served as township trustee and school director. Mrs. Casteel's parents, Levi and Dorcas (Lefever) Harrod, were natives of Pennsylvania, but reared in Ohio. They came to this county in 1863, and lived in Fox Township till the fall of 1881, when they moved to Waterloo, where they had one of the best farms in this county. Both parents died here, the father October 22, 1884, in his eighty-first year, and the mother March 17, 1883, at the age of seventy four years.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY, of Waterloo, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, September 7, 1823, his parents, Samuel and Susan (Clark) Halliday, being natives of Ireland The father came to America in 1816, stopping first in Connecticut. He subsequently came to Ohio, where he was married, living in that State till his death. William was reared to maturity on his father's farm, and in his youth received a limited common-school education. He commenced life for himself as a farmer. He was married in 1851 to Miss L. Howey, of Lorain County, Ohio, and of the three children born to this union two are living—Willie J. and Charles B. A daughter died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Halliday settled on a farm on which he resided till 1862, when he removed with his family to Waterloo, living on a farm about one mile east of the city for four years. He then moved to Barclay Township, where he bought the Pilot Grove farm, which consists of 403 acres, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, being one of the most successful farmers of his neighborhood. In March, 1885, he sold his farm and removed to Waterloo, where he purchased a house and lot, since which time he has lived somewhat retired. He also bought lands in Nebraska, which he still owns.

GEORGE A. REINHART, section 35, Mount Vernon Township, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, July 8, 1837, a son of Caspar and Anna (Schenck) Reinhart, who were also natives of Wittenburg, the father born December 16, 1800, and the mother December 20, 1803. George A. commenced his education in Germany, completing it in this country, coming here with his father's family at the age of sixteen years. The family made their home in Rensselaer County, New York, for eight years, when, in April, 1860, the parents came, with their four children, to Black Hawk County, Iowa. The family first settled on section 1, Mount Vernon Township, on raw prairie land, which the father converted into a good farm. Both father and mother died in this township, the latter December 23, 1882, her husband surviving till September, 1885. George A. commenced life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, working by the month till he was twenty-four years of age. He then, with his father, bought a piece of land, his interest in which, about three years later, he sold to his father. He then bought eighty acres on section 1, this township, on which he resided till 1875, when he sold this land, buying his present farm on section 35, which was then but partially improved. Mr. Reinhart is a practical farmer, and has now a well-improved farm containing 160 acres. October 5, 1861, Mr. Reinhart was

married to Harriet Denney, a daughter of Jasper and Eunice (Austin) Denney, the father living in Bremer County, aged about seventy-two years. The mother of Mrs. Reinhart died in 1880, aged about sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhart have twelve children—Jacob F., born July 18, 1862; Oscar, born May 6, 1864; Eunice, born November 15, 1865; Anna M. and George A. (twins), born March 6, 1868; Hattie, born May 27, 1870; Katie, born February 15, 1872; Rose, born July 9, 1875; Emma J., born December 5, 1877; Charles, born September 4, 1879; Julia, born July 8, 1881, and Susie, born November 9, 1885. In politics Mr. Reinhart affiliates with the Greenback party. He has served as township assessor from 1880 till 1883 inclusive, and has been township trustee about twelve years, serving with satisfaction to his constituents.

WALTER A. BRYANT, a son of Walter A. and Lydia T. Bryant, is a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, where he was born March 14, 1847. He was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving in his youth good educational advantages. In 1864 he went to Chicago, and was there employed for four years as clerk and bookkeeper for H. F. Eldred, a wholesale lumber merchant of that city. He subsequently spent several years in the lumber business in Illinois and Nebraska, and in the spring of 1878 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating at Cedar Falls, when he became treasurer of a lumber company which is incorporated under the name of the Bryant-Neely Lumber Company, and is still holding the same position. June 16, 1868, Mr. Bryant was united in marriage to Cornelia Thorn Livingstone, daughter of Rensselaer and Rachel Livingstone, residents of Crestline, Ohio. This union has been blest with five children—James E., Walter A., Le Roy W., Livingstone and Frank N. Mr. Bryant is a prominent and highly respected citizen of Cedar Falls, and since coming here has held several offices of trust. He is member of the City Council, and on the public school board, and is also treasurer of the Building and Loan Association. In politics Mr. Bryant casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

NATHANIEL C. BRYANT, deceased, was born December 23, 1824, a native of the State of Maine, and a son of Major Cushing and Arlita Bryant, New Englanders by birth, his father being a soldier in the war of 1812. His ancestors can be traced back to the Puritans who came over to America in the Mayflower. His early education was received in his native State, and at the age of fourteen years he entered the United States navy, and from 1838–'41 he was attached to the sloop Erie, West India squadron. He attended the Naval school at Philadelphia in 1842–'43, and from 1843–'45 was attached to the sloop Plymouth, Pacific squadron, being promoted to Passed Midshipman June 29, 1843. During the Mexican war he was with the sloop Dale, Pacific squadron, and August 7, 1850, was commissioned Lieutenant. He was with the brig Bainbridge, Brazil squadron, from 1850–'53; with the receiving-ship Boston, in 1854; with the steam frigate San Jacinto, East India squadron, from 1855–'58; with the receiving ship Boston, from 1859–'60, and with the steam sloop Richmond, in 1861, and Mississippi squadron in 1862. He was commissioned Captain July 16, 1862, which position he held when he retired from active duty September 26, 1864. During the late civil war he participated in many of the important

engagements. He was with General Grant at Fort Donelson, and in co-operation with land forces took possession of Nashville, Tennessee. He was a brave commander, and was placed on the retired list at the close of the war Mr. Bryant was married September 10, 1860, in Charles City, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Southall, daughter of John and Mary Southall, of Lancashire, England. Two sons were born to this union --Percy, born April 19, 1862, at present attending a college of physicians and surgeons, preparatory to entering the United States navy as a surgeon, and Walter, born October 1, 1863, attending the Iowa State University of Iowa City, with a view to becoming a civil engineer. Soon after retiring from the navy Mr. Bryant came to Cedar Falls, having invested largely in Iowa lands. He died in this city September 19, 1874. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and was universally respected. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow is still a resident of Cedar Falls.

ALVIN KNAPP was born in Liberty County, Ohio, January 18, 1825, a son of Samuel and Tirzah (McIntyre) Knapp, both of whom died at the residence of our subject. His father was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, his father owning the springs. He was reared there, where he was married at the age of eighteen years. He moved to Huron County, Ohio, in 1809, and from there moved to Liberty County, and subsequently removed to Miami County, Ohio, living there twenty-six years, when he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in July, 1853. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, and for his services received a land warrant. Alvin Knapp was married June 6, 1850, to Barbara Hartman, who was born in Germany, April 16, 1829, and when she was quite young her parents, John and Catherine Hartman, came to America, first locating in New Lancaster, Ohio In a few years the family removed to Henry County, Ohio, where Mrs. Knapp was married. Mr. Hartman died a few days after Mrs. Knapp's marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have been born seven children—Catherine M., born in Henry County, Ohio, September 6, 1851, married George Kennison, of Waterloo, this county; Alvin M., born July 7, 1853, married Eva Graves, and is living in Washington Township; Mary A., born October 17, 1854, now Mrs. Rufus Pontions, of Cherokee, Iowa; Angeline, born in Washington Township, June 3, 1857, died in April, 1858; John K., born February 24, 1859, now married and living in Nebraska; Amanda Elizabeth, born August 12, 1861, died September 29, 1864, and Emma S., born June 5, 1867. Mr. Knapp has lived on his present farm since 1868, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm is located on sections 14 and 15, and contains 120 acres, most of which is timber land. He came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in July, 1853, where he rented a house and spent the winter of 1853–'54 in that city. In the spring of 1854 he purchased 100 acres, twenty acres being timber land, which land adjoined his present farm, where he resided till 1868. He then sold his farm and bought the 120 acres where he now resides. When he purchased it but eighty acres had been fenced, on which was erected a log house and a small log stable, which have given place to a substantial frame residence and a good frame barn, and his farm buildings are all in good condition, and his land is under good cultivation. Mr. Knapp brought with him to this county about $2,000. Dubuque at that time was the chief trading point, and there Mr. Knapp would go for his supplies, often returning with goods for the

merchants at Cedar Falls. In politics Mr. Knapp was reared a Democrat, but is now a Republican, having cast his last Democratic vote for S. J. Tilden. He has served very acceptably as township supervisor for three terms. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

SAMUEL OWENS, one of the early settlers of Black Hawk County, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1814, and was the seventh of a family of nine children of Hugh and Martha (Hughs) Owens. His parents were early settlers of Westmoreland County, and there resided till their death. Samuel Owens was reared to maturity on his father's farm, when he went to Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he was married February 6, 1844, to Elizabeth Townsend, and to this union were born six children—Joseph J., Mary M. (deceased), Madison T., Kate C., Lee M. and Minnie. Mr. Owens moved with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in October, 1865. He had come to Iowa as early as 1843 on a prospecting tour through Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, and again returned in 1850, when he entered 320 acres of land, and in 1852 entered 640 acres. On coming here in 1865 he settled on his farm three miles east of Waterloo which he improved, and there followed farming and stock-raising till November, 1884, since which time he has retired from active life. He still owns the farm near Waterloo, which consists of 500 acres of choice land. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Owens was elected supervisor of District No. 7, which office he still holds by re-election. While living in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, he served three years as clerk of the court. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but is now identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE TUTHILL, section 36, Washington Township, came to this county in March, 1856, and with him brought 150,000 trees, most of which were apple trees, which he had bought in Waukegan, Illinois. He bought his present farm of 200 acres soon after his arrival, and immediately set out his trees, which he sold through this part of Iowa and in Minnesota. He carried on a general nursery business, with fair success, till 1861, growing all kinds of nursery stock and shrubbery. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Third Iowa Infantry to serve three years. Mr. Tuthill was discharged at Davenport in July, 1864, when he returned to his home in this township. In 1865 Mr. Tuthill had his old house and his new one, which was then almost completed, destroyed by fire. He saved most of his household goods, but lost all his grain. In the spring of 1865 he built his present residence, although he has since made additions to the original building. Mr. Tuthill was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1833, a son of Nathaniel and Fanny (Smith) Tuthill, both of whom died at Northville, Cayuga County, New York. The father was born and reared in Orange County, New York, the mother also being a native of that county, living there till her marriage. Mr. George Tuthill was married November 23, 1857, to Christeena Anderson, a daughter of Basil and Margaret (Stevens) Anderson. Her parents were born near Frazersborough, Scotland. After coming to America they lived in Canada three years, and when Mrs. Tuthill was about two years of age her parents came to Will County, Illinois, where the father died. The mother and her eight children subsequently removed to Washington Township, this county, where she still makes her home. Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill have three children—George

B., born January 13, 1859, married Lucy Ford, a daughter of Niram Ford, also an old resident, and is now living in Kossuth County, Iowa; Edgar F., born August 4, 1860, living with his brother in Kossuth County, and Fred, born May 4, 1865, living at home. In politics Mr. Tuthill affiliates with the Greenback party. He has served three years as county supervisor. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Tuthill's mother died December 19, 1878, in her seventy-sixth year, and his father died at the age of eighty years, October 12, 1879. They were of English descent. In the year 1640 John Tuthill came from the county of Norfolk, England, and was one of the first settlers of Long Island.

ISAAC E. BENTZ, one of the prominent citizens of Bennington Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1836. The greater part of his youth was spent on a farm and in a hotel, his father being a farmer and afterward engaged in hotel keeping. He received a good education, completing it at Shaefferstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, graduating in the year 1856. He then taught school for four years in his native State, when he came to Naperville, Du Page County, Illinois, remaining there till April, 1861. He then returned to his home in Lancaster County, and enlisted for nine months in Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry, being most of the time on detached duty. He was mustered out in the spring of 1862, and afterward helped to raise a company of cavalrymen. September 12, 1862, he was mustered in Company C, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in all the engagements of his regiment. August 11, 1864, he was wounded near Newtown, Virginia, having two fingers taken off, when he was sent to the hospital. July 14, 1865, he was discharged at Philadelphia on account of disability, and has never fully recovered from the hardships he endured during his term of service. After his discharge from the war he returned to Lancaster County, and in the fall of 1865 came back to Naperville, Illinois, and engaged in farming. He subsequently went to Hinckley, Illinois, where he was engaged in the lumber trade four years, after which he returned to Naperville, and bought a large lumber yard at that place which he operated for a year, when he sold his business, and in March, 1876, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on section 1, Bennington Township, on the place where he has since made his home. He has just sold his farm and property, and intends moving to Waterloo, Iowa, for the purpose of giving his children better educational advantages. He was married in Naperville, November 16, 1865, to Susan K. Kuter, who was born November 26, 1843, a daughter of John and Lydia (Kayler) Kuter. They have five children —George G., born November 28, 1866; Ida A., April 29, 1869; Charles K., August 26, 1872; Arthur I., December 7, 1875, and Susie O., May 2, 1883, in Black Hawk County, the four eldest children being natives of De Kalb County, Illinois. The parents of Mrs. Bentz were both natives of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kuter moved to Illinois in 1857 with his wife and twelve children, of whom Mrs. Bentz is next to the youngest. The father was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He died in Pierce Township, De Kalb County, Illinois, his wife dying in the same county. Mrs. Bentz lived at the old homestead in her native State till eighteen years of age. After spending a year at the educational institute at Plainfield, Will County, Illinois, she went to Naperville, where she lived

till her marriage. Mrs. Bentz's maternal grandmother while fleeing from some hostile Indians, became exhausted and sat down to rest with her baby on her knee. The Indians stealing up behind her scalped her, and killed the baby, by knocking its head against a stump. Her grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Bentz was elected township trustee the first year he came to this county, and has since filled that position. He has served two years as township assessor, and was census enumerator during 1880. He has held township offices since he was twenty-one years of age. He is highly respected in this township, and his removal is much regretted by his friends and neighbors. In politics Mr. Bentz affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS LOONAN, one of the leading agriculturists of Black Hawk County, residing on section 25, Black Hawk Township, was born in Kings County, Ireland, April 4, 1833, a son of Hugh and Mary Loonan, both of whom died in Ireland. Mr. Loonan immigrated to America at the age of nineteen years, landing at New York City, May 15, 1852. He proceeded at once to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farm labor about three years. He then located in Winnebago County, Illinois, and was married in that county July 17, 1858, to Miss Catherine Glenny. She was born in County Sligo, Ireland, February 1, 1839, a daughter of James and Maria (Armstrong) Glenny. Her father died in Ireland in May, 1885, aged seventy years, and her mother still lives in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Loonan have seven children—Frank, married Emma Neiher, and resides on part of his father's farm; James was married February 3, 1886, to Lizzie Vaughn; Hubert and Mae Bell, students at Tillford Academy at Vinton; Thomas E., Harry G. and Nellie V., at home. Mr. Noonan continued farming on rented land in Winnebago County till September, 1864, when he settled on his present farm, owning at that time 160 acres. He was very successful in his farming pursuits and rapidly acquired property, and now ranks among the prosperous farmers of this county. He now owns 965 acres of choice land in one body, where he resides, and an eighty-acre farm in another part of the township. In the early years of his residence here he raised large quantities of grain, but at present is extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses and hogs. He also buys largely, fitting the stock for market. Mr. and Mrs. Loonan are classed among the best citizens of their township, and none have had more to do with the development and building up of this county than themselves. In politics Mr. Loonan is identified with the Democratic party.

AUGUSTUS S. SMITH was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, August 24, 1814. When he was two years old his parents, Libeus and Betsy Smith, moved to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, they being among the first settlers of that county. He was reared to manhood in Bradford County, and November 10, 1841, he was married to Sarah M. Baldwin. She was born January 18, 1820, in Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, a daughter of Philo and Hannah A. Baldwin, who were also early settlers of Bradford County. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born four children—Robert S., Sarah A., Edward P. and Ella S. In 1856 Mr. Smith removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Cedar Falls, where he has since lived, and for years

operated a saw-mill. He was also engaged in the mercantile business for a short time in Floyd County, Iowa. Of late years he has devoted his attention to real estate business. He at one time owned a fine farm of 240 acres, about two miles south of Cedar Falls. In his political views Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party. He is one of the oldest residents of Cedar Falls, and as a citizen he is highly respected. He has held the office of Mayor of Cedar Falls, and has also served as councilman. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

D. M. TOBIAS, general merchant, was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1861, a son of John W. and Margaret (Markel) Tobias. His father wsa a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He died when our subject was six weeks old, aged thirty-nine years. D. M. was reared on a farm and received but a limited education in the common branches. He was married June 12, 1881, to Barbara Klinger, daughter of David S. and Barbara (Wiest) Klinger, who were natives of Pennsylvania, the father of French and the mother of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias have had four children—Cora E., Emma J., Minnie I., and an infant, deceased. Mr. Tobias left his native State at the age of seventeen years, in 1878, and went to Berrien Springs, Michigan, where he was employed on a farm one summer, and in the fall of 1878 he went to Forreston, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for a year. He then returned to his old home in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, remaining there till March 22, 1882, when he went to New Ulm, Minnesota, where he worked as a laborer some five months, and in August, 1882, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa. After being with Mr. Shade two months he was variously employed till February, 1884, when he began clerking for Mr. Daniels. In the following June he formed a partnership with Mr. Daniels, and in November of the same year he bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Daniels going to Denver, Iowa, since which time Mr. Tobias has continued the business alone. Mr. Tobias is the present postmaster of Gresham, Black Hawk County, successor to I. E. Bentz, A. W. Daniels being the first postmaster at that place. In politics Mr. Tobias votes independent of parties. He is a member of the Reformed Lutheran church. Mrs. Tobias, mother of our subject, is still living in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, at the homestead farm, being now about sixty-five years of age.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, senior member of the firm of Townsend & Merrill, of Cedar Falls, was born in Dutchess County, New York, November 28, 1831, a son of Elijah and Rosannah Townsend, his father being of English descent. He was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving his early education in a district school, and later taking an academical course. In 1859 he became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, when he located at Waterloo. In 1861 he came to Cedar Falls, and soon after engaged in the banking business with J. T. Knapp, with whom he was associated for many years under the firm name of Townsend & Knapp. During the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the late war. He became a member of Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, at the time of its formation, and on the organization of the company was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and later was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served with the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and was on duty principally in the vicinity of Vicksburg. He served until June, 1863,

when he received an honorable discharge. After his discharge he returned to Cedar Falls, and was connected with the bank till 1876, when he retired from the firm. He was then engaged in the milling business with G. N. Miner, and in 1879 he formed his present partnership with A. Merrill, having bought out the interest of T. B. Carpenter, and together they have since carried on successfully their present lumber business. Mr. Townsend has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Seward, and to this union three children were born, two of whom are yet living—Catherine and Mary. For his second wife he married Sarah Huntington, of Oswego County, New York, by whom he has had one child —Edward. In politics Mr. Townsend affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is prominently identified with James Brownell Post, G. A. R., at Cedar Falls.

C. W. EDGINGTON, Sheriff of Black Hawk County, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, February 8, 1840, the second son of George and Mary (Taylor) Edgington, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The grandfather, John Edgington, came from Virginia, and was one of the early settlers of Eastern Ohio. In 1846 W. W., our subject, moved with his parents to Iowa, they locating in Linn County, where he was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, and Jackson campaign. He was then transferred to General Banks's command and was with him in the Red River expedition, after which his regiment was sent with several others to General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley. He was then sent to General Sherman, and was with him at the surrender of General Joe Johnston, after which he did garrison duty at Savannah, Georgia. He was mustered out in August, 1865, when he returned to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and the same year began dealing in grain and agricultural implements which he followed till 1878. He was then appointed to the office of deputy sheriff under George W. Hayzlett, and in 1883 was elected sheriff, assuming the duties of his present office in January, 1884. Mr. Edgington was married in 1865 to Sylvia A. Rathbun, a native of Cedar County, Iowa. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Laura.

HENRY JOHNSON, druggist, of Cedar Falls, is a native of Denmark, where he was born November 1, 1837. He was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of fourteen years began clerking in a grocery store, which he followed many years. In the year 1863 he immigrated to America, coming at once to Chicago, and in 1864 enlisted from that city as a member of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, and in the Atlanta campaign, and other engagements of minor importance. After his discharge from the service in 1866 he returned to Chicago, and for some time was engaged in the mercantile business. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1870, locating at Cedar Falls where he was engaged in the grocery trade for one year, and in connection with his grocery carried on a farm. He established his present drug store in 1878, which is well patronized, being one of the best in Black Hawk County, and a credit to Cedar Falls.

For his wife he married Miss Louisa Fransen, by whom he has had seven children, four now living—Nettie, Harrie, Joshua and Louis. Mr. Johnson has met with success throughlife, and besides his drug store, is the owner of a well-improved farm containing 200 acres in Cedar Falls Township. He takes an active interest in matters pertaining to education, and is at present serving as president of the school board. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the following organizations: Danish Brotherhood, Iowa Legion of Honor, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

THOMAS TODD, farmer and stock-raiser, section 21, East Waterloo Township, is a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he was born November 18, 1830. The early years of his life were spent principally on a farm in his native country, where he remained till he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to America, landing in New York with but 50 cents in his pocket, and from this small beginning he has become one of the well-to-do farmers of his township, his untiring efforts being crowned with success. He first located in Livingston County, New York, where he remained till 1855. He then moved to La Salle County, Illinois, locating near Ottawa, where he was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah P. Hosford, of Ottawa. This union was blessed with two daughters—Sarah J., wife of Joseph Turner, a resident of this township, and Mary S., a teacher, at present keeping house for her father, Mrs. Todd having died October 20, 1885. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Todd removed to Livingston County, Illinois, where he remained till June, 1865. He then removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating on his present farm, which at that time contained eighty acres of raw prairie land. His land is now well improved, and in connection with his general farming he is successfully engaged in raising stock, principally cattle and hogs. Mr. Todd has served his township as road supervisor. He was also elected to fill the office of township assessor, but did not serve.

GEORGE LELAND, a prominent and successful farmer and stock-raiser of East Waterloo Township, and one of the early settlers of this county, was born in the city of New York, July 16, 1836, the second son of Ambros and Elizabeth (Kapp) Leland. In 1837 his parents moved to Middlesex County, Massachusetts, where they lived five years, and from there they moved to Rensselaer County, New York, where he was reared and educated, remaining there until nineteen years of age. He then, in 1855, accompanied his parents to Black Hawk County, Iowa, they locating in East Waterloo Township where the father died about 1864. The mother yet survives, and of the nine children born to her five are yet living. The father was a farmer by occupation, and to that occupation George Leland has also devoted his life. In 1862 he was married to Miss Floretta E. Clark, daughter of L. Clark, and a lady of excellent qualities. They have two children—Wilson C. and Cora F. After his marriage Mr. Leland settled on his present farm, being part of the old homestead of his father. He now has 375 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine substantial residence, and his barn is well arranged in its various apartments. His sheds for the protection of his young stock are very commodious. In short, it is a model farm and the owner is a model farmer. As a stock-raiser Mr. Leland stands unrivaled

in his neighborhood. He has few equals in the raising of hogs, and his cattle, which are of the Durham grade, are unsurpassed for beauty and quality in this township. In connection with his general farming he has lately turned his attention to dairying, and is now milking about twenty-five cows. For many years Mr. Leland has served very acceptably as Township Trustee.

DANIEL G. ELLIS, President of the Old Settlers' Association, was one of the first settlers of Black Hawk County, and is one who has contributed largely to its material interests. Mr. Ellis was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 28, 1826, son of Reuben and Abigail (Lindly) Ellis. His father had been twice married, Daniel G. being the eldest son of the second marriage. His father being a farmer by occupation, his youth was passed on a farm and attending the common schools. When he was ten years old his mother died, and at the age of thirteen years he began the battle of life on his own account, remaining in Washington County till reaching maturity. In 1847 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hampton, a native of Ohio. In 1850 Mr. Ellis removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and not having any money at that time, he squatted on a piece of land about ten miles east of the present site of Waterloo. He was appointed postmaster of that place, which was called Elza, receiving his commission from President Pierce. There being no protection to settlers his land was entered from under him, after which he located at a point then called Elk Run, some four miles east of Waterloo, where he entered 200 acres of land, 160 acres being prairie and forty timber. He settled on his 160 acres, which he began to improve, and here he endured all the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer. In 1857 he sold his farm and removed to Kansas, returning to this county the following year, and lived on the same farm until 1867. He then located at Raymond, where he was engaged in the grain business about a year. After disposing of his business he purchased his present farm on section 4, East Waterloo Township, known as the Nelson Fancher farm. Mr. Ellis commenced life in this county on a very small capital, having but $30 in money, but by industry, frugality and good management he has met with excellent success, and is now the owner of his valuable farm, which contains 600 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. His neat residence is comfortably furnished, and his barn is one of the best in the county, being well arranged and complete in every detail. The farm is well stocked with some very fine animals, his cattle being the thoroughbred short horns, and as a breeder and raiser of horses and hogs Mr. Ellis has made a success. Mr. Ellis served in the late war in Company C, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, taking part in the celebrated chase of A. J. Smith through Missouri and Arkansas, and was mustered out in May, 1865. He has served his township as treasurer, and has also served as township trustee, and as a member of the school board. He was elected as president of the Old Settlers' Association in 1885. During his residence at Elk Run he kept the postoffice and stage station, being on the regular line between Dubuque and Fort Dodge.

MADISON T. OWENS, attorney at law, Waterloo, was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1852. He received his primary education in his native county, and after coming with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Owens, to Iowa, he at-

tended the schools at Waterloo, completing his education at the State University at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1878, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme and Federal courts of Iowa the same year, and in October, 1878, began the practice of law, which he has since followed at Waterloo. He is at present serving as a member of the City Council, being elected such in the spring of 1884. He had previously served one term as city clerk, and since January, 1882, he has held the office of county attorney. Mr. Owens is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is worshipful master of Waterloo Lodge, No. 105. He is also Aid-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of Iowa, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAMUEL H. ROWND, a pioneer of Black Hawk County, now deceased, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1808, a son of James M. and Martha Rownd. His maternal ancestors settled in Maryland prior to the Revolutionary war. He was taken by his parents to Barnesville, Ohio, in 1809, then a wilderness, the town being designated by three log cabins. Here he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed with his father till his marriage. He was married on his twentieth birthday, June 3, 1828, to Miss Eliza Philpot. Shortly before his marriage he took up his residence at Summerfield, Ohio, about twenty miles from his former home, the country at that time being heavily timbered, rough and hilly. Here he cleared a space and built a comfortable log house, in which his entire family of nine children were born, five of whom are yet living—James M., William H., Samuel H., Charles A. and Sarah E. Mr. Rownd continued working at his trade, digging the vats, and performing part of the labor with his own hands, hiring as little as possible in order to reduce a debt of $300 which he owed. He would frequently say "that seemed like the heaviest burden of his life," notwithstanding it was paid in one year. He built a shop of hewed logs, in which the first sermon in Summerfield was preached, the congregation making themselves as comfortable as possible by seating themselves on the floor which had been covered with deer skins. He erected other buildings, and for a time carried on a harness, saddle and shoe shop, and grocery store. While living there he also helped to build two Methodist Episcopal churches and a temperance hall, besides giving to every other worthy charitable purpose. Though his preference was given to the Methodist Episcopal church, yet other religious denominations were not forgotten, at one time, in a contested will case, carrying on a lawsuit for fifteen years, securing to the Presbyterian church a large estate. Hardly had he become comfortably settled in Ohio when he began to feel anxious about securing homes where his family could in the future be together. For this purpose he and George Philpot, a brother-in-law, started west in a one-horse buggy in 1850, looking through parts of Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa. They visited the place where Minneapolis is now situated, foresaw the prospect, but could make no purchase, the land being held in reserve by the Government. He visited what is now Cedar Falls when there were but two log cabins and three families in the place. He returned the following year and selected land, and continued to make yearly and semi-yearly visits until his removal here in April, 1859, making collections in the East and purchases in the West until he had acquired nearly 4,000 acres of land. To have enclosed his land, which at one time was in a body south and



Samuel H. Rowell

southeast of Cedar Falls, would have taken eleven miles of fence, though his largest purchases were west and northwest of the town. He resided in Cedar Falls three years when he removed to his farm, adjoining the city on the south, residing there till his death, living to see one of his dearest wishes realized, that of his children being comfortably settled around him. Mr. Rownd was a stern opposer of slavery, and while residing in Ohio near the underground railroad, assisted many a negro from bondage to freedom by hurrying them through to Canada, or when too closely pursued, by secreting them till a favorable opportunity offered, his time and horses being at their disposal. He strongly opposed lawsuits, always preferring arbitration when possible. To illustrate: Two citizens claimed the same animal, and a lawsuit was about to be the result when the case was referred to Mr. Rownd for arbitration. After finding out the actual worth of the animal Mr. Rownd pulled out his pocketbook, handing to each of the disputants half the value, retaining the animal himself, disposing of the matter to the satisfaction to all concerned. Since his residence in Black Hawk County, Iowa, his name has been connected with almost every benevolent cause, giving liberally of his means, and usually without solicitation, at all times unassuming and avoiding publicity. He contributed several thousand dollars toward the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad, now part of the Diagonal Railroad, of which for a time he was vice-president, and also contributed largely to the erection of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cedar Falls. He bequeathed thousands of dollars to the Missionary cause, Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid. He was an efficient member of the Board of Supervisors, and for many years served as school director. As a man his frame was fully developed and well adapted to his great intellect. His idiosyncrasies were such as to commend him to the unwavering confidence and high esteem of thoughtful business men. The dishonest and designing found it an impossibility to swerve him from what he considered just and equitable. Temperance, economy, uncompromising honor and stern integrity characterized his daily walks. As a husband and father he was kind and affectionate, and as a citizen patriotic, always actuated by generous and laudable ambition. His liberal contributions for the public weal and also those for more private charitable purposes clearly bespeak a noble man. In politics he thought and acted on his own convictions, and for twenty-five years prior to his death he strongly adhered to the Republican party. Above all, he was an earnest Christian, and for many years was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His favorite field of labor was the Sabbath-school, and during his long and efficient service as superintendent he accomplished a work which, in its salutary results, will be more fully realized in years to come. For years, during the latter part of his life, he suffered greatly from various internal disorders, and about two years before his death, his case was pronounced hopeless by his physicians, but he again recovered. However, a few weeks prior to his death his disease grew alarming, causing him intense suffering until the day previous, when he became more easy and quietly passed away on the morning of February 27, 1880. His sufferings, although severe and protracted, were endured in the spirit of Christian meekness and patience. No murmurs escaped his lips, no doubt occupied his mind, and when the final hour arrived death found him ready. His triumph was complete, and he "now rests from his labors and his works do follow him." Owing to his long residence here and prominent connection with the growth of Cedar Falls and

the surrounding country, the community at large sustained a great loss in the termination of his useful and well-spent life. The longevity of his family is somewhat remarkable. His father lived to the age of eighty and his mother till seventy-six years, and of their family of eight children he was the first to die, the youngest then being sixty years of age. Mr. Rownd left a large estate which he disposed of by will, and was one of the heaviest taxpayers in Black Hawk County. Mrs. Rownd, widow of our subject, was a daughter of William and Ruth Philpot. She was a native of Ohio, living in that State till after her marriage. She is now residing with her family in Black Hawk County, Iowa. Below we give a brief sketch of the lives of the three sons who are residents of Cedar Falls Township. William H. Rownd was born in Ohio, December 3, 1836, and at the age of seventeen years he left his native State in company with his brother, James M., coming to Iowa for the purpose of taking charge of the large tracts of land purchased by his father, and has since resided here, and is now the owner of a fine, well-improved stock farm near Cedar Falls, his residence being in that city. For his wife he married Miss Ann Osborn, of Noble County, Ohio, and has one daughter—Rosa B. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel H. Rownd is also a native of Ohio, born October 17, 1841, coming to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1859, with other members of the family. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, as a private, participating in the engagements at Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post and numerous others of minor importance. During the siege of Vicksburg he was taken sick, and for about three months was confined in the hospital at Vicksburg. He received an honorable discharge in September, 1864. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McClintock, of Noble County, Ohio, and three children have been born to them—Lena, Lyda and Katie. He owns an excellent farm south of Cedar Falls where he resides. He is also identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles A. Rownd has been a resident of this county since 1859, coming here with his parents in that year, from Ohio, in which State he was born March 28, 1844. He married Miss Ella Cotton, of Illinois, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Black Hawk County, she being a daughter of William and Elizabeth Cotton. Two children have blessed this union—Edith and Fred. He resides on the old homestead south of Cedar Falls, and is the owner of a valuable stock farm. He is at present serving as trustee of Cedar Falls Township. These three brothers are staunch advocates of prohibition.

FRANK NEELY, manager of the Neely-Bryant Lumber Company, dealers in coal and lumber, was born in Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, June 1, 1844, being the fourth of a family of six children of Alex. and Jane C. (Chamberlain) Neely. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts, and were among the first settlers of Belvidere, Illinois, where they resided many years. They are now residents of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa. Frank Neely received his early education in the schools of his native town, and later attended the Chicago University. At the breaking out of the late war he became a member of Battery I, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served in the ordnance department. He was mustered out in 1865, having been in the service about four years. He then located at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and in 1867 came to Waterloo, where he was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements until 1875, since which time he has

been actively engaged in the coal and lumber business, his yards being on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Railroads, thus affording the best of shipping facilities. Mr. Neely was married in 1871 to Mary E. Sessions, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and to them have been born two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Neely has been a member of the City Council about eight years. He has served three years on the Board of Supervisors, and in November, 1885, he was re-elected to serve another term of three years. He is treasurer of the Peoples' Mutual Building and Loan Association, having held that office since its organization in 1879. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1879 held the office of Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State.

ADAM DILGER, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Waterloo Township, was born in Germany, February 13, 1835, his parents, John G. and Anna (Erhart) Dilger, being also natives of that country. He remained in his native country till nineteen years of age when, money being sent him to pay his passage, he emigrated to America, and after spending two months in Pennsylvania, he located in Will County, Illinois, where he lived about ten years. He was married in Will County, in 1860, to Sarah Brown, and to this union were born six children—Hiram F., Mary, Emma, Cora, Hattie and Sarah. Mary is now the wife of A. W. Steeley, and has two children. Mr. Dilger removed with his family from Will County to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating in Eagle Township, where he purchased 170 acres. His wife died in that township in 1876, and in 1877 he was again married, taking for his second wife Mary Gardner. By this marriage he has three children—Lillie E., Martin F. and Rudolph. Mr. Dilger added to his original purchase in Eagle Township till he owned 305 acres, on which he resided till 1882, when he sold eighty-five acres of his land and removed to Waterloo Township, where he has since followed farming on section 35. His son Hiram lives in Eagle Township on the old farm residence. Mr. Dilger commenced life in America, a poor German boy, but by industry and frugality and untiring perseverance he has accumulated a good property and a comfortable home, where he and his family are surrounded by all that makes life a pleasure.

GRAHAM J. STEARNS, one of the active and enterprising young farmers of East Waterloo Township, is a native of Black Hawk County, born at Cedar Falls, August 6, 1857, the eldest son of Esleeck and Mary (Munger) Stearns, residents of Waterloo. His parents came to this county from New York State in 1856, and when he was six months old they removed to the farm where he was reared till his sixteenth year, since which they have made their home in Waterloo. Graham J. received a common school education, which he completed in the schools at Waterloo. On arriving at maturity he entered the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and later was employed as fireman on an engine, during which time he was married to Miss Mary C. Messinger, the youngest daughter of E. J. and Catherine Messinger, of Waterloo. In March, 1880, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Stearns settled on his present farm on section 17, East Waterloo Township, which was one of the first places improved in the neighborhood. His farm contains 140 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with good farm buildings.

Together with his general farming Mr. Stearns is engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of Norman and Bashaw horses, of which he has at present sixteen fine specimens. He also carries on a dairy, having about fourteen cows. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have one daughter named Katie E.

WESLEY MEARS came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in November, 1854, and first settled in Waterloo, where he lived till 1867, when he removed to the farm on section 13, this township, which is still owned by his family, his farm containing sixty acres of good land. Mr. Mears was born September 5, 1838, a son of William and Sarah (Newell) Mears, the father born in Pennsylvania, August 25, 1799, and the mother a native of Brown County, Ohio, born March 3, 1804. William Mears was reared in Bourbon County, Kentucky, where his parents settled when he was quite young. He began learning the blacksmith's trade of his brother Samuel, but not liking the trade he abandoned it and went to Brown County, Ohio, where he bound himself out to a hatter till he was twenty-one, but did not serve his entire apprenticeship. He subsequently engaged in farming, remaining in Brown County till 1830, when he moved with his family to Warren County, Indiana, and there entered eighty acres of Government land, where he lived several years, coming to Waterloo, this county, in 1854, and bought eighty acres of land where the Illinois Central depot now stands. William Mears built a saw-mill above the Union Mills, which he afterward converted into a grist-mill, where he carried on a profitable trade. After selling his mill he engaged in farming, and in 1867 he exchanged his farm in Waterloo for his place in this township, occupied by his family. He was married March 11, 1819, to Sarah Newell, daughter of William and Martha (Hall) Newell, and to them were born the following children — Ephraim, Mahala, Caroline, Wesley (our subject), R. Allen, living, and William, George, Eveline, Miranda and Cary, deceased. William and George served in the late war, the former dying in hospital while returning from the army. George died in 1873. Both father and mother were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father served as supervisor while living in Waterloo. Wesley Mears, whose name heads this sketch, was married July 7, 1867, to Mary Collins, a native of Portsmouth, England, born in February, 1846, and to this union has been born one child—Ella Gertrude, born April 8, 1872. Mrs. Mears lost her father at the age of six months, and her mother married again. She was reared from infancy by a maternal uncle, with whom she came to New York at the age of twelve years, living there till she was twenty-three years of age, and married in Waterloo.

WILLIAM W. HUTTON, farmer, section 18, Bennington Township, came to this county in the spring of 1856, and settled on the farm where he has since made his home. He pre-empted eighty acres, and for another eighty acres paid $500. His land was wild prairie at that time, but now his farm of 160 acres is well improved and under high cultivation. He was among the first settlers of this neighborhood, coming here with his wife and two children. He built a log cabin on his east eighty acres, living in it till February, 1868, when it was destroyed by fire. The building with entire contents was a total loss, no insurance being on either. Mr. Hutton then built his present substantial frame house in which the

family has since lived. Besides his home farm Mr. Hutton owns about twelve acres of timber land in Bremer County, Iowa, from which land he cut the logs for his first house. He was married in St. Joseph County, Michigan, November 25, 1852, to Margaret Buck, born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1829, living there till about eight years of age. She then went with her parents to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and ten years later, moved with them to St. Joseph County, Michigan. Her parents died in Michigan. Her father, Christian Buck, died in the fall of 1855, aged seventy years, and the mother at the age of fifty-five years, in 1848. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutton have been born eight children of whom seven are living—Ellen R., born in St. Joe, Michigan, November 8, 1853; David M., born in St. Joe, November 8, 1855; Samuel J., born in Bennington Township, this county, July 23, 1858; William E., born December 17, 1863; Charles W. and Ida V. (twins), born November 26, 1866; and Frank E., born September 22, 1870. Margaret E. was born July 27, 1861, and died December 30, 1884. Mr. Hutton was born November 14, 1825, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, a son of Benjamin W. and Beulah (Harris) Hutton, his parents being natives of the same county, the father born in 1800, and the mother about the year 1803. William was quite young when his parents moved to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and there lived till twenty-two years of age, when he moved with his father's family to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he began farming on rented land, living there eight and a half years when he came to his present farm in Black Hawk County. His parents died in Michigan, the father June 19, 1885, aged about eighty-five years, and the mother dying in 1863, aged about sixty years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hutton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Hutton has served his township six years as supervisor and township trustee. He also served as assessor for one year.

DAVID A. BENDER, section 36, Washington Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 15, 1827, the only child of George and Ellen (Daugherty) Bender. Both parents had been previously married and had large families. His father was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a tailor by trade, and lived till manhood and was married in his native county. After the death of his second wife, in 1820, he removed to Stark County, Ohio, and there married Mrs. Ellen Rhodes, the mother of our subject. His children by his first marriage were Jacob, Samuel, John, George, Catherine, Elizabeth and William, all now dead except Samuel, who is a farmer of De Kalb County, Indiana, and Elizabeth, who lives in Illinois, near Rock Island. The father died in August, 1844, aged seventy-four years. His mother died in March, 1845, aged sixty-one years. She first married Mr. Rhodes, by whom she had twelve children—Richard and Joel are deceased; Philip is a resident of Sacramento; Jacob lives in Akron, Ohio, and John is a merchant of Anamosa, Iowa. Mary married Jeremiah Christman and both died in Sacramento. Susan died aged seventeen years. Josiah lives at Rome City, Indiana. Moses and Aaron (twins) are deceased. Ann is the widow of Jacob E. Bender, and lives at Los Angeles, California. Margaret E. is the widow of E. B. Crocker, a railroad king of California. David A. Bender when ten years of age accompanied his parents to Uniontown, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in his youth and followed it thirty-five years. In 1848 he, when a young man,

came to Steuben County, Indiana, where he was living at the breaking out of the Rebellion. December 19, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and first went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where the regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by General Schofield. Their first battle was Buzzard's Roost, and subsequently they participated in all the engagements to Atlanta. At the battle of Franklin Mr. Bender was cartridge carrier for his company and carried 4,000 cartridges. He was at the battle of Nashville and from there went to North Carolina and participated in his last battle at Kingston. He was in the grand review at Raleigh, and was mustered out August 29, 1865. He then returned to Hamilton, Indiana. After his return from the war he came with his family to Iowa and lived at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, eleven years; then lived in Manchester, Delaware County, five years, and from there moved to Cedar Falls. Mr. Bender was married in Steuben County, Indiana, to Miss Laura A. McKinley, a native of Lorain County, Ohio, born July 31, 1841, the youngest of seven children of J. S. and Minerva (Pixley) McKinley. When she was thirteen years old her parents moved to Steuben County and there died; her mother, October 20, 1865, aged sixty-one years, and her father, February 3, 1881, aged seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Bender have had seven children—Statira M., born March 12, 1862, was married in February, 1881, to J. W. Gorham; George B., born January 22, 1864, died October 31, 1864; Frank E., born September 18, 1866; Darius E., born February 24, 1869; Effie M., born November 9, 1871; Lottie L., born July 22, 1875, and Jay L., born March 10, 1879. In politics Mr. Bender is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. When in the army he lost track of his half brothers and sisters, and it was several years before he heard from any of them, but while living in Manchester his sister, Mrs. Crocker, learned of his whereabouts and wrote to him. Being wealthy she desired to share her good fortune with her early playmate, and accordingly bought and gave him the farm where he now lives. Mrs. Crocker was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 25, 1824. While living in South Bend, Indiana, assisting her brother-in-law in the tailor shop, she met and married E. B. Crocker. He was a rising young attorney, and soon after they located in Sacramento, where he became one of the wealthiest citizens of the State, leaving at his death, in 1875, an estate valued at $40,000,000. Mrs. Crocker has in her own right between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. She is an earnest Christian and is noted for her benevolence. Many poor people are the recipients of her charity and honor her for her noble deeds. The Old Ladies' Home, called the Margarite Home, in Sacramento, was built by her at a cost of $30,000, and in 1885 she gave the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery to the city of Sacramento. May 6, 1885, the city celebrated this event in a floral festival, people coming miles to participate in the ceremonies, and the school children marching and singing songs in honor of this noble woman and her gift, the greatest event that ever took place in California.

JAMES M. ROUND, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Waterloo Township, was born in Noble County, Ohio, February 13, 1832, the eldest son of Samuel H. and Eliza (Phelpat) Round. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of this county, where he died in 1882. His

widow is still living on the old homestead in Cedar Falls Township. James M., our subject, learned the saddler and harness maker's trade, which he followed till 1854. He then came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, which, at that time, was unimproved, only a small log cabin having been built on the place. His farm now contains 272 acres of highly cultivated land, with good house, barns and other farm buildings, making it one of the most desirable places in the neighborhood. He is one of the successful stock-raisers of Waterloo Township, and is now making a specialty of high-grade cattle and Poland-China hogs. He began life on small capital, but by his persevering industry, together with his good management, he has been uniformly successful. Shortly before coming to Black Hawk County he was married to Miss Narcissus Osborn, a native of the same county as her husband. They have two daughters—Lillie and Emma.

BENJAMIN BATTLES PARSONS, section 20, East Waterloo Township, is a prominent farmer and early settler of Black Hawk County, and has contributed largely to the interests of the same. Mr. Parsons is a native of Vermont, born in Bennington County, October 5, 1817, the second son of Joseph and Rachel (Battles) Parsons, his grandfather being a native of England. His mother died in Vermont, and his father subsequently moved to Dodge County, Wisconsin, residing there till his death. Two years previous to this Benjamin moved to Wisconsin, remaining there about eleven years, and in 1862 removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating in Waterloo. He then bought a farm and engaged in general farming there till 1866, when he purchased his present farm, one mile east of Waterloo, which contains 280 acres of fine land. His handsome residence, which was erected in 1874, stands on an elevation and commands a fine view from every direction. Mr. Parsons was married in his native State April 10, 1845, to Polly Maria Blanchard, of Vermont, the third daughter and fifth child of a family of twelve children. They have four children—Roscoe M., a graduate of the Homeopathic College of Chicago, now practicing at Traer, Tama County, Iowa; Fernando A., of Wellington, Kansas, graduated at the Illinois College in 1875, was afterward a professor in the same institution, having charge of the commercial department; Winslow R., an inventor and manufacturer of sewing-machine attachments, now located in Chicago, and Lenora E., manager of sewing-machine office in Waterloo.

JOHN R. PORTER was born June 27, 1847, a native of Ohio, and from his boyhood has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received a common-school education in his youth, and was reared to maturity in his native State. He left Ohio in 1866, coming with his father's family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he has since resided. February 7, 1869, he was married to Miss Adelia Houghtaling, who was born June 30, 1844, a daughter of James and Mary A. Houghtaling, who came to this county about 1865. Mr. Porter is now engaged in farming on section 34, Cedar Falls Township, where he has a fine farm well improved. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Ezekiel Porter, father of our subject, was born in Monongalia County, Virginia, October 8, 1815, a son of Thomas and Nancy Porter, natives of Maryland, whose ancestors settled in the New England States before the Revolutionary war. Two

uncles, Bazil and Thomas Porter, served as soldiers in the war of 1812. Ezekiel Porter lost his father at a very early age, and when nine years old was taken by his mother to Belmont County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He has been twice married, and is the father of ten children, of whom six are living—John R., Thomas, Charles, James, Nancy E. and Sarah. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the year 1866, and has since been a resident of Cedar Falls Township. Mrs. Porter's father, James Houghtaling, is a native of Otsego County, New York, born in the year 1807, and is of German descent. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and subsequently lived for a time in Pennsylvania, finally locating in Black Hawk County. He married Mary A. Cooley, who is now deceased. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Houghtaling, of whom only four are now living—Mary A., Wayne, Adelia and James M.

JOSEPH H. KUHNS, the present mayor of the city of Waterloo, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1835, his parents, Samuel and Susannah (Hay) Kuhns, being natives of the same county. Joseph H. was reared on a farm in his native county till seventeen years of age, after which he attended school in Tiffin, Ohio, for eighteen months. He then returned to Somerset County, where he engaged in the mercantile trade, which he followed till 1865. He then sold his business, and in 1867 removed to Lee County, Illinois. In the spring of 1869 he came to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and engaged in the grain trade. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held continuously by re-election for ten years. From 1874 till 1880 he served as city clerk. In the spring of 1880 he was elected mayor of Waterloo, which office he held two years, and in the spring of 1885 he was again elected to the same office. Mr. Kuhns was married in 1859 to Mary Critchfield, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 105, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAMUEL WILSON, one of the representative citizens of Black Hawk County, was born in Herkimer County, New York, September 25, 1832, a son of Joseph and Ruth (Thomas) Wilson. In 1849 the family moved to Oswego County, where the father died in 1878, aged seventy years, and the mother still lives. He was married April 28, 1857, to Marian A. Sutton, a native of Oswego County, New York, born April 7, 1835, a daughter of Himan and Olive (Scott) Sutton. September 10, 1861, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company F, Eighty-first New York Infantry. He participated in the Peninsular campaign, under General McClellan, and in the fall of 1863 the regiment was assigned to the Army of the James, under General Butler. January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted and served until January 1, 1865, when he was discharged on account of ill health. He returned to his home in New York, but in April, 1865, moved to Whitesides County, Illinois, and in 1874 became identified with Black Hawk County, Iowa, renting a farm in Lincoln Township, where he lived until December, 1875, when he made his home where he now lives, on section 4. His farm contains 247 acres of valuable land, and his building improvements are commodious and comfortable. Mr. Wilson has taken an active interest in the affairs of the township, and has served in several official relations. He has been president of the School Board five years,

justice of the peace two years, and township clerk four years. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. They have three children—Ella J., Burton E. and Amos A.

DANIEL W. FOOTE, auditor of Black Hawk County, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Rockingham County, December 8, 1829. In 1857 he came to this county where he has since made his home, and for a time was engaged in carrying on a nursery. He was elected to the office of auditor in the fall of 1869, and has served in that capacity very acceptably to the present. During the late war he served his country about two years. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Third Iowa Infantry, in June, 1861 He lost his left leg at the battle of Matta moras, in October, 1862, at that time holding the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was mustered out of the service as Orderly Sergeant in September, 1863. Mr. Foote is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES BENNETT, one of the prosperous and prominent early settlers of Washington Township, came to Black Hawk County in 1853, and settled on the land which is now his fine farm. His first cabin was made of poles without any floor. In this he lived about a year, and then built a good story-and-a-half log house, 16 x 24 feet in size, costing about $300, and in 1857 built his present frame house. He has been extensively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and hogs. Mr. Bennett was born in County Longford, Ireland, August 14, 1826, a son of James and Mary A. (Patterson) Bennett. He came to America when fourteen years of age, and lived in Canada a few years, moving thence to New York State, where he was married September 26, 1850, to Elizabeth McNally, daughter of Owen and Ann (McNally) McNally. Mrs. Bennett was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 26, 1830, and was nineteen years old when she came to America. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been born seven children—Walter J., born January 26, 1854; William A., December 17, 1856; Lizzie, May 21, 1860; Louisa M., November 17, 1862; Douglas H., December 26, 1863; Orra J., November 22, 1864, and James S., September 2, 1868. Mr. Bennett has been a prominent citizen of the township, and has filled the offices of supervisor, assessor, road supervisor and school director.

JOHN O. EVANS, a prominent and successful farmer of East Waterloo Township, and an early settler of this county, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1826, the second of a family of eight children of David and Ellen (Owens) Evans. His father was a native of Wales, and died in 1850. His mother is still living, being now eighty-four years of age. John O. received a good education, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school, which he followed nine years. He was married in 1851 to Rebecca, daughter of Andrew and Jane McClintock, she being a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, born near Braddock's Field. They have six children—Josephine, wife of A. D. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania; Katie, wife of W. E. Classon, of Independence; Eldora E., a teacher, living at home; John G., William T. and Levi E. Mr. Evans came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1853, and after entering 160 acres of Government land, re-

turned to Pennsylvania. Three years later he returned to this State with his wife and child, locating in Cedar County, where they remained two years. In 1858 he removed to Black Hawk County and settled on his present farm, which now contains 210 acres of highly cultivated land, with good residence and farm buildings. He has a well-stocked farm, and is meeting with good success in the raising of hogs and cattle. He also devotes some time to dairying. Both Mr. Evans and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Waterloo.

HARLAN P. HOMER, section 4, East Waterloo Township, has been a resident of Black Hawk County since 1856, coming here with his parents, Thomas S. and Amanda (Rundles) Homer, from Cortland County, New York. His father was a native of Rutland, Massachusetts, born July 1, 1802, and the mother of Cortland County, New York, born March 13, 1806. The father died January 5, 1864, and the mother October 5, 1880, and are buried in the cemetery in Bennington Township. Harlan P. Homer was born in Cortland County, New York, September 25, 1836. He was married March 22, 1860, to Glorvina Corwin, a native of Tompkins County, New York, born December 18, 1831, daughter of Joshua C. and Sally A. (Mather) Corwin, the former born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 6, 1800, and the latter in Yates County, New York, November 7, 1807. They came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, and engaged in farming till 1873, when the father moved to Waterloo, where he died January 17, 1877, the mother having died in May, 1873, in Poyner Township. Mr. and Mrs. Homer have three children—Hubert F., born January 26, 1866; Herman C., July 27, 1869, and Adell G., February 6, 1873. Mr. Homer has served as assessor, clerk, justice of the peace and supervisor of his township, and has represented his district in the General Assembly of Iowa. In politics he is a Republican.

PHILO J. BARBER, M. D., was born near Utica, Oneida County, New York, December 25, 1806, the sixth of a family of eleven children of Zacheus and Anna (Toby) Barber. His parents were both natives of Canada, and early settlers in New York State. Philo J. was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. His primary education was received at the common schools, and later he attended an academy in Hamilton, New York. He then taught school several terms, when he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Rakin, of Stockbridge, New York. He subsequently entered Fairfield Medical College, from which institution he graduated. He then commenced his practice in Stockbridge, remaining there about three years, when he removed to Erie County, New York, and there followed his profession till 1858. He then came to Waterloo, Iowa, and soon after began practicing medicine, in which he was actively engaged till about seventy-six years of age, since which he has lived retired, taking that rest which he has so well earned. The Doctor was married in 1833 to Fidelia Chamberlain, who was born in 1805, in Madison County, New York, a daughter of James F. Chamberlain, a noted manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods. Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1883, and both are yet enjoying the blessing of health. They have reared a family of four children—Versalia M., wife of Horace Boies, a prominent attorney of Waterloo; Leverett; Savoy, deceased, and

Earl, engaged in the drug trade. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He is also a member of the Black Hawk Medical Association.

CHARLES F. BENNETT, physician and surgeon, residing at Cedar Falls, Iowa, was born in Howard County, Iowa, August 27, 1861, a son of Captain James E. and Eliza V. Bennett, the father being a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of New York State, they being among the early settlers of Howard County, this State. Charles F. Bennett received liberal educational advantages, and in 1881 began the study of medicine with Dr. Bickley, of Waterloo, Iowa, pursuing his medical studies at that place for some time. In March, 1884, he graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and shortly afterward located at Cedar Falls, where he has built up a large practice, having gained an excellent professional reputation. He was united in marriage in March, 1884, to Miss Mary B. Bickley, a daughter of Dr. G. G. Bickley, of Waterloo. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Bennett is a young man of excellent promise, and during his residence in Cedar Falls has made many friends.

ADAM D. HAMMER, one of the oldest pioneers of Cedar Falls Township, was born February 14, 1824, in Pendleton County, West Virginia, a son of Henry and Phœbe Hammer. his ancestors being of German descent, Of the five children born to his parents Adam D. is the only one now living. The names of those deceased are—Christian, Elizabeth, John and William. Adam D. Hammer was reared in his native State, and there received a limited education. March 18, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Waggoner, a native of Virginia, born June 5, 1822, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Waggoner. Of the three children born to this union two are living—William and Louisa. In 1855 Mr. Hammer removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, when he settled on his present farm near Cedar Falls. His first purchase was a quarter-section of land for which he paid $6.25 per acre, about one-half of which was timber land. He is an industrious farmer, and is classed among the best citizens of the township. His farm is now well improved and under good cultivation. For seventeen years he has served as treasurer of the Cedar Falls City School Board. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

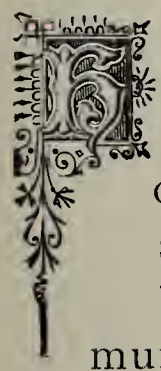
JOHN COTTON, one of the early settlers of East Waterloo Township, is a native of England, born in Cheshire, March 16, 1826, the third son of a family of seven children of John and Mary (Gibson) Cotton. John was reared on the home farm till twelve years of age, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of six years. After traveling as a journeyman for some years he engaged in business on his own account, establishing a boot and shoe store which he ran twelve years. During this time, in 1849, he was married to Miss Alice Booth, who was also a native of Cheshire, England. They have a family of seven children—George, Enoch, John, Alice E. (wife of James Peek), Mary E., Ephraim and Charles W. In 1858 Mr. Cotton immigrated to America with his family, landing at Quebec. He immediately went to Portland,

Maine, thence to New Brunswick, thence to Detroit, Michigan, finally locating at Jackson, Michigan, where he remained seven months. In the spring of 1864 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his family, and resided about a year at Waterloo. He then removed to section 28, East Waterloo Township, where he has since resided, his farm containing 240 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, which he has converted from the raw prairie. On first coming here he devoted his entire attention to the raising of grain, and later began raising stock, in which enterprise he is still successfully engaged. He has also a small dairy, and disposes of his milk at the cheese factory. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cotton are members of the Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HANNA was born November 20, 1817, in White County, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm. His parents, John and Mary Hanna, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. They were married in Kentucky, being early settlers of that State. In 1810 they removed to Illinois, where they lived in a block-house for some time owing to the hostility of the Indians. The father died when our subject was ten years old, on account of which he was early obliged to earn his own living. He was married in 1837 to Mary Melrose, born in Edwards County, Illinois, June 9, 1821, and of the nine children born to this union seven survive—John I., in Texas; George W., of Luverne, Iowa; Robert W., also of Luverne; Phil C., an evangelist of the Free-Will Baptist church; Emily, living in Texas; Mary, at home, and Edith M., residing in Dakota. In July, 1845, Mr. Hanna removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, he being the first white settler in this county. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile trade at Waterloo, but has made farming the principal avocation of his life. His home farm contains ninety-five acres of good land, beside which he also owns eighty acres a short distance from his present farm. He was the first justice of the peace of this county, serving five years when he resigned. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church.

JAMES T. POMEROY was born January 18, 1841, in Geauga County, Ohio, his parents, Alveston and Abigail Pomeroy, being natives of Ohio and New York State respectively. His maternal ancestry can be traced back to the year 1640, when two brothers named Andrews immigrated to America from England, locating in Connecticut, of whom our subject's mother was a direct descendant. The descendants of these two brothers participated in the Revolutionary war, war of 1812, and in the late Rebellion. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Ichabod Pomeroy, was a native of Massachusetts, and was a soldier during the war of 1812, and an early settler of Geauga County, Ohio. His son, Alveston Pomeroy, was a native of Ohio. He was twice married, taking for his first wife Abigail Andrews, by whom he had three children—Austin L., James T. and Dwight. For his second wife he married Sallie Fox. James T. Pomeroy, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in his native State, and received his education in the schools of his district. He was married January 16, 1866, to Miss Emeline Smith, a daughter of Abram and Caroline Smith, of Geauga County, Ohio. Two children have been born to bless this union—Carrie A., born September 6, 1872,

and Kittie M., born November 10, 1875. Mr. Pomeroy removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his family in the year 1869, where he has since resided, and is now engaged in farming in Cedar Falls Township, where he has a well-cultivated farm of eighty acres, located on section 34. Since coming to Cedar Falls Mr. Pomeroy has served acceptably as school director. Both he and his wife are much respected citizens of this township, his wife and daughter Carrie being consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



H. DE WITT, one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County, and one of the most respected citizens, resides on section 1, Black Hawk Township. He was born in Chemung County, New York, July 16, 1814, and in 1818 his parents, Charles and Lydia De Witt, moved to Richland County, Ohio, and thence in 1830 to Delaware County, the same State. He was married March 8, 1835, to Mary M. Caulkins, who was born in Chenango County, New York, March 1, 1812, a daughter of Ithel and Polly (Terrell) Caulkins. In early life Mr. De Witt learned the carpenter's and cabinet maker's trades, which he followed exclusively a number of years. In 1852 he came to Iowa and lived three years in Cedar County, moving in 1855 to Black Hawk County and locating on the land which is now his valuable farm. He owns 114 acres and has a pleasant, comfortable home. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he showed his loyalty to the old flag by offering his services in its defense, but was rejected on account of his age. He has held various official relations in his township, and has fulfilled his duties efficiently and conscientiously. His life has been that of an earnest, practical Christian, believing in the broadest sense in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Mr. and Mrs. De Witt have passed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and have outlived the most of their ten children. They have lived useful lives and have won the love and confidence of their friends and neighbors, who have only words of admiration and praise to bestow upon them.



ELI OWEN, section 5, Lester Township, was born in Allegany County, New York, January 31, 1826, a son of Jonathan R. and Hannah (Whaley) Owen, his father born in Saratoga County, New York, September 8, 1796, and his mother in Herkimer County, New York, November 7, 1798. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Owen, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1853, and entered a tract of Government land in Black Hawk County, and the next fall his parents and the rest of the family moved to the new country. His father died in Lester Township, January 10, 1865, and his mother March 16, 1879. Mr. Owen was married March 14, 1855, to Maria H. Cook, a native of Fairfield, Vermont, born December 23, 1838, a daughter of Charles and Ann (Waite) Cook, natives of England, the father born in 1801, and the mother in 1796. Her parents came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1854, and here the mother died May 27, 1873. The father afterward returned to Vermont and died in Johnson, Lamoille County, February 22, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Owen were the first couple married in Lester Township. They have had a family of eleven children—Edith L., born March 1, 1859, was married November 25, 1884, to Austin Whitney, of Bennington Township; Frank W., born July 27, 1861; Luella G.,

born January 11, 1864; Harvey J., born September 26, 1866, died, aged four months; Charles, born May 23, 1869, died, aged nine months; Anna A., born February 7, 1871; Nettie E., born April 8, 1873; Bertha M., born February 16, 1876; Louie B., born September 24, 1878; Cora E., born November 26, 1880, and Ethel G., born September 17, 1884. In politics Mr. Owen is a Democrat. He has served his township as clerk, school director, school treasurer and collector.

JOHN T. EDGINGTON, section 35, Poyner Township, was born July 14, 1836, in Hancock County, Ohio, and when about nine years old his parents, George and Mary Edgington, removed to Lynn County, Iowa, where the father followed farming a few years. He then sold his farm and removed to Cedar County, and a few years later settled in Jones County, from which county John T. enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, being mustered in at Muscatine. He was sent to Helena, Arkansas, and was in the Thirteenth Army Corps under General McClellan. He took part in the Vicksburg campaign, after which his regiment was sent to attack Johnston. Soon after the retreat of Johnston their division was sent to assist General Banks in the Red River expedition. His regiment was then sent to the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan. His last battle was at Cedar Creek, soon after which he went with his regiment to Savannah, Georgia, and for several months was on provost duty between Savannah and Moorehead City, North Carolina. He was mustered out with his regiment at Savannah, July 17, 1865, and soon after came to Poyner Township, this county, his parents having settled here with their six children in 1864. John T. bought his present farm in 1865, on which at that time no improvements had been made. He commenced his improvements in the spring of 1866, and now has a well cultivated farm of eighty acres, his residence and barn being among the best in the township. September 20, 1866, he was married to Miss Eleanor A. Ellis, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, November 30, 1845, coming to Black Hawk County with her father, Joseph A. Ellis, when eighteen years of age, her father having since lived in that vicinity. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 28, 1821, a son of Reuben Ellis, who came from Maryland to Ohio in an early day. His wife, Mary A. (Mathews) Ellis, was born October 16, 1817, and died February 6, 1855. They have an adopted daughter, Edith, who was born April 26, 1875. In politics Mr. Edgington is a Republican. His father was born in Richland County, Ohio, in February, 1809, a son of John and Catherine (Dougal) Edgington, the former a native of Ohio, and of English descent, and the latter of Scotch descent. George Edgington was reared to manhood in Richland, where he was married in 1834 to Mary Taylor, who was born May 24, 1809, near Bedford, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William Taylor. The mother is now living in the home of our subject in Poyner Township.

WILLIAM HORTON was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 14, 1830. He was reared on a farm, where he remained till twenty-five years of age. He then sailed for America, landing at Quebec; and after spending two years in Canada he crossed the borders and located in Illinois, where he found employment on a farm near Springfield, remaining in that State some six years. In the fall of 1866 he came to Black Hawk

County, Iowa, and bought seventy acres of land in Poyner Township. He then returned to Illinois, and two years later came back to this county, and after improving his farm sold it, and continued buying and selling. He returned to England on a visit in the fall of 1875, and remained there until the spring of 1878. In the fall of 1878 he married Refief C. Aldrich, a native of Chautauqua County, New York, widow of the late Truman Aldrich. She has one son by her former husband—Truman Aldrich, Jr., born July 20, 1874. Mr. Horton is a practical farmer, living three miles east of Waterloo. Their farm consists of 240 acres, well improved. They have also city property, consisting of both business and residence property.

JOHN P. NEMMERS, general merchant and postmaster at Gilbertville, Iowa, becoming a resident of this place in 1880. He purchased his present store of Chris. Miller in 1883, where he has been successfully engaged in the mercantile trade. He carries a stock of goods worth $5,000, his sales amounting to $18,000 per annum. His parents, Nicholas and Mary (Freymann) Nemmers, were both natives of Germany. They were married in that country, and there their first child was born. They came to America in 1845, where both died, the father December 22, 1885, at the age of sixty-nine years. John P. Nemmers is a native of Saint Donatus, Jackson County, Iowa, where he was born December 27, 1857. He was reared on a farm in his native county, his father having been a farmer by occupation. He received his education principally at St. Francis Teacher's College, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which he attended two years. After coming to Gilbertville, he taught in the parish school for two years, after which he engaged in his present business. October 27, 1883, he was married to Maggie Mangrich, daughter of John and Maggie (Ambrose) Mangrich, natives of Germany, now residents of Gilbertville. Mr. and Mrs. Nemmers have two children —John and Susie. In politics Mr. Nemmers votes the Democratic ticket. October 6, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Gilbertville.

JOHN PATTEE, section 18, Mt. Vernon Township, is one of the oldest of the early settlers of Black Hawk County. He was born in Topsham, Vermont, November 5, 1791. When he was three years old his parents moved to Georgia, Vermont, and three years later to Essex County, New York, where they lived till he was nineteen years old. In 1810 they moved to Newark, Licking County, Ohio. When he was about twenty-eight years old he went to Michigan and Canada, and later to Illinois. He subsequently moved to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and three years later returned to Illinois. In 1855 he sold his property in Illinois to his son Josephus and moved to Bremer County, Iowa, and in 1859 located on the farm where he now lives. At that time his land was a tract of wild prairie, but he has brought it under cultivation and has erected good buildings. He has set out trees and now has a fine grove of cotton wood, ash, black cherry, black walnut, butternut and box elder trees. Mr. Pattee was married in Licking County, Ohio, in 1810, to Christiana Seymour, who died leaving five children, but one of whom, a son, now of Monroe County, Michigan, is living. He subsequently married Catherine Wright, who died in Missouri, and left nine children, four of whom are living. He was married in Missouri, July 24, 1845, to Sarah Lovell, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Herness) Lovell.

They have had seven children; six are living—George W., David D., Daniel G., Benjamin F., Susan A. (wife of Elias Gable, of Osage, Iowa), and Isaac G. Mr. Pattee's father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and he in the war of 1812. He now draws a pension for services rendered his country in that struggle. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since seventeen years of age. His son, George W., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, April 30, 1846, and was married February 2, 1867, to Emily E. Fitkin, daughter of Robert and Hannah Fitkin, natives of England, the former born in 1796, and the latter March 13, 1807. They came to America in 1842, and in 1859 came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and located in Mt. Vernon Township, where they still live. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pattee have seven children—Harvey L., John Robert, George Nelson, Maria N., Charles W., Jessie and Bell A.

CLINTON BOZARTH, section 30, Union Township, came to Black Hawk County in July, 1854, and settled on the land which is now his fine farm. He built a frame house which was burned in March, 1857. He soon after rebuilt, to which from time to time he added a room as he needed it, and lived in it till 1873, when he built his present large two-story frame residence. Mr. Bozarth was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, April 10, 1830, a son of Valentine and Rebecca (Hall) Bozarth. In April, 1839, his parents came to Iowa and settled near Muscatine, where he was reared. When twenty years of age he went to California, driving a team across the plains, and remained there till 1854, when he returned to Iowa, and the same month came to Black Hawk County. He was married March 31, 1855, to Elizabeth Lane, daughter of John G. Lane. They have had a family of eight children of whom six are living—Wilfred, Granville, John L., Ansley, Harvey and Maud. Walter died in 1859, aged four years, and Charles, April 6, 1884, aged fifteen years. In politics Mr. Bozarth is a Republican. He has never aspired to official honors, but has served in several positions of local importance. He is a member of Black Hawk Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M.

JAMES NEWELL, the first settler of Washington Township, came to Black Hawk County in 1845, and located the land which is now the home of his heirs. He was accompanied by his brother Thomas and brother-in-law Harris Wilson. After locating his land they returned to Muscatine, Iowa, but the following spring he came again to Black Hawk County, and built a house of hewed logs, and began improving his land, and at his death, May 30, 1875, owned 572 acres, 314 acres being in the homestead. Mr. Newell was born in Jeromeville, Ohio, August 11, 1809. He married Elizabeth Coter, who at her death left five children — Thomas, Harrison, George, Jackson and James. He afterward married Mrs. Maryette (Darling) Slakes, widow of Isaac Slakes, who died in 1847, leaving four children. In November, 1847, he married his third wife, who survives him. Her maiden name was Nancy A. Howard, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Lee) Howard. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom five are living—William, Daniel, Millie (wife of Fred Webster), Douglas and Joshua, all residents of Black Hawk County. Harriet and Maria are deceased. Mr. Newell died May 30, 1875, and thus passed from earth Washington Township's first settler. He

had done much to advance the material interests of the township, and lived to see it change from a wild prairie to a fine farming center, and a settlement of intelligent, thrifty citizens.

JOHN PASHBY was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, March 1, 1841, a son of George and Jane (Cook) Pashby, natives of England, the father born September 7, 1802, and the mother born about the year 1819. The father came to America in 1821, landing in New York with but 5 cents in his pocket, and had to beg his way across the toll bridges. He first located in Rochester, New York, living there about nine years, and during this time he had acquired by his own industry a farm of forty acres. He removed to St. Joseph County, Michigan, about 1830, locating on heavily timbered land, where he made a home and has since resided there. He was first married in New York to Eliza Ramsey, who left at her death two children—Robert, who died at the age of twenty-four years, and Elizabeth, now the wife of Samuel Stears. His second marriage occurred in 1832 to Jane Cook, who died in 1864, leaving five children—Mary, married her cousin, John Pashby, and is living in St. Joseph County; John, our subject; Jane, wife of John Featherson, living in St. Joseph County; George, and Louisa, wife of Frank Hull, both living in St. Joseph County. George Pashby was a brother-in-law of Jerome Fargo, the great expressman. He is in politics a zealous Republican, and is a great admirer of American institutions. Since making his home in America he has met with success in all his undertakings, and is now the owner of 600 acres of choice land, beside having $17,000 out at interest. John Pashby, whose name heads this sketch, came with his wife to this county in the spring of 1865, and settled on section 8, on land which his father had bought from the Government in 1851 or 1852. No improvements had been made on the place, and while his house was being built he lived with Charles Girholdt. He has since improved his farm and has now 365 acres located on sections 7, 8 and 17. Mr. Pashby was married March 25, 1865, to Elizabeth Stickel, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1843, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Gentzler) Stickel, the former dying in Pennsylvania, and the latter in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in the spring of 1877. Mrs. Pashby died July 18, 1877, leaving three children—Cora M., born May 25, 1866; Louisa, born November 14, 1867, and Peter E., born September 1, 1869, all natives of this township. Mr. Pashby was again married March 6, 1880, to Emma Diemer, a native of Stevenson County, Illinois, where she was reared, a daughter of John Diemer. To this union have been born two children—George C., born March 15, 1882, and Jessie M., born May 5, 1884. In politics Mr. Pashby affiliates with the Republican party. He is at present serving as township trustee, which office he has held for twelve years.

GEORGE NEWELL, section 20, Washington Township, is a son of James Newell, the first settler in the township, and was thirteen years old when his father came to Black Hawk County. He was born in Jeromesville, Ohio, January 18, 1833. He was reared in this county, and was early inured to the life of a pioneer farmer. He was married February 12, 1856, to Adelia Hackett, who was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, April 19, 1834, a daughter of John and

Mary (Lent) Hackett. They have had nine children—Alonzo H., born May 7, 1858; Marion, born December 10, 1859, died, aged ten days; Mary E., born May 17, 1863; Jennie E., born November 3, 1865; Clara B., born May 19, 1868; George E., born August 2, 1871, died June 4, 1872; Ernest, born May 9, 1873; Luetta and Lucila (twins), born August 13, 1875. In politics Mr. Newell is a Democrat. He has been trustee of his township twenty consecutive years, and has also served as a member of the school board.

HENRY W. BUCHER, merchant and postmaster, Lester, Iowa, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1834, a son of Christian and Martha (Walter) Bucher, also natives of Adams County, his father born in 1809, died December 25, 1844, and his mother born in 1814, is still living in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Adam Bucher, who was a native of the same county, but of English parentage, was born in 1775, and died in May, 1847. His maternal ancestors were natives of Germany, but came to this country prior to the Revolution, and he has heard his great-grandmother, who died in 1848, aged ninety-six years, tell of that struggle for liberty. His maternal grandparents died in Pennsylvania, the father April 1, 1845, aged sixty-six years, and the mother in 1849. Our subject was but ten years old when he was left fatherless, and when he was thirteen he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked till 1858. He came West in 1855, and lived in Illinois three years, and in February, 1858, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and remained till 1867, when he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, but two years later came again to Iowa and has since made this his home. He has been supervisor of the First District, consisting of Lester, Bennington, Mt. Vernon, Washington and Union townships since 1884, has been township treasurer four years, and has also served as assessor and township clerk. He has been postmaster at Lester seven years. He commenced his mercantile business in January, 1877, and carries a good stock, valued at $2,000, his annual sales amounting to about $5,000. He has a good farm of eighty acres, and a pleasant residence in the village of Lester. Mr. Bucher was married December 27, 1869, to Rebecca (Milligan) Hood, widow of Captain Thomas Hood, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 10, 1838, and came West to Illinois with her parents when a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Bucher have four children—Mattie, born May, 1870; Bernice, February, 1873; Blanche, March 14, 1877; Nettie, December 27, 1878. In politics Mr. Bucher is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church.

ALBERT J. COTTON was born June 17, 1848, in Winnebago County, Illinois, a son of William and Elizabeth Cotton, of whom his mother is deceased. He was reared to manhood in his native State, remaining there till 1873, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with other members of his father's family. October 27, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Houdeshell, a daughter of Jacob and Nancy Houdeshell, of Illinois, but formerly of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton have two children—Carrie M., born September 7, 1877, and Charles A., born November 7, 1880. Mr. Cotton has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and now has a fine farm of seventy-

seven acres of well cultivated land, located on section 25, Cedar Falls Township, where he makes his home. Mr. Cotton is now serving his second term as road supervisor, and for the past five years has been school director of District No. 4, holding both offices with satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Mrs. Cotton's parents had a family of ten children, of whom eight still survive—Amelia, Mary A., Jesse, Edward, Jacob F., Sylvester, David F. and Cora M.

JOHN CALL, sections 28 and 29, Union Township, was born in Essex County, New York, April 8, 1844, a son of Andrew and Hannah (Worden) Call. His father was born in Essex County in 1791, and was a collier by occupation. He died at the age of sixty, when our subject was but ten years of age. His mother was also a native of New York State, born in 1796, dying in Keysville, New York, in August, 1884, aged eighty-eight years. Her father was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and for his services his widow drew a pension till her death. John Call, our subject, lived in Flackville, New York, till he was ten years old, when he went with his parents to Clinton County, New York, living there till he reached the age of seventeen years. He then, in September, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second New York Infantry, and was first sent with his regiment to Alexandria, Virginia, and was there encamped at Upton Hill till the spring of 1862. His first engagement was at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was taken sick and discharged in June, 1862, on account of disability. He remained at Keysville, New York, till he recovered his health when, in October, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-third New York Infantry, being mustered in at Fonda, Montgomery County, New York. In December, 1862, he was sent to Alexandria, Virginia, where he was on provost duty till February, 1863. His regiment was subsequently assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battles of Sable Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing and Red River Dam. Mr. Call was then sent with his regiment to the Shenandoah Valley, where he was engaged in the battle of Opequan Creek, under General Sheridan, and also participated in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia. October 7, 1864, he was captured at Edinburgh, Virginia, when he was wounded in the right thigh by seven buckshot. He was taken to Richmond and incarcerated in Libby Prison till February, 1865, when he was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, for exchange. He was exchanged in April and returned to his regiment, which was encamped near Washington. He then went with his regiment to Savannah, Georgia, and was on provost duty till November, 1865, when he was discharged, being mustered out at Albany, New York, after which he returned to Keysville, New York, living there and in Vermont till 1870. He then came West and farmed near Winona, Minnesota, for two years. He then came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and for two years served as foreman of the Burlington & Northern Railroad, after which he was in the employ of L. N. Fabrick, of Cedar Falls, and for the following three years he was employed by G. W. Clark, of the same place, when in September, 1878, he was employed by E. W. Babcock, a wealthy merchant of Edgerton, Wisconsin, and is still in his employ. He has full control of 650 acres of land in this township, 250 acres being under cultivation. Since becoming manager of this land he has improved and fenced it, and has raised considerable stock. He is a

thorough-going, practical farmer, and is meeting with success in his agricultural pursuits, having since coming here bought eighty acres of land, beside paying Mr. Babcock $4,000. Mr. Call was married November 4, 1873, to Martha R. Baker, who was born in Cook County, Illinois, April 2, 1853, a daughter of John J. and Eliza J. (Baker) Baker, residents of Butler County, Iowa. This union has been blessed with one child—George Clarence, born in Cedar Falls, September 28, 1874. Mr. Call is a Republican in politics. He has served four years as constable, and is at present serving as township trustee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a comrade of James Brownell Post, No. 222, G. A. R. Mrs. Call's father was born in Michigan, April 17, 1819, and her mother was a native of Connecticut, born August 25, 1824. After their marriage they lived a few years in Cook County, Illinois, when they came to Union Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, where they resided till 1861. They then lived in Butler County six years, when they came to Cedar Falls, and a year later returned to Green, Butler County, where they have since made their home.

SAMUEL MURPHY was born in Staffordshire, England, September 6, 1823, a son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Harley) Murphy. When he was three years old his parents moved to County Wexford, Ireland, and at the age of eight years he came with them to America. They first settled near St. Thomas, Canada, residing there till the spring of 1840, when they removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, and a year later removed to Stephenson County, where the father died in 1849, aged sixty-five years, his mother also dying in that county. The father spent about thirty years of his life in the English army, three years of that time being in the navy. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, who accompanied him to America Samuel Murphy has supported himself since he was ten years old, at first working for the farmers in his neighborhood. In 1848 he bought a farm of sixty-eight acres in De Kalb County, Illinois, paying for the same on time, living there till 1854, when he sold his land and came, in May of that year, to Black Hawk County, Iowa. He at once settled on the place where he now resides, which at that time had no improvements. He lived in a small log house, 14 x 16 feet in dimension, till 1856, when he built a small house in which he lived about twelve years. In 1877 he erected a large frame house at a cost of $1,500, which was burned down in 1877, and in the fall of the same year he built his present residence. The small log house, 12 x 12 feet, at first used as a stable, has now given place to a substantial barn, and the other farm buildings are good. He has now a well-cultivated farm of 125 acres, eighty acres being on section 1, and forty-five on section 2, Washington Township. Mr. Murphy was married September 20, 1846, to Parnel Abiah Cory, a daughter of Samuel and Parnel (Bockaway) Cory, natives of Vermont, where they were reared and married. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Madison County, Indiana, where Mrs. Murphy was born, February 22, 1826, and when she was eight years old her parents settled in Kane County, Illinois. They subsequently moved to Kirkland, De Kalb County, Illinois, where Mrs. Murphy lived till her marriage, her parents residing there till their death. Her mother died in the fall of 1853, at the age of sixty-four years. Her father was one of the first settlers of Kane County, and did much toward helping new settlers who came after him. He was a prominent man in De Kalb County, and was an extensive dealer

in stock. While living in Madison County, Indiana, he held the office of sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have three children, all born in De Kalb County, Illinois, and all now living in Washington Township—Francisco F., born August 5, 1847, married Lucy Booner, Laura C., born April 20, 1849, wife of David Booner, and Oscar C., born June 4, 1850, married Susan Miller, In his political views Mr. Murphy is a Greenbacker.

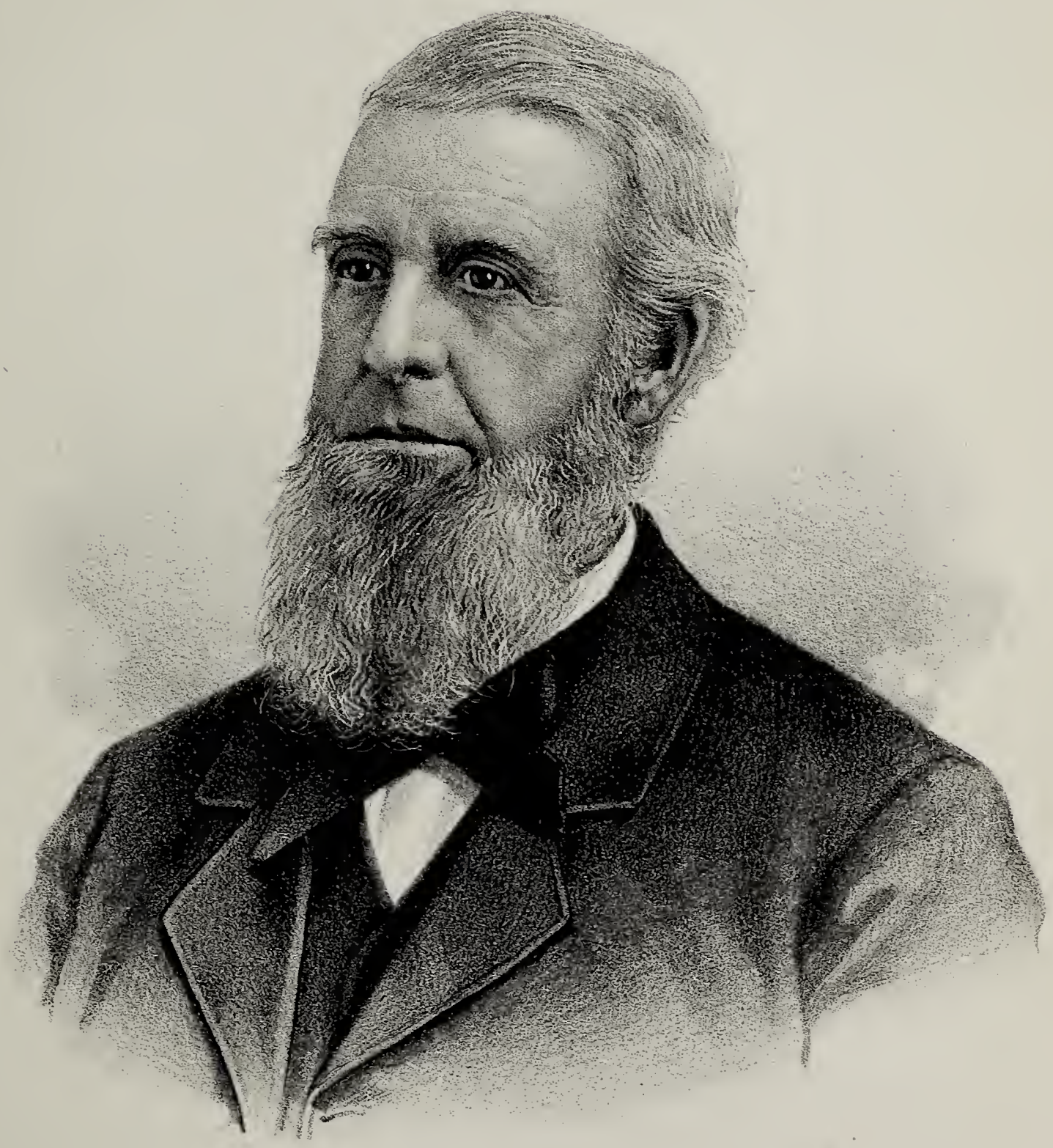
ALONZO HELM was born in the State of Michigan, July 5, 1835. He was reared by his grandfather, who was a farmer, and on reaching manhood he chose that vocation for his lifework. He accompanied his grandfather to Illinois, and thence to Iowa, living first in Benton and then in Tama County. When twenty-one years old he commenced life for himself, his grandfather giving him forty acres of land, and to this he afterward added forty acres. He was married September 7, 1857, to Emily Rexstrew, a native of Auglaise County, Ohio, born September 7, 1837, a daughter of Joshua and Delilah (Starlen) Rexstrew, natives of New Jersey, who died when she was a child. She grew to womanhood in her native county, and in 1855 came to Iowa and located in Tama County. In 1862 Mr. Helm enlisted in Company D, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the State service. While in camp at Iowa City, before being mustered into the service of the United States, he was taken with the measles, and was discharged from the service. He was sick eighteen months, when, in November, 1862, he started overland for California for his health. The party reached Walla Walla Valley, Washington Territory, in September, 1864, and he remained there till August, 1865, when, his health being fully recovered, he started for home. He was variously employed while in the West, sometimes on a ranch and sometimes in the mines. While en route for home the company he was with were robbed and their horses were stampeded, all but thirty-five, however, being recovered. Of the five owned by Mr. Helm but one was lost. He tells of many amusing and thrilling experiences while in the West, which space forbids us to repeat. While away his family moved to Bremer County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1865 he exchanged his place there, in part payment, for his present farm. He has improved his farm and now has 144 acres of the best land in Washington Township, sixty-four acres being on section 10 and eighty acres on section 11. He is one of the prominent and progressive farmers of Washington Township, doing all in his power to advance its material and social interests. Mr. and Mrs. Helm have eleven children—Mary A., born February 19, 1859, is the wife of Daniel Hanner, of Fonda, Iowa; William E., born December 17, 1860; Sarah K., born December 7, 1862; Lucretia J., born December 27, 1864, is the wife of James Mapes; Lillie E., born August 8, 1867,is the wife of Hiram H. Hargrove; Nettie C., born December 6, 1869; Charles F., born February 9, 1872; Alonzo R., born April 17, 1874; Frank V., born January 23, 1876; Clarence T., born June 14, 1878, and Nina R., born January 12, 1881. In politics Mr. Helm affiliates with the Republican party.

THOMAS DOBSON, the eldest son of John and Ann (Webster) Dobson, was born in Clinton County, New York, June 28, 1835. When he was quite young his parents removed to Ohio, and there he was reared and educated till his fifteenth year, when, in 1851, he moved with his parents to Mont-

gomery County, Indiana, and in 1854 the family came to Black Hawk County, Iowa. He was married in this county in 1863 to Lucinda C. Streeter, who was born in Will County, Illinois, May 16, 1837, the seventh of a family of twelve children of Zimri and Lucinda Streeter, who were among the early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Dobson have one daughter—Jessie C. After his marriage Mr. Dobson settled on his present farm on section 4, East Waterloo Township, where he has 268 acres of choice land, with a good residence and farm buildings. In connection with his farming pursuits he is also largely engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of cattle and hogs, having at present on his farm a herd of seventy hogs. He was elected justice of the peace but did not serve in that capacity.

NEWTON HIGBY was born in Lewis County, New York, May 27, 1812, a son of Jeduthan and Florinida Higby, his father being a Presbyterian minister. His grandfather, Jeduthan Higby, was for forty years a clergyman in the Free-Will Baptist church. Newton Higby began to work at the early age of twelve years, helping to support his father's family until he reached his majority. He then began working for himself, farming in Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, New York, for many years. He came to Iowa in the year 1867, and after living in Butler County a short time, removed to Grundy County where he made his home for about twelve years. He has spent the past several years in Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and during his residence here has won the respect of all who come in contact with him. He may be called a self-made man, having commenced life without capital, but a stout heart and a determination to succeed, and by his industrious habits and excellent management has become one of the well-to-do citizens of this township, and owns land in both New York and Iowa. Mr. Higby was married February 9, 1853, to Miss Alice M. Cole, and of the three children born to this union two are living—Seward and Jesse. Mr. Higby, in his political views, is a Republican. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for over thirty years. In religious faith he is a Free-Will Baptist.

JEREMIAH MOSHER was born in Steuben County, New York, May 5, 1827, a son of Jeremiah and Delana (Haskins) Mosher, who were both natives of Rhode Island. They settled in Western New York, and both died in Steuben County. They had born to them five sons and four daughters, our subject being the youngest son living. His grandfather, Jonathan Mosher, was of English ancestry, and his maternal grandfather, James Haskins, was of Scotch descent. Jeremiah, our subject, lived on a farm till his seventeenth year, and received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen he began learning the carriage maker's trade, which he followed till 1856. He then came West, locating in Rockford, Illinois, where he remained nine years, during which time he was engaged in the butcher's trade. In March, 1865, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and ran a meat market at Cedar Falls and was also engaged in the insurance business until 1870, since which time he has lived at Waterloo. He followed the butcher's trade till 1878, when he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since held continuously by re-election, and in connection with attending to the duties of his office he has an insurance and collective agency. He was married in 1848 to Mary A. Sylvester,



Jenny Wocher J. P.

a native of New Hampshire. To them have been born five children—Delana, died in infancy; Herbert L., a hardware merchant of Waverly, Iowa; Leon, deceased; Lizzie E., wife of Henry Jacoby, and living in Waterloo; Spencer, died at the age of three years. Mr. Mosher is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the representative men of Black Hawk County. We take pleasure in presenting the portrait of Mr. Mosher, which will be found on the opposite page.

JOHN A. FABRICK, farmer and stock-raiser of Cedar Falls Township, residing on section 27, was born in Paines' Hollow, New York, August 29, 1823, a son of John and Harriet Fabrick, and is of French and German ancestry. Of nine children born to his parents seven are yet living—Lewis N., Delos H., Jane, Harriet, Adelia, George and John A. When he was six years old his parents removed to Washington County, Michigan. A short time later they removed to Calhoun County, Michigan, and there our subject was reared to manhood. His father was a pioneer of Calhoun County, he having built the first log cabin in Albion Township, that county, in which building the first election in that township was held. He is still living at the advanced age of ninety years. John A. Fabrick, our subject, has been three times married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Betsy Ansterburg, he had three children—Frank H., Mary J. and Hattie A. For his second wife he married Amanda Howard. For his third wife he married Miss Mary A. Benham, and to this union five children have been born—Thomas, Dora, John, Fannie and Joseph. Mr. Fabrick spent part of the years 1852 and 1853 in the gold mines of California when he returned to Michigan, remaining in that State till 1866. He then came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, settling on his present farm in Cedar Falls Township, where he is the owner of 200 acres of choice land. Since coming here Mr. Fabrick has held the office of township trustee, and has also served as school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

OSCAR VIRDEN, farmer, section 32, Waterloo Township, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, June 19, 1819, a son of William and Martha Virden. He was married to Love C. Powell, a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, born in 1822. She is a daughter of Norman and Jerusha (Hoyt) Powell, her father being of Welsh and her mother of Irish descent. Of the six children born to this union four are living — George D.; Charles, living on the homestead, assisting his father on the farm; Elizabeth, married Orville Bly, a farmer of Sioux County, Iowa, and Emma, wife of Jacob Coons, who is also farming in Sioux County. George D. married Rebecca Walker and has a family of four children—William, Della, Leah and George. The names of the deceased are—Norman and William. Mr. Virden commenced life for himself on a very limited capital, but by his persevering industry and strict economy he has acquired a good property, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of his township. He was one of the first settlers of Black Hawk County, there being but two houses in Waterloo when he located there, one on each side of the river. He first settled on a claim of 160 acres of Government land which he afterward pre-empted, adding to this till he now has 205 acres of choice land, worth $60 per acre. Both Mr. and Mrs. Virden are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Virden has served as school director and township trustee, and has held

several other minor offices of his township, always giving satisfaction to his constituents His father died in this county in 1855, his mother surviving him till February 25, 1886, dying at the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of nine children—John; America, widow of Charles Mullen; Oscar, our subject; William, died in the army; James; Daniel; Martha, widow of John Bunting; Thomas and Frank.

JEROME MILLS, one of the early settlers of East Waterloo Township, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Berkshire County, August 24, 1817. His parents, Alson and Sarah (Dupee) Mills, were both natives of Connecticut, but removed to Massachusetts in an early day, remaining in that State till their death. They had a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but three, and of this family our subject was the seventh child. Jerome was reared to manhood on the home farm and attended the schools of his native county. In October, 1859, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and the following spring settled on the farm where he has since resided. Here he bought 128 acres of raw prairie which he proceeded to improve, and to the original purchase he has added from time to time till he now has 303 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements on his house and barn have also been done by Mr. Mills. He was married in 1845 to Sarah Cook, born in Connecticut, February 18, 1820, the eldest of eight children of Lemuel and Fannie (Coe) Cook, who were born and reared in Connecticut, removing to Massachusetts when Mrs. Mills was quite young. Her father came West in later years and made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Mills till his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them have been born two children—Charles E. and Lewis L., both living in East Waterloo Township. Mr. Mills began life on a small capital, but by his energy and perseverance he has accumulated a good property.

EDWARD CAMP, head salesman of the Daniel and Nauman Company, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 20, 1837, the fifth child of Samuel S. and Betsy (Mallory) Camp. His maternal grandfather, Amassa Mallory, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. Our subject's parents had a family of ten children, of whom eight still survive. The father died in 1884, in his eighty-first year. The mother is still living, and is now in her eighty-second year. Edward was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his native county. In 1856, at the age of nineteen years, he came West and located at Rockford, Illinois, where he was employed by a manufacturing firm. In 1860 he was married to Harriet A. Lawrence, of Rockton, Illinois, and to them have been born four children, two of whom are living—William L. and Fannie, both at home. In 1863 Mr. Camp crossed the plains to California, taking with him a drove of horses, returning from there to Connecticut. He subsequently came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and clerked in a store in Waterloo for about six months. He then, in company with an uncle, purchased land nine miles south of Waterloo, where he was extensively engaged in raising and trading in sheep, having at one time 1,100. Disposing of his flock he became salesman for the firm of Daniel & Slade, manufacturers and dealers in furniture, in 1868, and still

continues in the business, the firm being now styled the Daniel and Nauman Company. As a salesman Mr. Camp has a natural talent, and is possessed of excellent business qualifications. He is the owner of a fine farm containing ninety acres, on which he has a good selection of dairy cows, and at his home in this town he has a choice herd of fifteen thoroughbred Jersey cattle. Mr. Camp is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CHRISTIAN F. BRANDHORST is a native of Germany, born October 8, 1840, a son of Christian F. and Louisa Lübking Brandhorst, both of whom died in Germany. He was reared on a farm, and received a good education in the schools of his native country. At the age of fifteen years he left his native country and immigrated to America, landing at New York City, October 20, 1855. He went immediately to the home of his uncle, Henry Rutter, in Dane County, Wisconsin, and the second and third winters spent in this country he attended school. He remained in Dane and Columbia counties till the spring of 1864, working on farms for others, and saving his earnings with the intention of gaining a home for himself. In April, 1864, he became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, and soon after bought 120 acres where he now resides. He returned to Dane County for his bride, Mrs. Margaret (Bailey) Klinefelter, to whom he was married August 3, 1864, and to this union seven children have been born—Albert, Charles, Ida, Hattie, Mollie, Maud and Ruth, all living at home. Mrs. Brandhorst was born in the State of Maine, April 30, 1843. Her first husband died after ten months of married life. She had one child by her first husband—Horace G., who now lives in this county. Mr. Brandhorst has been prosperous through life, and now owns a well-cultivated farm of 371 acres where he resides. His farm is one of the best in the county, and his residence and other farm buildings are substantial and comfortable. Mr. Brandhorst is one of the representative farmers of Black Hawk Township, and since coming here has filled many of the offices. He has served several terms as township trustee, and has also served as school director, and was secretary of the School Board one year. He is now serving as township assessor, and as school treasurer, holding the former office five years, and the latter six years. Mr. Brandhorst is an attendant and his wife a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Brandhorst was the eldest of thirteen children, all of whom remained in Germany but our subject, his two brothers, Henry and Ernest, and one sister, Mrs. Louisa Rodefeld, the last one living in Dane County, Wisconsin.

ISAIAH VAN METRE, editor and publisher of the Waterloo *Tribune*, is a son of John E. and Josina Van Metre. They were natives of Virginia, and were married in Berkeley County, in that State. They removed to Ohio in an early day, and in 1855. came to Benton County, Iowa, where Mr. Van Metre died in 1862. Mrs. Van Metre is yet living in that county. Of eleven children seven grew to be adults and four are now living. Isaiah was born November 21, 1838, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and lived during most of his boyhood in Pickaway County. He lived with his parents until twenty years old, receiving a public-school education. In the spring of 1856 he commenced the study of law in Cedar

Rapids, and after two years' study he was admitted to practice. Not having much of a taste for the law, he took charge of the Vinton *Democrat*, which he ran a short time. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the First Iowa Infantry, and afterward he joined an independent battery in Colorado. Altogether he was in the service thirty-eight months. He was then variously engaged until 1871, when he embarked once more in journalism, and to this he has since devoted his time. He was married in 1872 to Miss Ellen I. Thompson, and they are now the parents of three children.

THOMAS POYNER was born in Preble County, Ohio, near Eaton, in 1812, a son of Nathan Poyner, a native of North Carolina, born in 1792. When he was seven years old the family moved to Vigo County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. In 1838 he went to Brown County, Illinois, and eight years later to Linn County, Iowa, where he lived five years. In 1851 he and his father came to Black Hawk County and settled on the farm where he now lives, on Indian Creek.

JAMES POYNER, section 25, Poyner Township, has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, since the spring of 1855, when he settled on his present farm. He first entered 200 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land, then bought from the Government two claims of eighty acres each. On each of the claims a small part had been broken, and a log shanty built. Into one of these log houses he moved with his wife and four children, but a few months later he built a good log house for them. His present fine substantial stone house was erected in 1860, and his barn, which is also of stone, was built the year previous. He now owns 400 acres where he resides, which is now under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Poyner was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 16, 1819, a son of Nathan and Nancy (Johnson) Poyner. His father was born in North Carolina in 1791, a son of Peter Poyner, who was also American born. He removed from his native State to Georgia, thence to Preble County, Ohio. His wife, Nancy, was born in Ohio, her father being born in America, but of Irish descent. She died in Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1854, and is buried beside her husband in Raymond cemetery. James Poyner whose name heads this sketch, was married October 5, 1848, to Sarah Scott, a native of Boone County, Indiana, born July 2, 1831, a daughter of James and Mary (Wisehart) Scott, natives of Ohio. Her father was born March 4, 1804, and when a young man he moved to Boone County, Indiana, where he was married. He is now living on a farm in Linn County, Iowa. His wife died in Linn County at the age of forty-two years. She was of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Poyner have been born ten children—Mary E., born August 8, 1849, wife of Lewis Teeter; James H., born February 4, 1852, married Olive Dixon, and is living in Poyner Township; Sarah E., born March 22, 1853, died in Black Hawk County, March 19, 1858; Frances M., born September 12, 1854, died March 12, 1858; both children dying of scarlet fever; Martin M., born October 27, 1856, married Theresa Peters, and is living in Barkley Township, this county; John T., born March 30, 1858, married Annie Davis and is living near Janesville; Cinderella, born January 12, 1862, died March 28, 1862; Nancy J., born June 17, 1863, wife of William McChane of Spring Creek Township; Boone, born March 24, 1867; Seymour, born June 17,

1869. In politics Mr. Poyner casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He has served as School Director about thirty years, having been director of schools in both Linn and Black Hawk counties.

EDWIN F. MERWIN was born at Ornell, Addison County, Vermont, May 7, 1834, a son of Edwin A. and Betsy (Hubbard) Merwin, the father born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 31, 1805, and the mother in Athens, New York, September 26, 1806. They were married in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and to them were born five children—Mary A., now the wife of Henry L. Howe, of South Canaan, Connecticut; Lois Catherine, deceased; Edwin F., our subject; Henry E., of Jerauld County, Dakota; and Emily E., who died at the age of twenty years. The parents moved to Addison County, Vermont, in 1829 living there six years, when they returned to Goshen, Connecticut, where the father died in 1869. His widow married again and is now a resident of Falls Village, Connecticut. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Staunton, of Salisbury, Connecticut, her family being very early settlers of that State. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather was a native of England, coming to America and settling in Connecticut, where the grandfather of our subject was born. Edwin F., was taken to Connecticut before one year old, living there till 1867, and in June of that year he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he has since resided with the exception of ten months spent in Dakota. He was married March 1, 1857, to Sarah L. Brown, born March 8, 1838, in Cornwall Hollow, Connecticut, living there till her marriage. Her parents, Stephen and Almira (Abbott) Brown, her father a native of Connecticut, her mother a native of Sheffield, Massachusetts, are now living in Waterloo, Iowa. They had a family of three sons and two daughters, Mrs. Merwin being the eldest child. On coming to Black Hawk County Mr. Merwin first settled in Waterloo Township where he followed farming three years. He ran a saw-mill in Waterloo for Daniel & Slade, with whom he was engaged about seven years, and March 26, 1885, he took charge of the business of Jackson & Brown, of Waterloo, which was established at Raymond at that date, a branch of their business at Waterloo, and is dealing in all kinds of lumber, lime, cement and barbed wire. His family still reside at Waterloo. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church in Waterloo.

JOHN W. JORDAN, sections 22 and 23, Washington Township, was born in Steuben County, New York, September 6, 1815, a son of Michael and Phœbe (Holabert) Jordan. He was married in his native county in 1839, to Harriet Swartout, who was born June 29, 1819, a daughter of Henry and Polly (Wickson) Jordan. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in July, 1853, and settled in Washington Township where he has since lived. He was one of the first settlers, and the first election held in the township was held at his house. Mr. Jordan and two of his sons were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, serving gallantly till its close. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have had a family of seven children—Henry, born August 28, 1839; Michael, November 28, 1841; Joel, born August 25, 1844, died June 5, 1863; Harrison, born December 25, 1845; Mary, January 10, 1851; Josephine, born May 8, 1856, died October 13, 1860; Lewis, born Janu-

ary 27, 1860, died February 17, following. Henry was married April 1, 1860, to Laura A. Berry, who was born August 8, 1839, and they have had five children—Milton, born February 15, 1866; Elvenous, born April 29, 1868, died aged ten months; William, born May 3, 1873; Joel, born November 30, 1875, and an infant born February 15, 1878, and died unnamed. Mr. Jordan is in politics a Republican. He was the first supervisor of Washington, and the first assessor of Union and Washington townships. He has also served several terms as township trustee and school director. The family are members of the Christian church.

JOHN E. CARNS, residing on section 15, Lester Township, was born March 8, 1814, in Center County, Pennsylvania, where he remained till eighteen years of age. His parents, John E. and Jane (Aiken) Carns, were natives of Genessee County, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, The father was born April 11, 1787, and died October 21, 1814, his death being caused by his falling from a tree. At the age of eighteen our subject went with his mother to Wayne County, Ohio, where she died October 23, 1854. Mr. Carns was married April 16, 1840, to Margaret Clubine, daughter of John and Deborah (Lemison) Clubine. To this union have been born twelve children—Emily J., born February 20, 1841, wife of A. B. Perry; Robert, born February 18, 1843, was a member of the Ninth Iowa Infantry, and was killed by a sharpshooter at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864; James C., born October 30, 1844, enlisted in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, July 2, 1864, dying from the effects of his wounds at Chattanooga Hospital the 19th of the following October; Margaret E., born October 1, 1846, wife of Edwin Jefferson; John W., born July 11, 1848, contracted consumption while in the war, from which he died April 4, 1870; Thomas A., born April 16, 1850, now living in Lester; Mary L., born May 21, 1852, died October 6, 1856; Perry A., born May 8, 1854, died September 16, 1855; Charles W., born July 19, 1857, married and living in Lester; Orrin, born August 19, 1859, living in Lester; Loren W., born November 6, 1861, living at home, and U. S. Grant, born January 9, 1864, living at home. Mr. Carns came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in June, 1857, when he entered 200 acres of land from the Government, it being swampy land, located about one mile north of his present farm. On this land he made his home till 1880, when he removed to the place where he has since resided, and is now the owner of thirty-two acres of good land on section 15. Mrs. Carns's brother, James C. Clubine, accompanied them to Black Hawk County in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Carns are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Carns affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as township assessor three terms, and has held the office of justice of the peace four years. Mr. Clubine, father of Mrs. Carns, was born in Germany, November 30, 1794, and when he was two weeks old his parents immigrated to America, locating in Ithaca, New York. He ran away from home at the age of fourteen years, and did not return for three years. He served in the war of 1812 nine months, being stationed at Governor's Island, near New York. On leaving the army he went to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was there married, remaining there several years, his wife dying in that county when Mrs. Carns was but four years old. He was again married, and a few months later moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1842 he re-

moved with his family to St. Joseph County, Michigan. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1855, and settled in Lester Township. At the time of his death he was a resident of Jesup, Buchanan County, Iowa, aged eighty-six years.

BIATHER FAIRBROTHER, farmer, section 2, Washington Township, was born October 4, 1848, a son of John and Mary Ann (Thatcher) Fairbrother, the father born in Broome County, New York, January 19, 1803, and the mother born in Vermont in 1808, the latter removing with her parents to Broome County when fifteen years old. The father was reared in his native county, and after becoming of age he ran a saw-mill on the Susquehannah River for about three years. He then sold his mill, and bought a farm in Broome County, and was there married in 1826 to Mary Ann Thatcher. To this union were born nine children—Hiram, born February 4, 1830, living in Waterloo, this county; Delia S., born October 6, 1831, now the wife of Michael Swank, of Butler County, Iowa; Lydia A., born December 27, 1833, married Alexander Frazer, and is now living in Kansas; Emma J., born August 1, 1835, deceased wife of William Garrison; Maria A., born August 27, 1837, wife of Harcy Scott, of Webster County, Iowa; Flora E., born January 7, 1839, married Lockwood Johnson, and is living in this township; Annevildia, born August 15, 1840, wife of Francis Rother, of Sac City, Iowa; Sarah C., born May 7, 1843, wife of Julius Peck, of Wright County, Iowa, and our subject. Shortly after their marriage the parents bought a small farm in Pennsylvania, which they soon after sold, and removed to Jones County, Iowa, in 1847, buying a farm there, on which they resided four years. They then sold their farm and came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Both mother and father were members of the Baptist church. In politics the father was a Democrat, and during his life held a few local offices in the township. Deer and wild turkey abounded here when the Fairbrother family settled here. The family was greatly bothered by the Sioux Indians, who would come to the house and lie on the floor in a drunken condition, and our subject remembers seeing the chief come into the house and drag the drunken Indians out. He also saw the head of the Winnebago boy who was killed by them. They had the head placed on a pole, and every night would dance around it. Mr. Fairbrother's education was received in the schools of Janesville, Iowa. He came to Washington Township in May, 1851, when he settled on his present farm on section 2, where he has 200 acres of good land. In politics, like his father, he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Fairbrother is unmarried, and since his mother's death, which occurred November 15, 1885, his niece has kept house for him.

FREDERICK A. CARPENTER was born in New Hampshire, September 8, 1842, a son of Mark and Catherine Carpenter, who were natives of Vermont. To his parents were born seven children, of whom four survive—Chapin H., who for many years has acted as missionary in Burmah, India; Charles O., Frederick A. and Lucius D. Our subject was reared in the New England States, and in his youth received the benefits of a common-school education. During the late Rebellion he enlisted, August 28, 1862, at Brattleboro, Vermont, in Company B, Sixteenth Vermont In-

fantry, in which company he served until August, 1863. He re-enlisted in the Third Battery of Vermont Light Artillery, and received an honorable discharge in June, 1865, having participated in the battle of Gettysburg and siege of Petersburg. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1866, settling in Cedar Falls Township, where he has since followed farming, and by his industry and good management has met with success, and is now the owner of 132 acres of choice land, where he resides. In politics Mr. Carpenter affiliates with the Republican party. January 3, 1874, he was married to Louisa Hodapp, of Seymour, Indiana. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

THOMAS P. HATHAWAY, residing on section 9, Black Hawk Township, was born in Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 24, 1830, a descendant of an old New England family, of English ancestry. His parents, Edward and Abigail Hathaway, died on the old homestead in Adams, Massachusetts, where he had lived since he was three years old. His grandfather, Zaccheus Hathaway, was born in Berkley, Massachusetts, in 1751 and moved to Adams in 1790. His parents lived together for fifty-three years when the father died, his death taking place April 25, 1874, in his eighty-seventh year. The mother did not long survive her husband, the date of her death being September 20, 1875. Thomas P., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He left his home when twenty-one years of age, and the two following years was employed in a wagon factory. November 26, 1853, he was married to Amelia A. Bryant, who was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, June 2, 1834, a daughter of Dr. Martin Bryant, deceased. Five children have been born to this union—Lawrence B., a practicing physician of Reinbeck, Grundy County; Helen F., died aged fourteen years; Arthur P., died aged nine years; Mary A., and Martin E. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway were engaged in the dairy business in Berkshire County, Massachusetts until the spring of 1868, and in April of the same year became residents of Black Hawk County, Iowa. They located at Cedar Falls, where they remained till April, 1869, when they settled on their present farm, which at the time of their settlement was raw prairie land, and through the persevering industry of our subject, is now a finely improved farm of 160 acres, under good cultivation. In township affairs Mr. Hathaway has always been prominent, and has held almost all the offices in the gift of the people. He has served very acceptably as trustee, assessor and school director for many years, and is at present holding the office of justice of the peace. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Mrs. Hathaway is a member of the Congregational church.

JESSE L. BEALE was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1836, a son of Daniel and Mary (Lichty) Beale. His parents were born, reared and married in Somerset County, living there till their death. They had a family of seven children, our subject being the fifth child and the only one living in this county. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married December 23, 1858, to Caroline Miller, who was also a native of Somerset, a daughter of William and Mary Miller, and sister of Matthias, William, Cornelius and Jacob Miller, residents of Orange Town-

ship. Mr. and Mrs. Beale followed farming and dairying in their native State very successfully until March, 1867, when they came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and lived the first year on a rented farm in Orange Township. In September, 1868, they settled on their present farm on section 1, Black Hawk Township, buying 140 acres of land, of which eighty acres had been cultivated, and on it a small house had been erected. Mr. Beale brought with him to this county a capital of $3,000, and is now counted one of the most substantial farmers of this community. His home farm now contains 235 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which he devotes largely to stock-raising. His building improvements are excellent, and he is surrounded with all the comforts necessary to a good home. Mr. and Mrs. Beale are earnest members of the German Baptist church. They have a family of seven children—Naomi, born June 29, 1861, was married March 16, 1886, to Henry N. Butterfield, of Waterloo, Iowa; Harvey, born March 6, 1864; Marcellus, born January 16, 1866; Abigail, born September 13, 1867; Sarah, born September 11, 1869; Walter, born April 12, 1874, and Charles, born June 13, 1878. In politics Mr. Beale affiliates with the Republican party. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and much of his time has served as trustee and director of schools, and is at present serving in the latter position.

WILLIAM H. PETTIT, physician and surgeon, residing at Cedar Falls, Iowa, was born in Boone County, Illinois, September 3, 1850, a son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth M. Pettit, his father being formerly principal of the Belvidere Academy, of Belvidere, Boone County. He was reared to maturity in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and after completing his education he taught in a public school for a short time. After attaining his majority he began the study of medicine, and in 1874 graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Soon after graduating he came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he began the practice of medicine, and in his chosen profession has built up a large practice, and has secured an enviable reputation as a skillful practitioner. He is a member of the Hahnemann State Medical Society, and is president of the Cedar Valley Homeopathic Medical Society. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. For his wife he married Miss Emma Glasner, of Belvidere, Illinois, a lady much respected by all who know her.

DENNIS O'KEEFFE, residing on section 2, Poyner Township, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born about the year 1840. When he was quite young his father died, leaving his widow with a family of eight children, of whom Dennis was the seventh child. Thus he was in early life obliged to begin the battle of life for himself, and in his youth went over to England and there learned the trade of a bricklayer which he followed about nine years. October 20, 1868, he was married to Ann Carroll, daughter of Patrick and Bessie (Mahoney) Carroll, who are both deceased. Although a native of Ireland, Mrs. O'Keeffe was reared principally in England at the home of her sister. After their marriage they came to America, and the same year, 1868, settled at Raymond, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and has since been in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, but since May 28, 1885, he has been at home recruiting his health, intending to resume his work on the railroad at an early date. In 1873 he bought a farm here which

he sold about five years later, then bought his present farm on section 2, which contains thirty-seven acres of valuable land. He also owns eighty acres on section 12, which he purchased in 1871. Mr. O'Keeffe has always been an industrious, hardworking man, and through his own efforts he has accumulated his present property. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic church.

SAMUEL GARNER was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 27, 1823, and when a child his parents moved to Indiana where he was reared to manhood in Delaware County. When he was nineteen years old his parents removed to Howard County, Indiana, and in 1853 he came with them to Franklin County, Iowa. The parents a few years later removed to Missouri, but subsequently returned to Iowa, where the father died, in Bremer County, the mother dying at Shell Rock, Butler County, this State. Samuel commenced life for himself in Howard County, working at the shoemaker's trade which he had previously learned. He has made farming his principal avocation through life his first purchase of land being eighty acres in Howard County, which he obtained from the Government. He worked at his trade day and night till he had his land paid for, when he commenced to improve his land, on which he built a log house. He was married in Howard County in June, 1845, to Charity Moon, her parents, Richard and Sarah (Hockett) Moon, dying when she was very young. Her father was a native of Tennessee, but was reared and married in Clinton County, Ohio, where Mrs. Garner was born December 22, 1829, her mother being a native of South Carolina. Her parents finally settled in Howard County, Indiana, where they lived till their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Garner have been born eight children—Winnie married Henry Sturm, of Finchford, Black Hawk County. Amos married Esther Sevell, and is living in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa; Thomas married Mary A. Gonis and is living in Mills County, Iowa; James M. married Phila Foster, living in Finchford; Isaac F., at home; Mary E., wife of Enoch Boyd, of Finchford; Justus M. married Rachel Sharp and is living in Finchford; and Lucy J., wife of William J. Ballentine, of Union township. Samuel Garner was born in the same house as his father, and is of English descent. His grandfather, John Jones, immigrated to New York from England in an early day, and was a Quartermaster in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Garner was a son of Job Garner and a grandson of Henry Garner. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian church. He is now engaged in farming in Union Township, Black Hawk County, where he is the owner of 130 acres of land on sections 8 and 9.

JOHN P. ALBERT, a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of East Waterloo Township, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, March 2, 1856, the eldest son of Jacob P. and Flora D. (Beckstine) Albert. His father was a native of Wurtemberg, born in December, 1818. He came to America at the age of twenty-two years, and was married in 1854. After his marriage he settled in Rensselaer County, New York, and in the spring of 1857 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa. He first purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land in Mount Vernon Township. On coming to Albany, New York, he had but 2 cents, and for

a time endured many hardships and privations. He soon obtained work on a farm and for the winter obtained $3 per month, his wages being increased to $10 during the following summer. He reared a family of five children, all of whom are yet living. He is now making his home with his son, John P., who is now living in Waterloo. John P., our subject, passed his youth in attending the common schools, and in assisting his father on the farm, he remaining with his parents till seventeen years of age. He then left his home and began working for a farmer with whom he remained six years, at the end of which time he had enough money saved to purchase eighty acres of land. He has met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits, and has added to his first purchase till he now owns 440 acres of choice land. He has been very successful in raising hogs and dealing in cattle. He is still extensively engaged in the cattle trade, owning a large cattle ranch in theWest. Mr. Albert was married in February, 1882, to Miss Jeenie L. Leeper, the eldest daughter of Jacob W. and Matilda (Ford) Leeper. They have two children—Rosa L. and Harry P.

JOHN TENNYSON, section 24, Washington Township, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 21, 1826, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Allen) Tennyson, natives of England, where they spent their lives, the father dying June 7,1873, aged eighty years, and the mother May 4, 1877, aged seventy-six years. They had a family of eight children—Allyan, Fannie, John, William, Fannie, Robert, George and David, of whom John, William and David are the only ones living. John Tennyson came to America in 1844, and lived in Michigan till 1853, when, in August, he came to Iowa and located on his present farm in Black Hawk County. He has been a prominent man of his township and has served in several official capacities, notably clerk, trustee, justice of the peace and school director. In politics he is a Republican. He was married July 4, 1847, to Loretta Bidwell, who died in Michigan. March 9, 1853, he married Matilda Kelly, daughter of James and Catherine (Croy) Kelly. Her father was born in Canada in 1812, and died in 1843. Her mother was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1812, and died July 2, 1845. They had a famly of five children—Sarah J., Charles W., Matilda, Ellen and Eliza. Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS B. DOXEY, residing on section 29, Cedar Township, has been identified with the interests of Black Hawk County since May, 1855, and since that date has witnessed the many wonderful changes which have taken place. Mr. Doxey was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 17, 1820, a son of Biscoe S. and Eliza (Good) Doxey, the father born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and the mother a native of Portsmouth, Virginia. Of their nine children, Thomas B. was the fifth child. His father was a sailing master in the United States navy, entering the service in his youth, and serving in the war of 1812. Under his direction the fortress at Sierre Leon, Africa, was built. At the time of his death he was on the retired list, holding the rank of receiving master. Thomas B. Doxey was reared on a farm. His educational advantages were very limited but his studious habits, keen observation, and retentive memory have made up for his lack of education, and fitted him for the duties of his life. His father died about

1827, leaving his mother with eight children, the eldest being but twelve years of age. From seven years of age he was reared by his uncle, Samuel Hesten, with whom he remained till twenty-seven years of age. At the age of eight years he was taken by his uncle to Greene County, Ohio, thence to Clinton County, and when thirteen years old to Wayne County, Indiana. In 1847 his mother settled in Wayne County when he went to live with her, taking charge of the family. Mr. Doxey was married October 27, 1847, to Margaret Henry, born in Lewis County, New York, December 27, 1825, daughter of William and Anna (Alexander) Henry, who were both natives of Connecticut. From Lewis County her parents went to Niagara County, New York, where her father died. Her mother spent her last years with her son, Loren Henry, in Columbia County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Henry's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Alexander, was an officer in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Doxey have six children—Ella, wife of William O. Boya, of O'Brien County, Iowa; May, wife of Henry C. Edwards; Ida, wife of Jacob Geist, of East Waterloo Township; Della Close, residing in Cedar Township; Loren and William, at home. Their granddaughter, Alice Edwards, born January 31, 1871, has had her home with Mr. and Mrs. Doxey since eight years of age. The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Doxey, in Cedar Township, was in a log cabin near the mouth of Miller's Creek. After living there a year they moved to section 20, and commenced improving their 160-acre farm. August 6, 1862, Mr. Doxey enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, serving in the Sixteenth Army Corps. He participated in twenty-seven skirmishes and battles among which may be mentioned Tupelo, Pleasant Hill, Mobile and Nashville. He was honorably discharged at Clinton, Iowa, August 6, 1864, on account of disability, and now receives a pension. Mr. Doxey has bought and sold several farms in Black Hawk County. He settled on his present farm in 1869, which is pleasantly located adjoining the village plat of Washburn, and only a few rods east of the railway station of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. His farm contains 160 acres of well-cultivated land, and his residence and farm buildings were erected with a view to comfort and convenience. Mr. Doxey also owns a building near the depot, which he has rented for a restaurant. Mr. Doxey, in politics, is a staunch Republican, and a prominent man in the councils of his party. Mrs. Doxey, Loren and Della are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Doxey, although not connected with any church, gives liberally of his means to all, helping all good works. The first religious services held in this township were at his house, in 1857, and also the first school, which was organized the same year with but eight pupils. Mr. Doxey's brother, Biscoe Doxey, now lives in Waterloo, this county. He has four sisters living, all widows—Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, of Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Barker and Mrs. Susan D. Bush, both residents of Baltimore, Maryland, and Sarah Jane Harlan, in Harlan City, Kansas.

JAMES B. EDWARDS was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, March 11, 1839, a son of John and Sarah (Corley) Edwards. His father died October 7, 1840, and his mother September 18, 1842, thus leaving him at the age of three years an orphan. He was taken into the family of Thomas Poyner and was reared by him, accompanying him to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1851. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company C,

Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and served till June 18, 1865. He was married July 1, 1885, to Lena Sherman, a native of Warren County, New York, born September 3, 1853, daughter of J. P. and Keziah (Spicer) Sherman. Mr. Edwards has served his district as school treasurer.

GEORGE H. BOEHMLER, senior member of the firm of Boehmler & Thompson, hardware merchants of Cedar Falls, was born in Lyons, New York, August 19, 1837, a son of George H. and Elizabeth Boehmler, the latter dying when our subject was an infant. He was reared in his native State, and received a fair common-school education. He began life for himself at the age of seventeen, entering a dry-goods store as clerk, at Lyon, where he was engaged about three years. In 1858 he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and for a short time clerked in a mercantile establishment at this place. In 1862 he engaged in the grain business with J. T. Knapp, with whom he was associated under the firm name of G. H. Boehmler & Co. for several years. In 1870 he established a lumber yard at the B., C. R. & N. depot acting as agent for Lamb, Byng & Co. of Clinton, in which capacity he was employed for ten years, doing a large and successful business. He established his present business in the spring of 1881, and shortly after admitted Josiah Thompson as partner, thus forming the present firm of Boehmler & Thompson, and by their obliging manner and close attention, their trade has steadily increased, and they have now a well-established business. In politics, Mr. Boehmler is with the Republican party. He is now serving his sixth year as deputy county collector, and has also served as city councilman. He is the present efficient secretary of Cedar Falls Building, Loan and Saving Association. He is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Boehmler was united in marriage to Elizabeth Seligman, of Lyons, New York, in October, 1856.

JOHN DOBSON, one of the pioneers of East Waterloo Township, was born on a farm in Ireland, January 8, 1810. At the age of twenty-two years he left his native country, and immigrated to America landing at Quebec. He remained near Lake Champlain nearly four years, when he came to Ohio, locating in Fairfield County, where he followed agricultural pursuits about fifteen years. He then spent two years in Montgomery County, Indiana, and in July, 1854, he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and at once settled on his present farm, which at that time was unbroken prairie. He made a tent of his wagon cover in which his family lived till he had built his log house, and commenced to improve his farm. After living in his log house nine years he built a better residence, where he still lives. His first purchase was eighty acres of prairie and twenty-three acres of timbered land, and by his untiring industry and economy he was enabled to add to his original purchase till he owned 300 acres. He has at present 183 acres of finely cultivated land, and his barns and out buildings are well arranged. He was married before leaving Ireland to Miss Ann Webster, by whom he had four children, of whom three are yet living—Thomas, William, and Elizabeth, wife of E. P. Streeter. Mr. Dobson married for his second wife Miss Emily Good, a native of Tennessee, and to this union have been born seven children—Amos, Alice, John, Wesley, Abram, Eunice and Francis. John is at home with his parents and has the management of the

farm. The two younger brothers are at school. Mr. Dobson, when he landed in America, had but one sovereign in his pocket, but owing to his good management and temperate habits he is to-day comfortably settled in life. In politics Mr. Dobson affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN ACKERSON TAYLOR was one of the oldest settlers of Washington Township, Black Hawk County, having located here May 1, 1853. Mr. Taylor was born June 29, 1807, in Bergen County, New Jersey, where he was reared, receiving as good an education as the schools of that early day afforded. In early life he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and having a natural taste for his trade, followed it successfully. He was married April 17, 1828, to Miss Abbie A. Woodroof. His father then gave him 300 acres of land, to which he added 200 acres, and hiring a man to work his farm he followed his trade in Warwick, seven miles from his home, and twenty miles from New York, the latter place being their market town. In 1820 he was First Lieutenant in the Home Guards. He was of a very energetic and enthusiastic disposition, and was fond of adventure. A gentleman friend of his, owning a flour-mill and a small farm, and wishing to retire from active business, offered Mr. Taylor his entire property for the small sum of $5,000. He having no experience, however, in this branch of business, was persuaded not to purchase, when the property was sold to a man for $10,000 who, one year later, sold it for $90,000. In 1838 Mr. Taylor decided to go West on a prospecting tour, going on horseback to Indiana, railroads not being in existence at that time. Returning home nine weeks later he tried to inspire his wife with the same spirit of adventure as himself but she much preferred the old pleasant home near relatives and friends to a cabin in the wilderness with Indians for neighbors. Mr. Taylor being perfectly infatuated with the Western country his wife at last consented to go with him, and at the last of February, 1838, they started with one wagon well stored with furniture and household goods, and a carriage for the family, which then consisted of three children—James H., Hattie, and Eliza, who was then twelve months old. Although the weather was extremely cold they were comfortable and only stopped to warm once in going the entire distance of 2,000 miles. Mr. Taylor located with his family on Weesaw Creek, in Miami County, early in the spring of 1838. He settled there on 550 acres, part of which he had purchased and the remainder he had entered from the Government, and as no lumber could be obtained in that vicinity he built a saw-mill which he operated by water-power for five years. Later he built a flour mill, and two cabins for the millers' families. The neighbors' cabins were few and far between. After building his first cabin Mr. Taylor began looking for provisions for his family, and after many difficulties he found a few stores at Logansport, Indiana, where he purchased six hams, a barrel of flour and some other groceries, and after traveling about fifty miles he found a cow which he bought for $60. After getting his saw-mill ready for operation, having done most of the work himself, he sent for his nephew in New York to operate it. In 1847 the spirit of adventure again took possession of him, and he determined to go to Oregon, but his family would not consent. His eldest son, James Henry was taken very ill about this time, and died at the age of nineteen years and five months, his death ending all Mr. Taylor's enterprise for a short time. He then rented his mills and farm and went to Logansport where he

bought a hotel, a store well stocked with groceries and dry-goods, and a freight boat which ran between Logansport and Toledo, Ohio, this boat being used to dispose of his produce profitably, and also some freight for the neighboring merchants. In the spring of 1853 he again took a relapse of the far West fever, in an epidemic form when he sold his hotel, store and boat and moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, entering 560 acres of land in Washington Township, from the Government, and bought eighty acres on sections 2 and 3, and after erecting his dwelling he brought his family, part of the way by railroad, completing the journey by team. The farm is located between two rivers, one and a half miles from each, the Shell Rock on the south, and the Cedar River on the northeast. In the spring of 1854 he built a steam saw-mill by the Shell Rock River, purchasing the machinery for it at Cincinnati, had it shipped by the Mississippi River to Dubuque, coming the rest of the way, 100 miles, by team. Dubuque was the nearest town to buy provisions, or for almost any trading; neither flour nor lumber could be bought any nearer. In 1862 Mr. Taylor built a toll bridge over the Cedar River opposite Janesville. He sold his mill and took charge of the bridge for twelve months when he sold it to the county for $14,000, providing that the county would keep a bridge there for all time to come. This bridge cost him $3,600. In connection with attending to the bridge Mr. Taylor also looked after his farm which was then partly under cultivation. He sold his farm in 1874 to his son-in-law, J. A. Godfrey, and moved to Janesville where he has since made his home, where he has fourteen acres of land. He also purchased another farm of 220 acres east of Janesville. Mr. Taylor was elected county surveyor when he first came to Iowa, and served as justice of the peace for four years after coming here. He also held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years in New Jersey, and seven years while living in Indiana, and was county surveyor in Indiana for eight years. He has been in poor health for the past sixteen years, and for eight years has been blind. He was bereaved by the death of his wife October 28, 1868. He was again married May 6, 1869, to Miss Sarah M. Keeler, her father being an Episcopalian minister living in Connecticut. By his first wife he had eight children, the first three born in New Jersey, and the rest in Indiana—James Henry, born February 26, 1830, deceased; Hattie M., born October 20, 1833; Jane E., born August 5, 1835; John Aaron, born February 24, 1839; Salvestus, born May 8, 1842; Abbie A., born November 24, 1843; Zachariah, born January 30, 1847, the same year that his cousin, Zachary Taylor, was elected President of the United States, and for whom he was named, and Mary A., born June 24, 1850, wife of Charles Holt Leech. John A. has been twice married, to Eliza Incoesal, April 10, 1861, and to Miss Maggie Woodroof, February 10, 1867. Hattie M. was married in Logansport, May 6, 1852, and October 1, 1852, went to St. Louis, Missouri, where she was left a widow June 6, 1871. She was again married, to James A. Godfrey, of Jonesburgh, Missouri, and in 1872 moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and September 15, 1874, came to Iowa and bought the old homestead of her father, Mr. Taylor allowing his daughter, Mrs. Godfrey, her dowry in the purchase of the farm, he having given to each of his children on their marriage 160 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Jennie Amelia Godfrey, who was born in Sangamon, Michigan, March 8, 1864, a daughter of Dr. H. Mitchel. She is now engaged in teaching school. George Godfrey, father of James Godfrey, was born February 23, 1800, in

Nottinghamshire, England, and was there married May 19, 1824, to Mary Ostic, of the same shire, and to them were born nine children. Their eldest daughter died in infancy, and one son. Their children living are—Mary A., the eldest, was born in England June 4, 1824, married Rev. G. Smith, of Jonesburgh, Missouri; George, born November 11, 1828, living in Texas; Edward, born in 1832, living near San Jose, California; William O., born September 20, 1834, living in Waverly, Iowa; John W., born December 9, 1836, living in Missouri; Henry H., born June 19, 1839, manufacturer of farm implements at Jonesburgh, Missouri, and James A., born April 2, 1842. Father Godfrey was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade in England at the age of fourteen years, and served seven years. He was working for himself at his trade in the town of Uckney, England, when Lord Byron died and was buried in that village, the burial services being held in a church there. Mr. Godfrey came with his family to America in 1830, and lived the first six years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, moving to St. Louis in 1838, and from there to near Jonesburgh, Missouri, in 1841, where his wife died February 7, 1879, after a married life of fifty-eight years. Since his wife's death he has made his home with his son, J. A. Godfrey. He worked at his trade for fifty-eight years, and is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-six years, and has never been sick but once during his life. His father was one of John Wesley's first converts in England.

CASPER KALLENBACH, son of Conrad and Margaretta Kallenbach, was born in Germany, April 27, 1835. He was reared in his native country till his eighteenth year when he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York. He first located in Wisconsin, in which State he followed farming about nine years, and was there united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Romheld. Six of the eight children born to them are living—Mary, Annie, Lizzie, Sarah, Teckla and George, two of the daughters, Sarah and Lizzie, being engaged in teaching school. Mr. Kallenbach left Wisconsin with his family in 1864, and has since been a resident of Cedar Falls. Mr. Kallenbach is now engaged in gardening, and is meeting with success in his chosen avocation. He and his family are members of the German Evangelical church, and are much respected throughout the township. In his political relations Mr. Kallenbach affiliates with the Republican party. In all enterprises pertaining to the good of his county our subject takes an active interest, and gives his influence in promoting the same.

WILLIAM WATERFIELD was born in Morris County, New Jersey, May 4, 1828. In his youth he worked on a farm, receiving his education in the private school of Joseph McCord at Hackettstown, and also attended the academy a year. When eighteen years of age he went to the city of Newark, and worked two years at the blacksmith's trade. He then returned to Morris County and worked one summer at smithing. In the fall of 1848 he and his brother bought three acres of timber land for $140, and the following winter cut the timber and sold it for $450. The next season they rented a farm and with their profits from crops and timber bought a small farm near Johnsonsburg, Warren County. His father died in April, 1849, and in the spring of 1850, with his mother and brother, he moved to the farm. They remained together two years when, his brother being dissatisfied, he bought his

interest and carried on the farm alone. Being in his twenty-third year and feeling the need of companionship, he was married January 29, 1851, to Mercy H. Van Syckle, who was born in Warren County, New Jersey, August 9, 1827, her parents being natives of the same county. Her mother's maiden name was Catharine Green. In the spring of 1856 he sold his farm and moved to Iowa and bought eighty acres of land in the then sparsely settled county of Black Hawk. He lived during the summer in a little shanty, without door or window, and used a canvas-covered wagon box for a bedroom. In the fall he built a small house, moving into it in October. The following winter was extremely cold and the house being unfinished their sufferings were intense. The bedclothes were often covered with ice in the morning, the air being so cold that the moisture from their breaths congealed. June 10, 1858, Mr. Waterfield and his wife and child left Iowa to return to New Jersey, with a horse and wagon. They went direct to Illinois and stopped at different points in that State, where he lectured on phrenology. August 9 they left Illinois and reached his brother's house in Warren County, New Jersey, September 20. On their way through Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania they had a fine opportunity of seeing the country, meeting with new and interesting people and objects, and thus gaining a fund of knowledge not otherwise to be learned. They remained in New Jersey until the spring of 1859 when they returned to Iowa, and the following summer Mrs. Waterfield was taken sick and died December 30, 1859, leaving one son, Henry D., who was born October 23, 1852, and died February 8, 1874. An infant daughter, Catherine, was born September 18, 1859, and died two days before the mother. September 11, 1860, Mr. Waterfield married Nancy P. Hughes, a native of North Carolina, born March 2, 1838. Her parents were natives of the same State and there her father died. Her mother died in Hardin County, Iowa. She came to Iowa in 1856. In June, 1865, Poyner Creek reached its highest water mark. It commenced raining one evening and rained hard all night. In the morning, about daylight, Mr. Waterfield thought he heard running water and jumping out of bed he landed in water a foot deep, which gradually rose until it reached the bed. He moved his family up stairs, when, on going to the window, he saw a building, in which was stored a quantity of grain, wood, his wagon, sled, harness and farm implements, floating down the stream. His wagon and some of the larger articles were recovered, but the rest were lost. The next year he commenced building a stone house, on high ground, on the northeast corner of his land, doing most of the stone and carpenter work himself, moving into it in the fall of 1867. He used it as a boarding-house and hotel six years. Mrs. Waterfield received injuries April 13, 1880, from the effect of which she died April 20, leaving two children—George C., born July 12, 1862, and Mary E., born April 26, 1865. December 30, 1880, Mr. Waterfield married Celia (Nichols) Johnston, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 10, 1842, and came to Iowa with her parents in the fall of 1854, locating in Waterloo. She was married to William Johnston, October 20, 1864, and to them were born three children—George E., Willard C. and Telena E. Mr. Johnston died June 14, 1874. Her father was a native of New York and died in Illinois. Her mother, whose maiden name was Rhoda Hall, was born December 17, 1803, and is still living, being now in the eighty-third year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Waterfield have one child—Maud M., born November 27, 1884. Mr. Waterfield has served his township two years as justice of the peace, one year as assessor, and

three years as school director. Previous to the war he was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church and a strong anti-slavery man. He occasionally lectured on temperance, slavery and politics, his first political speech being made for Abraham Lincoln. He is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. Henry Waterfield, father of William Waterfield, was born in Leicester, England, December 22, 1768. In his youth he worked with his father dressing and laying stone, and subsequently went to London and worked at the candle-maker's trade. He came to America in 1796, landing in New York, July 8. From there he went to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he married Ann Guy, a widow. He soon after moved to Belvidere, New Jersey, and in 1819 to Hackettstown, Warren County, where his wife died; and in 1825 he married Mary Hasen, a native of Morris County, New Jersey, her father a native of Canada and her mother of Germany. Both died in New Jersey aged over eighty years. Henry Waterfield died April 29, 1849, aged eighty-three years, and his wife December 30, 1855, aged sixty-six years. They had three children—Jacob H., William and Catharine.

IMRI STREETER was born February 7, 1801, at Granville, Washington County, New York. He was married at his birthplace March 25, 1824, to Lucinda Dean, and in 1825 moved to Champlain County, New York. He removed to Whitehall, New York, in 1828, and from there to Warsaw, New York, in 1831. In 1835 he left Warsaw for Illinois, locating in Bachelor's Grove, where he remained till he came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the year 1852. Mr. Streeter went South in 1864 to get the soldiers' votes. He represented Black Hawk County in the State Legislature at Des Moines for two terms, serving in 1858 and 1860. He died in 1870. Mrs. Streeter was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, September 24, 1801, she being the eldest of nine children, six boys and three girls. She removed with her parents to Granville, New York, in 1812 where she lived till her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Streeter were born twelve children—Lovina, born March 15, 1825; James W., October 26, 1826; Mary A., October 12, 1828; Cornelia R., January 12, 1831; Edward P., May 8, 1833; Sarah J., May 6, 1835; Lucinda C., May 16, 1837; Seth D., April 23, 1839; Lucy C., July 26, 1840; Zimri, October 8, 1842; Julia M., June 15, 1845; Silas D., August 29, 1847, nine of whom are still living.

JOHN WILSON was born near Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, December 25, 1823, a son of Seth and Sarah (Hussy) Wilson. He was reared in Tazewell County, Illinois, and in 1845 came to Iowa and lived six years in Monroe County, moving to Black Hawk County in 1851. He settled on a tract of wild land in Union Township, which he has improved, and which is now his pleasant home. He was married in Tazewell County in February, 1842, to Rhoda A. Finney, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30, 1824, a daughter of John and Margaret (Cullum) Finney. Mrs. Wilson died April 6, 1884. Their family consisted of ten children, three of whom are deceased, and seven are living—Seth, born November 14, 1842, is living in Butler County, Iowa; John A., born September 3, 1844, is living in Washington Township; James P., born March 9, 1846, lives in La Porte; Sarah M., born March 14, 1848, is

the wife of Edward Shields, and has one child—Flora, born February 11, 1868; Nathan, born March 29, 1852, died January 21, 1855; Rhoda J., born March 31, 1854, is the wife of Harry Crawford; Irena, born October 31, 1855, died April 12, 1856; Maria, born August 17, 1857, is the wife of Frank Carroll, of Cedar Falls; Thomas, born May 2, 1850, and an infant who died unnamed. In politics Mr. Wilson is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian church.

HON. H. C. HEMENWAY, of Cedar Falls, was born at Potsdam, New York, April 1, 1834, a son of Vashni and Eliza Hemenway. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Stephenson County, Illinois, and was educated in the union and private schools of Freeport, that county, after which he taught school for a short time. In 1858 he began the study of law with Meacham & Bailey, attorneys of Freeport, remaining with this firm several years. After being admitted to the bar in June, 1860, he opened a law office at Independence, June, 1861, where he practiced his profession from 1861 till August, 1862. He then enlisted and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, being mustered into the service October 3. The regiment to which he belonged served as a detachment of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battle of Little Rock, Nashville, Mobile, and the Red River expedition, serving three years, and during this time was never confined in hospital nor absent on furlough. He was discharged with the regiment in August, 1865. He then returned to Independence, Iowa, where he spent the winter recruiting his health. Early in the year 1866 he came to Cedar Falls and opened an office, and in May, 1867, formed a partnership with Hon. J. B. Powers, which existed until January, 1873. Some time later he became associated with A. D. Polk and George H. Thorpe, and in 1884 he formed a partnership with Alfred Grundy, thus forming the present law firm of Hemenway & Grundy. Mr. Hemenway was married in the year 1868 to Miss Lanie G. Schermerhorn, of Cedar Falls. He has served one term in the House, Iowa Assembly, and two terms, ten years, as Senator, his nominations being accorded him by acclamation. While representing Black Hawk County in the Legislature he labored earnestly and conscientiously for the interests of his constituency which he so ably represented. Mr. Hemenway has also served as city attorney of Cedar Falls about ten years. He stands high in the legal profession in Iowa, and is widely known as a counsellor of superior knowledge, and having a clear sense of truth and justice. He is a member of the library board of Cedar Falls. For years he has been a director of the public schools, and for the first year and a half of the Iowa State Normal School he served as a director of that institution. He is a member of the Masonic order.

AMOS P. COLBURN, farmer, section 23, Lincoln Township, was born in Lewis County, New York, October 19, 1839. His parents, Orlin and Eliza Colburn, were born, reared and married in the State of New York. To them were born the following children—William R., a hardware merchant at Reinbeck, Grundy County, Iowa; Mrs. Laura Sarvay, of Jefferson County, New York; Mrs. Sarah Jane Sarvay, of Waterloo, this county; Mrs. Cornelia Penniman, of Jefferson County, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, of the same county, and Amos P., our subject. The mother died in Jefferson County, New York, in July, 1879, and the father is now living in Iowa with his chil-

dren. Amos P. was reared on a farm in his native county. After reaching the age of sixteen years he engaged in the lumber trade which he followed a part of each year for fifteen years, the last eight years of this time being engaged in the business on his own account, owning a saw-mill in Jefferson County, which he sold shortly before coming West. He was married in his native county, January 1, 1860, to Miss Altzera Sarvay, who was born in the same county as her husband, September 3, 1840, a daughter of Charles Sarvay. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn have five children—Charles, at present attending Tobins College at Waterloo; Orlin, Lena, William and Perley. August, 1862, Mr. Colburn enlisted in Company D, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and for the first eight months served on garrison duty on Staten Island, and the year following was in the defenses of Washington. He then went to the front with his regiment armed as infantry, and joined Grant's army at Cold Harbor, participating in that hard-fought battle. He then crossed the James River with the Eighteenth Corps and invested Petersburg, and was wounded in the rifle pits in front of that city. He was then appointed Third Sergeant, and afterward promoted to Orderly Sergeant and transferred to the Invalid Corps. After recovering from his wound he was stationed at Easton, Pennsylvania, and in May, 1865, at Chicago. He received an honorable discharge July 21, 1865, when he returned to his home in Jefferson County. In November, 1868, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1869, commenced improving his present farm of 320 acres which he has converted from the raw prairie to well cultivated fields. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Lincoln Township, and is active in promoting every enterprise which he deems is for the good of the same. He has held several offices in his township, and is at present serving as trustee and secretary of the school board. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE RARICK, who was one of the first settlers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, was born August 17, 1814, in Jefferson County, Ohio, a son of John and Mary A. Rarick. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the district schools of that early day. He was married in Crawford County, Ohio, in the year 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Shaffer, a native of Pennsylvania, born March 23, 1821, coming to Crawford County, Ohio, with her parents, John and Margaret Shaffer, when nine years of age. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rarick only one is living—Mary M., wife of Willam J. Graham, residing west of Cedar Falls. Mr. Rarick came with his family to Black Hawk County in 1853, taking up Government land, which is now known as the Rarick homestead, and is at present occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Graham. Mr. Rarick died after a lingering illness, February 17, 1886, and his remains were interred in the Rarick Cemetery, which was selected and laid out by himself and S. B. Humbert on his farm twenty-five years ago. When prostrated by his final sickness he neither expected nor desired to recover, but was anxious to depart and be at rest. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was known and esteemed as a pure and devoted Christian and ever evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the church. On his death bed he spoke to his pastor and family of his faith and peace, and in great triumph awaited his summons to his eternal home. He was highly



Geo. Barrick.

respected by all who knew him, and in his old neighborhood where he had resided nearly thirty years his memory will be revered, while his virtues as a Christian and a citizen will be remembered as an exemplification of integrity and honor. He took an active interest in the affairs of his township, and was one of the most liberal supporters of all enterprises which tended to make society better. His widow, a lady much respected by a large circle of friends, is at present residing at Cedar Falls.

ELI K. BRENIZER was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 8, 1833, the seventh child of John and Catherine (Kneisley) Brenizer, who were both born, reared and married in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, the father born January 5, 1797, and the mother August 27, 1801. Several years after their marriage they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1849 they removed to Stephenson County, Illinois, where the father died in October, 1878. The mother died in Dakota, Stephenson County, in October, 1880. The Brenizer and Kneisley families are both of German descent. His Grandfather Brenizer died in Wayne County, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Eli K. Brenizer came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in August, 1866, when he bought 120 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added till he now owns 198 acres, on section 21, where he resides, and forty acres on section 23, making in all 238 acres. Most of his land is seeded with grass, and he devotes the greater part of his time to stock-raising. He has at present about forty head of cattle and eight horses, beside a number of hogs and sheep. Mr. Brenizer was married December 31, 1874, to Martha A. Fentiman, born in Will County, Illinois, October 25, 1854, a daughter of John and Christiana (Holderman) Fentiman. They have five children—John L., born January 16, 1876; Bert F., born February 20, 1877; Elery K., born January 24, 1879; Elsie M., born December 24, 1881, and Eli F., born November 25, 1884, all natives of Lester Township, this county. In politics Mr. Brenizer affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Brenizer is a member of the Baptist church. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, born September 23, 1822. He came to America when about twenty-one years of age and settled in Will County, Illinois, where he was married, living there till 1865. He then came to Waterloo, Iowa. Mrs. Brenizer's mother was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1833. Her Grandfather Holderman was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Will County, Illinois. His widow is still living in Will County, now in her eighty-seventh year.

HON. THADDEUS B. CARPENTER, a prominent citizen of Cedar Falls, is a native of Windham County, Vermont, born January 14, 1822, his parents, Samuel and Olive Carpenter, being of English origin. At the age of eighteen years, on the death of his father, he took charge of the home farm, which he carried on till reaching his majority. He was then employed on railroads in various States until 1855. He was united in marriage, September 8, 1854, to Miss Cordelia Fuqua, and of the five children born to this union three are living—William B., Samuel H., and Thaddeus B. In 1855 Mr. Carpenter came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he soon after formed a partnership with his brother, H. H. Carpenter, with whom he was associated in the mercantile trade nine years,

under the firm name of T. B. and H. H. Carpenter, after which he engaged in the lumber business, his brother continuing with him till his death in 1871. He was then engaged in the same business with A. Merrill till 1879, when he sold his interest to Edward Townsend. Mr. Carpenter is always active in every enterprise which tends to the advancement of his adopted county, and it was mainly through his instrumentality that the canning factory was established at Cedar Falls, now one of its flourishing industries controlled by a stock company. Mr. Carpenter served for some time as its president, and also as general manager. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and represented Black Hawk County for one term. He served some time on the Board of Supervisors, and for one term was mayor of Cedar Falls, serving with credit to himself and to his constituents.

JUSTIN L. POMEROY, farmer and stock-raiser, Cedar Falls Township, residing on section 27, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, August 3, 1838, a son of Alveston and Abigail Pomeroy. He was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, and in youth attended the common schools. He was united in marriage September 12, 1861, to Miss Jane M. Smith, who was born January 7, 1843, a daughter of Abram and Caroline Smith, residents of Geauga County. This union has been blessed with one daughter, named Mildred L. Mr. Pomeroy came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1869, accompanied by his brother, James T., and his brother-in-law, and in 1875 settled on his present farm. He began life with but a few hundred dollars, and by his industry and excellent management has acquired his pleasant home. His fine farm contains 120 acres of well-cultivated land, and his residence and farm buildings are among the best in his neighborhood. He is now classed among the substantial farmers of his township, where he is held in high esteem as a citizen and neighbor. He takes an active interest in matters pertaining to education, and has served six years as school director of Independent District No. 9, three years of the time being president of the School Board. He is at present serving his second term as road supervisor, which office he fills with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

HIRAM WAGAR was born in Washington County, New York, November 14, 1829, a son of Hector and Sally Wagar, who were born, reared and married in the same State. Of their ten children our subject was the third son and fifth child. He was reared to a farm life, his youth being spent in assisting his father with the work of the farm, and in attending the district schools during the winter terms. In 1835 he went with his parents to Michigan, they locating in Kalamazoo County, where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying there at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother at the age of seventy-six. Hiram Wagar remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age when visions of golden wealth led him, in 1852, to try his fortunes in California. He reached the American Valley July 3 of that year, and concluding not to follow mining, he engaged in stock-raising on his own account, soon becoming the owner of a ranch. At the end of eleven years he closed out his business there successfully,

when he went to Grant County, Oregon, and there followed the same life until 1872. He then returned to the East, and in the fall of the same year came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, settling on his present farm on section 34, Eagle Township, which he immediately began to improve, and from the naked prairie has converted his farm into one of the finest in this part of the county, containing 400 acres of land, with large and substantial residence and farm buildings. November 12, 1873, he was married to Miss Winnefred Humphrey, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 10, 1849, a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary (Williams) Humphrey. This union has been blessed with two children—Lottie and Clarence. Mr. Wagar is a liberal-minded, intelligent and public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in all enterprises which he deems for the good of his township. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

GEORGE I. WILSON was born in Ontario, Canada, July 30, 1840, his parents, Ira P. and Henrietta Wilson, being natives of New York State. He received a good education in his youth, and from an early age has followed agricultural pursuits, his father having been a farmer by occupation. December 6, 1866, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Leach, daughter of Thomas A. and Abbott Leach, residents of the province of Ontario. Of the three children born to this union only one survives—Arthur H., who was born August 11, 1875. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Wilson left Ontario, coming to the State of Iowa, and locating in Grundy County, where he spent several years. He settled on his present farm in Cedar Falls Township, Black Hawk County, in the spring of 1882, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming, his home farm containing 120 acres of well-cultivated land. Both he and his wife are highly respected citizens of the township, and both are prominently identified with the Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson has served very acceptably as school director of his district. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ZACHARY TAYLOR MESSINGER, section 17, East Waterloo Township, is the third of a family of nine children of Elias J. and Catherine (Perkins) Messinger. His father was a native of Marion County, Indiana, and his mother of Kentucky. They were married in Marion County, Indiana, and in 1845 moved to Linn County, Iowa, and in 1846 settled in Bremer County, Iowa, where our subject was born January 15, 1848, he being the first white male child born in that county. At the time of their settlement there were only three families living in Bremer County. There the parents of our subject resided many years, when they removed to Waterloo, this county, where they still reside. Zachary Taylor Messinger was reared on the home farm in his native county till seventeen years of age, and there received a common-school education. He then came with his parents to Waterloo, and also attended the schools of that city for a time. He was married in April, 1869, to Mary I. Gordon, of Bremer County, the eldest daughter of William Gordon, who died when she was but a year old. They have five children—Maud G., Olie V., Arthur O., Mabel G. and Walter Gordon. After his marriage Mr. Messinger settled on a farm in Bremer County, where he remained four years. He then resided in Grundy County two years when he came to Black Hawk County, where he has since made his home.

He has a fine farm of 160 acres of choice land. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, and also devotes considerable time to the cultivation of small fruits.

HENRY L. HAZEL, section 33, Bennington Township, was born in Jefferson County, New York, July 31, 1843, a son of Richard and Elizabeth A. (Parhan) Hazel, natives of Wiltshire, England, where they were reared and married. The father is now living in Adams, New York, the mother dying in 1878. Henry L. Hazel remained with his parents till nineteen years of age, when, September 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and served till July 5, 1865. The first nine months after his enlistment the regiment was stationed at the forts around New York, and the next nine months were around Washington. They were then assigned to the army of the Potomac, and served with that department till after the surrender of Lee. After his discharge he attended school two years, leaving when within one term of graduation. In the fall of 1866 he came to Iowa, and the following winter taught school. In the spring of 1867 he bought the farm of 160 acres, which he now owns. About fifty acres were under cultivation, and there was a good frame house, at that time one of the best in the township. In May, 1868, his house was totally destroyed by fire, with no insurance. His neighbors assisted him with both labor and money, and the same summer he built the upright part of his present residence, completing it in the summer of 1885. He now has his land under cultivation, and his farm buildings are comfortable and in good repair. Mr. Hazel was married September 11, 1869, to Mary C. Follett, a native of Skaneateles, New York, born November 25, 1848, a daughter of George L. and Sally A. (Seccomb) Follett. To them have been born six children—Henry O., born July 28, 1870; Richard A., April 26, 1872; Jessie A., May 23, 1877; Maud E., June 21, 1880; Albert C., November 5, 1881; Louis E., February 18, 1884. In politics Mr. Hazel is a Republican. He has served his township three terms as trustee, and two terms as road supervisor and school director. Mrs. Hazel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an attendant and a liberal supporter. Mrs. Hazel's father was born in Onondaga County, New York, August 17, 1820. In 1858 he brought his family West and settled in Winnebago County, Illinois, near Rockford, and in 1868 came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and in 1881 moved to Buchanan County, where he now lives. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served three years. A son, John, was a member of Company K, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability, and died about nine months after his return home. Mr. Hazel's brother John was also a member of Company A, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and died at Fort Washington, suddenly, of typhoid fever. He left a wife and son, Lemuel, now living in Lincoln County, Kansas.

BENJAMIN BAHR, retired farmer, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1814, his parents, John and Magdelena Bahr, being natives of the same State. Of a large family born to his parents, the following children survive—Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, Solomon, William, Daniel, Jacob and Benjamin. Benjamin

Bahr was reared to manhood in his native State, and was there united in marriage, in April, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Barge, who was born in Pennsylvania, in November, 1820, a daughter of Frederick and Mary Barge. This union has been blessed with seven children, of whom six are still living —Mary, Levi, Hannah, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Jacob. Mr. Bahr left Pennsylvania in 1855, and settled with his family in Wisconsin, making his home in that State about twenty years. He then came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and has since been a resident of La Porte City, where he is living somewhat retired from the active duties of life, enjoying that rest which he has so well earned by a life of toil and industry. He began life without capital, and by his own untiring efforts has accumulated a fair competence for his declining years. Both he and his wife have been identified with the German Evangelical Association for nearly half a century, he having served as class-leader for many years. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM HELM, deceased, was born May 4, 1815, in Frederick County, Virginia, a son of Benjamin and Lavina Helm, both natives of Virginia. When quite young he was taken by his parents to Ohio, and there he was reared to manhood. He received a good education at Antrim, and for many years was a successful teacher in the public schools of Ohio. He was married in Ohio in July, 1841, to Mandana Gillett, daughter of Jedediah and Martha Gillett, of Guernsey County, that State, her parents being natives of Vermont. Of nine children born to this union eight are living—Emmeroy, wife of R. V. S. Caley; Martha L., wife of Calvin Jones; Maria J., wife of Stephen Johnson; William O.; Erasmus C.; Ophelia M., wife of J. V. Hummel; Oliver P., and Eva, wife of O. H. Kelley. Mr. Helm came with his family to Iowa in 1854, and located in Benton County, living near Vinton until 1861 when he came to Black Hawk County, and for a time resided on a farm. He subsequently removed to La Porte City, living there until his death, which occurred October 30, 1885, leaving his widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and in the discharge of his duties showed much wisdom, rendering to everyone his due, serving in this capacity in Ohio, and Benton and Black Hawk Counties, Iowa. In his political views he affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Helm is still a resident of La Porte City, and is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES B. GARDNER, butter manufacturer at Raymond, Iowa, was born in Danville, Vermont, January 5, 1854, a son of James K. and Abigail (Robbins) Gardner. The father was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 22, 1826, where he grew to manhood. A year after his marriage he removed to Danville, Vermont, and in the spring of 1881 he came with his family to Iowa, living at Jesup till 1883. He then lived a year at Waterloo, since which he has been a resident of Raymond. He is a shoemaker by trade, but has also followed the avocation of a farmer. He is the father of four daughters and one son—Octavia married W. J. Hutchins, of Royalton, Minn.; Abbie E., wife of M. H. Gray, of Burlingham, New York; Mary E., at home; Katie C., wife of Edwin Follett, living at Salix, Iowa, and James B., our subject. James B. received

a common-school education in his native State, and there learned the shoemaker's trade from his father, which he followed seven years. He was married July 3, 1881, to Carrie E. Sleeper, born in Eden, Vermont, in May, 1863, daughter of D. D. Sleeper, a farmer of Wolcott, Vermont, he being also a native of that State. Her mother died there in 1874. Mr. Gardner and his wife have known each other from childhood, having been reared in the same neighborhood, their homes being only half a mile apart. They have a family of two children—Cora E., born April 1, 1884, in Quasqueton, Iowa, and Ernest D., born August 10, 1885, in Raymond, Iowa. Mr. Gardner is now in the employ of Harris & Co., of Jesup, Iowa, he having charge of their establishment at Raymond. The business was established here in 1880, which in 1883 was changed into a cheese factory. In the spring of 1885 two separators were added, for the purpose of separating the cream from the milk, and since Mr. Gardner has taken charge the factory has proved a great success. It turned out the past year on an average, about 4,000 pounds of butter per month. Mr. Gardner learned his trade with A. F. Bingham, of Jesup, with whom he remained four years, becoming an adept at it. In his political views Mr. Gardner affiliates with the Democratic party.

ELIAS J. MESSINGER, of Waterloo, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, February 7, 1820, the eldest son of John H. and Mary (Miller) Messinger. His parents were both born and reared in the State of Pennsylvania. They removed to Indiana in an early day, and in 1845 settled in Bremer County, Iowa, where both died in Jefferson Township. The father was a farmer by occupation, but also followed the millwright's trade. Elias J. was reared in his native State, and was there married, September 1, 1842, to Catherine Perkins. They reared nine children to maturity, of whom seven still survive. One son, John F., died of the measles while in the army. In 1845 Mr. Messinger moved to Iowa, and after spending a year in Linn County, in the spring of 1846 he settled in Bremer County, where he followed farming till the fall of 1867. He then removed with his family to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, where he has since resided with the exception of a few months. Soon after coming to Waterloo he became connected with the milling interests of the place, and at present he is one of the principal stockholders, and a director of the Union Mill Company, which has become one of the largest enterprises of the place. He has also an interest in the Waterloo Agricultural Manufactory. He is at present the president of the Board of Trustees of East Waterloo Township. Mr. Messinger began life in Bremer County with a very limited capital, but has met with good success, which is due to his persevering industry, and excellent business qualifications.

H. VROOM, section 12, Poyner Township, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in March, 1871, from Steuben County, New York, where he was born May 21, 1841, his birthplace being Prattsburgh. He then settled on his present farm, which at that time was nothing but the raw prairie, on which no improvements had been made. His farm is now well improved and contains 120 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Vroom lived at his native place till he was past twenty-one years of age, and in the fall of 1863 he came to Nora, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, from which place he enlisted in the late war December 24, 1863, in Company F,

Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. He spent the winter with his regiment at St. Charles, Illinois, and in the spring of 1864 was sent to Alton, Illinois, to guard prisoners, thence to Jefferson Barracks, and from there to Glasgow, Missouri, where he took part in the battle of Allen Station, July 24. In December, 1864, he was sent with his regiment to Jefferson City, thence to Fort Riley. The regiment wintered at Rolla, Missouri, then went to Alton, where they had an engagement with guerrillas. The regiment then was sent to Jefferson City, taking part in Price's last raid through Missouri. They were in the saddle fifty-nine days, from Jefferson City back to Rolla; July 14, 1865, they were ordered to the plains in Kansas, this being their last campaign. Mr. Vroom received his discharge at Fort Leaven worth, being mustered out December 18, 1865. November 14, 1866, he was married to Almira Webster, born in Bath, Steuben County, New York, in 1842, living there till her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Vroom have three children—Charles W., born July 3, 1868, in Steuben County, New York; Lotta M., born April 27, 1874, and Nettie C., born June 24, 1878, both natives of Black Hawk County. In politics Mr. Vroom casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Mrs. Vroom's parents, Orin and Caroline (Black) Webster, were natives of New York State, the father born in Herkimer County, October 8, 1800, and the mother born in Steuben County, December 20, 1807. They were married in Steuben County, February 5, 1833, where the father died July 26, 1860. He was a son of Josiah and Abigail (Babcock) Webster, both of whom were born in Connecticut and died in Steuben County, New York, the father September 1, 1852, aged seventy-seven years and ten months, and the mother January 31, 1861, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. Vroom's maternal grandfather, John Black, spent part of his life in Steuben County. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and for his services his widow, Orissa Black, received a pension. Mr. Vroom's parents, George and Saley (Havens) Vroom, were natives of New Jersey, the father born February 12, 1809, and the mother February 8, 1811. They were married in Steuben County, New York, in February, 1832. The mother died September 1, 1849, the father surviving till September 13, 1864. Mr. Vroom's grandparents, George and Jane Vroom, died in New York State, the former in 1842, and the latter May 18, 1857, at the advanced age of ninety years. All were members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN STEWART, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Barclay Township, was born in Scotland, October 21, 1811, a son of James and Isabella (McDermit) Stewart. He was reared in his native country, and after reaching manhood devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits till 1855, when he came to America and went to California, where he remained eight years, engaged in mining, and while there he accumulated considerable wealth. In 1863 he returned to Scotland and remained four years, and in 1867 came again to America and located in Black Hawk County, Iowa. He bought 160 acres of wild land in Barclay Township, to which he has added till he now has a fine farm of 320 acres and also owns forty acres in Lester Township. His homestead, which he calls Glenlyon Farm, was named for the glen where he was reared, to which he has always been very much attached. Mr. Stewart is truly a self-made man. Starting in life a poor young man, he has by his indomitable will and energy made a success of his business ventures, and has acquired a pleasant and comfortable home and an abundance of this world's goods for his

earthly requirements. Not alone has he won financial success, but by his honorable, upright life, genial, social manners, and friendly, obliging disposition he has won scores of friends who esteem and admire him for his many excellent qualities. In all his endeavors he has been assisted by a noble, unselfish wife, who has shared his trials and joys for nearly twenty years. Mr. Stewart was married in Scotland, April 16, 1867, to Isabella Robertson, who was born in Dundee, October 12, 1843, a daughter of Alexander and Christiana (McNaughton) Robertson. Her father died when she was eleven months old, and her mother is still living in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have had thirteen children of whom James and four infants are deceased. The living are—Christiana Ann, Isabella, James, Maggie and Agnes (twins), John, Catherine, and Grace E. In politics Mr. Stewart is a Republican.

WILLIAM BEATY, proprietor of the saw and grist mills, sorghum mill, and cheese factory at Finchford, Black Hawk County, was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1832, a son of George and Mary (Way) Beaty, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Dauphin County in 1809, and the mother in Center County, May 30, 1808, the latter dying on her fifty-third birthday. His father was at one time engaged in a woolen-mill, and afterward became proprietor of a foundry, where his son, William, learned the molder's trade. The father was also an extensive lumber dealer in Pennsylvania, owning a saw-mill and renting another, running them both day and night for some years. He came with his son William to Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin where he spent the winter of 1854, when he bought 440 acres of land about twenty miles west of Madison, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. William being the only son his father gave him a saw-mill and 100 acres of timbered land when he was twenty-one years of age. He came to Wisconsin with his parents and two sisters, living at home about nine years after coming West, when he moved to a farm in Black Earth Village, Dane County, Wisconsin, where he carried on farming for sixteen years. In 1879 he sold his farm and bought his property in Finchford, Black Hawk County, Iowa, coming here on June 19, 1879. His mills are situated on the west fork of the Cedar, and are run by water-power. Both are custom mills. His sorghum-mill is also run by water-power, but is evaporated by a steam boiler. He has twenty-five acres of land around the mill, and also owns forty acres on section 7, besides some timbered land on section 34. During the year 1885 he made 4,875 gallons of sorghum. Mr. Beaty was married February 19, 1862, to Cordelia Smith, who was born in Green County, Wisconsin, September 4, 1842, a daughter of David and Caroline (Travis) Smith. Her father was born in New Brunswick in 1819, and her mother was born near St. Catharines, Canada, in 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Smith soon after their marriage moved to Green County, Wisconsin, where they lived on a farm a few years. They then bought a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin, where they made their home for about twenty years. They then removed to Marion County, Iowa, living there till their death. Mr. and Mrs. Beaty have had six children—David G., born December 9, 1862, in Dane County, Wisconsin, married Mary Yocum, and has one child, John; George Franklin, born March 13, 1864, died September 27, 1864; Anna E., born January 9, 1867, died April 14, 1867; Frederick G., born August 15, 1868; Lafayette W., born February 22, 1870; William S., born December 9, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Beaty are

members of the Christian church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. While living in Black Earth, Dane County, Wisconsin, he served as assessor for two years.

ELIAS IRISH came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in April, 1883, and settled on the farm which he then bought, on section 2, Poyner Township, where he has since made his home. He now has an excellent farm containing thirty acres of well-cultivated land, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. Irish was born in Pawling, Dutchess County, New York, March 7, 1830, a son of Jonathan and Ruth (Wood) Irish, the former born in Pawling, August 23, 1794, and the latter a native of Fairfield County, Connecticut, born May 26, 1794. The father died June 22, 1876. He was a son of Amos Irish, a native of England, who settled in Dutchess County in an early day. The mother died in Dutchess County, March 12, 1830, when our subject was but five days old. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, in connection with which he followed farming. When Elias was four years old he removed his family to Washington, Dutchess County, and there our subject grew to manhood. His first employment was on the Harlem Railroad, beginning as a brakeman, and from that position he rose to conductor and engineer, having been in the employ of the railroad for fifteen years. He left the railroad in 1857, since which he has made farming his principal occupation. He was first married in February, 1857, to Sarah Jane Benson, who was born December 13, 1830, in Dover, Dutchess County, New York. She died May 22, 1876, leaving two children—Frederick M., born June 2, 1860, now teaching in Amenia, Dutchess County, and Samuel B., born May 2, 1863, now clerking in a hotel in Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Irish was again married Feb. 26, 1882, to Phœbe H. Jennings, a native of New Fairfield, Connecticut, born April 15, 1837, daughter of Jesse L. and Maria (Haynes) Jennings. In politics Mr. Irish is a Republican. While living in Dutchess County he served as township assessor and collector. Mr. Jennings, father of Mrs. Irish, died August 25, 1882, on the same farm on which he was born March 21, 1808, a native of Fairfield County, Connecticut. His father, Silas Jennings, was born in the same county May 4, 1779, dying November 16, 1854. He was the son of Lyman, the son of Daniel, whose father was one of the first of the Jennings ancestors in America that came over from England. Mrs. Jennings, mother of Mrs. Irish, was born January 1, 1811, in Pawling, New York, and died February 15, 1875. She was a daughter of Andrew and Phœbe (Howard) Haynes. Her father was born April 25, 1785, a son of Caleb Haynes, Jr., who was born in Pawling, January 30, 1761. He was the son of Caleb Haynes, Sr., who was born in 1737 and died July 26, 1823, in Pawling, New York.

C. F. ROBE, farmer and fine-stock raiser, section 24, Fox Township, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, September 11, 1856, a son of William and Nancy Robe, natives of Ohio, the father of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother of New England parentage. William Robe was a strong union man all his life, and during the war of the Rebellion was shot on his own farm by a rebel neighbor for daring to assert his principles. Our subject early learned the practical part of farming, having as a youth to work for his own maintenance. He is a young man of good habits, strict business

integrity, and by industry and frugality has accumulated a good property. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, and his residence and other building improvements are models of comfort and convenience. He makes a specialty of fine-stock raising, and his herd of short-horn cattle are unsurpassed, as are also his herd of swine, numbering at present over 100 head. They are of the Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China breeds. He is also a breeder of golden spangled crested Polish and Plymouth Rock fowls, and mammoth bronze turkeys. Stock for sale at all times. Mr. Robe was married in Black Hawk County, Iowa, December 11, 1879, to Alice A. Harvey, a native of Black Hawk County, Iowa, daughter of John and Nancy Harvey. They have one child—Alma O., born in Black Hawk County, December 26, 1883.

THOMAS J. HUMPHREY, section 16, Eagle Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 23, 1846. His parents, Thomas J. and Mary (Williams) Humphrey, were natives of Wales and came to the United States at the ages respectively of nineteen and sixteen years. They were married in Utica, New York, in 1828, and for fifteen years made Oneida County their home, and in 1843 removed to Licking County, Ohio. Their family consisted of ten children, eight born in New York and two in Ohio, viz.: Evan, who died in Waterloo in March, 1874; Jacob, now of Waterloo; Hugh, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878; Isaac, late of Dakota, died in Eagle Township, February 22, 1885, while here on a visit; Mrs. Margaret Gardner and Mrs. Mary Brunson, of Eagle Township; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis and Mrs. Charlotte Wagar, of Geneseo, Tama County; Mrs. Winnifred Wagar, of Eagle Township, and Thomas J., who is the youngest of the family. In 1856 the family moved to La Salle County, Illinois, and there the father died in 1857. In 1863 the mother and her son Evan removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and located on section 16, Eagle Township, where she died in 1867. The widow and family of Evan now live on section 10, Eagle Township. In 1864 Thomas J. Humphrey left La Salle County, Illinois, and March 7 reached Black Hawk County, Iowa. In 1866 he bought forty acres of land, to which in 1867 he added another forty acres and immediately began its improvement. He has increased his possessions till his farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, and the thrift and good management of the owner are evident from the good building improvements and pleasant surroundings. He was married April 3, 1872, to Miss Olive Roberts, who was born in Oswego County, New York, December 18, 1853, a daughter of Tudor and Elizabeth Roberts. Their only child, Maud, was born May 1, 1875. Mrs. Humphrey is a lady of culture and refinement, and has been of inestimable assistance to her husband in the building and beautifying of their home. Her parents are both natives of Wales, her father coming to America when twenty-eight and her mother when sixteen years of age. They were married in Oneida County, New York, October 20, 1835, and came to Iowa in March, 1860, the father dying July 31 of the same year. The mother now makes her home with Mrs. Humphrey. Her children are six in number, viz.: Humphrey, of Waterloo; Elizabeth, deceased; Thomas, of Buena Vista County, Iowa; Mrs. Susan Parish, also of Buena Vista County; Mrs Mary Ravlin, deceased, and Mrs. Humphrey. Mrs. Humphrey is a member of the Baptist church. Although a member of no religious organization, Mr. Humphrey is a firm believer in Christianity. He in politics af-

filiates with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of its principles. He has served his township in several official relations, among others those of assessor, trustee and school director.

JOHN BAKER, farmer, Barclay Township, residing on section 29, is a native of Germany, remaining there till four years of age, when he came to America with his parents. He lived in Stephenson County, Illinois, with his brother till 1860 when he settled on his present farm in Barclay Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa. His first purchase here was eighty acres of unimproved land, which he commenced at once to put under cnltivation, and subsequently added another eighty acres till his home farm now consists of 160 acres of well-improved land, with commodious residence and farm buildings. Besides his home farm he also owns forty acres of land in Poyner Township, this county, all his property having been acquired by his own industry and perseverance. Mr. Baker was married in Freeport, Illinois, in 1866, to Rachel Rudle who was born in Germany June 6, 1847. They have five children—William O., Rosa, Archie, Bertha M. and one unnamed. Mr. Baker enlisted in the late war in 1863, a member of Company K, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and participated in several hard-fought battles. He received an honorable discharge at New Orleans. He is a man much respected in his neighborhood, and has been elected to several of the minor offices of his township, all of which he has filled with satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Baker's parents had a family of six children—Catherine, wife of John Rice, of Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of L. Smith, of Hamilton County, Iowa; Jacob, of Poyner Township, Black Hawk County; Barbara, wife of Christian Raubenheimer; Mary, wife of Henry Raubenheimer, and John, our subject. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudle—Hannah, wife of Jacob Eisle; Leonard, of Dakota; Christian W., of Kansas; Mrs. Catharine Weinicke, of Illinois; Rachel, wife of our subject; Rose, wife of William Myer, of Dakota; William; John; Louisa, wife of Jacob Fye, of Illinois; Lydia, wife of David Fye; Matthias and Jacob.

EM. O'KEEFFE is a native of County Cork, Ireland, born in 1817. He served an apprenticeship at gardening, but followed mining principally till he came to America, his father being an underground agent or superintendent of a coal mine near his native city. He was married in London, England, in 1851, to Catherine Murphy, and of the six children born to this union all are deceased—Nellie died in England when an infant; Mathew, at the age of six years; John P., aged nineteen years; Charles, aged four years, and two who died in infancy unnamed. He came to America with his wife in 1854, who died in Raymond, Black Hawk County, in the spring of 1861. He was again married in June, 1862, in Dubuque, Iowa, to Susan Kerin, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, April 28, 1817. She came to America in 1849 and lived most of the time in Connecticut till 1854, when she came to Dubuque. Mr. O'Keeffe came to Dubuque in 1855, and commenced as a common laborer, grading on what is now known as the Pacific & Sioux City Railroad. Although this was his first experience at this sort of work, he displayed such an aptitude for it and made such rapid progress that in 1861 he was made foreman of section 14, which position he held until 1869, when he resigned. He then settled

on his present farm in Raymond, which he had bought February 2, 1864, which he has converted from a wild state to a well-cultivated farm. He has now 110 acres, valued at $30 per acre, with a comfortable residence and good out buildings, and is now living somewhat retired from the active duties of life. In politics Mr. O'Keeffe was a Republican until the last election, when he voted the Democratic ticket. He has led too industrious a life to accept any offices in this country, although he has had tendered him most of the township offices. In religious belief Mr. O'Keeffe is a Catholic.

B. F. BROWN, merchant and station agent at Winslow, Black Hawk County, was born July 14, 1841, in Fulton County, Indiana, a son of Henry W. and Mary J. (Rannells) Brown. His father was born in Maryland in 1813, and his mother was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1820. They were married in Wyandot County, Ohio, and soon after went to Fulton County, Indiana, and engaged in farming. For three years prior to his death Mr. Brown was engaged in the mercantile business in Rochester, Indiana, dying at that place in 1851. His widow still resides at Rochester. Her father abhorred slavery, on account of which he freed his slaves, and came from his home in Virginia to Wyandot County, Ohio. B. F., whose name heads this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, and in his youth attended school at Urbana, Ohio. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the three-months service in Company D, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, and was sent to Camp Jackson, at Columbus, Ohio, thence to Camp Denison, near Cincinnati. He re-enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and was on camp duty at Camp Denison almost a year when he was discharged on account of disability. When he returned home he weighed less than ninety-two pounds, and after regaining his health he enlisted July 19, 1862, in Company D, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, being mustered in at Indianapolis sometime in August, 1862. He was sent with his regiment to Louisville, Kentucky, which was soon after on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, where they were sent to remove the debris from a tunnel near Gallatin, Tennessee, which had been placed there by Morgan's men, it taking forty men, working at each end night and day, one month, to remove it. The regiment was then encamped for a month near Pilot Knob, and soon after was ordered back to Gallatin, where it was on guard duty till January 15, 1863, when it advanced to Nashville, and from there was sent to Triune, Tennessee, encamping there till June 22, 1863. Mr. Brown participated with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, after which the regiment went to Ringgold, Georgia, and was there encamped during the winter of 1863–'64. He was wounded at Alatoona Mountains, Georgia, in the right foot by a minie-ball when he was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, thence to the hospital at Nashville where he remained a month, thence to Totten Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky, thence to City Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana. Gangrene subsequently set in, from which he has never recovered, and is now quite lame. He was discharged from the hospital at Indianapolis, May 17, 1865, when he returned to Rochester, Indiana, and has since drawn a small pension for his services in the war. October 13, 1864, he was married to Mary E. Powers, who was born in Whitley County, Indiana, May 26, 1845, a daughter of Ellis R. and Sarah (Shoemaker) Powers. Her father died at Rochester, Indiana, in January,

1881, aged sixty-three years, and her mother is now living with her son, Francis M. Powers, a farmer of Union Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children—Charles E., born July 17, 1867, and Genevieve, born November 23, 1868, both natives of Rochester. After returning from the army Mr. Brown kept a grocery store in Rochester for two months, and in October, 1865, he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, remaining there till the following June when he returned to Rochester, and engaged in farming. In November, 1869, he returned to Cedar Falls, remaining there six years, and in 1875 took charge of the station at Winslow. In 1879 he built his present store which he filled with a general stock of goods, and has since carried on a successful mercantile trade, his annual sales now amounting to about $7,000. His business has steadily increased since its establishment, and in 1885 he built an addition to his store, 12 x 40 feet, making a double store. His wife and daughter are both telegraph operators, and attend to the business of the railroad office. In politics Mr. Brown affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as township clerk since coming here. He is a comrade of Janesville Post, No. 172, G. A. R., Department of Iowa.

J. B. DARLING, M. D., of La Porte, Iowa, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, a son of John and Amanda Darling. He was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving his primary education in the public schools and seminary of Clarksville, Ohio, and later attended the Delaware University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1856 he attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the following year attended Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. He graduated in 1858 at the College of Medicine and Surgery, and in March, 1872, from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He practiced for a short time at Westboro, Ohio, and subsequently went to Southern Missouri, where he continued the practice of his profession until the beginning of the war. He has been a resident of La Porte City about twelve years, and during this time has built up a large and lucrative practice, establishing a professional reputation second to none in Black Hawk County. The Doctor was married in Ohio, June 22, 1857, to Elizabeth Summers, of Westboro, that State, and of the ten children born to this union only four are now living—Grant, Frank, Lulie and Gracie. Doctor Darling served in the late war, enlisting as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, much of his time, however, while in the service being devoted to his professional duties in the West and Southwestern States. He received his discharge at the close of the war, having been in the service three years. In politics the Doctor affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN N. FELMLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Cedar Falls Township, is a native of New Jersey, born June 23, 1835, a son of David and Sarah Felmley. His paternal great-grandfather, William Felmley, was an officer in the American army during the war of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather, John Logan, served as a Major in the war of 1812. Our subject was but three years of age when his parents moved to Seneca County, New York, and in 1846 he was taken by them to Winnebago County, Illinois, where his father died. He received a good common-school education, and subsequently was successfully en-

gaged in teaching school for some time. He was united in marriage August 19, 1855, to Cynthia E. Davis, a daughter of John and Ellen Davis, natives of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island respectively, and early settlers of Winnebago County, Illinois. Her grandfather, Thomas Davis, was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Three of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Felmley are living—Alice, Albert E. and Mabel, two of whom are engaged in teaching in the public schools. Mr. Felmley remained in Winnebago County till 1864, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and in 1875 settled on his present farm in Cedar Falls Township. His home farm consists of 120 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation, with good residence and farm buildings. In politics Mr. Felmley affiliates with the Republican party. He has served one term as township assessor with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cedar Falls of which he is at present one of the stewards. He has also served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school for one year. He takes an active interest in the cause of temperance, and in all matters pertaining to the good of his township. Mr. Felmley is a great reader, and keeps himself well informed on general topics. He has accumulated a fine library, consisting of standard publications.

HERBERT W. CLEVELAND, farmer and stock-raiser, Cedar Falls Township, has been a resident of Black Hawk County since the spring of 1882, when he located on his present farm, on section 25. Mr. Cleveland is a native of the State of Illinois, born in Winnebago County, August 8, 1860, and is the second son of William and Jane Cleveland, his parents being natives of New York State. He was reared and educated in the schools of Illinois, remaining in that State till he made his home in Black Hawk County, Iowa. He was united in marriage December 30, 1880, to Miss Roxanna Moon, daughter of Robert and Hannah Moon, of Winnebago County, Illinois. This union has been blessed with two children—Lloyd R., born October 4, 1881, and Ethel L., born December 16, 1884. Mr. Cleveland is classed among the prosperous and enterprising young farmers of Cedar Falls Township, where he is the owner of a fine farm, containing eighty acres of land. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

LEWIS M. HAWVER was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, April 23, 1850, the eldest son of George W. and Elizabeth Hawver. His father was a native of New York State, and an early settler of Wisconsin, and was the first to introduce a reaping-machine into that State. He remained there till December, 1864, since which time he has made his home in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa. Lewis M. was about fourteen years old when his father settled at Waterloo, and in the schools of that city he received most of his education, remaining there till he was nineteen years of age. He then began life for himself, engaging in general farming. In March, 1881, he began dairying on a small scale, buying at first two cows for which he gave his note for $50. Shortly afterward he gave his note for four more cows, and the milk of his six cows he disposed of to the Fowler Company, of Waterloo, manufacturers of cheese. In November, 1882, he commenced selling his milk on the street, and

during the past two years he has disposed of most of his milk in the same way. He is now the principal dairyman of the county, and is now milking fifty cows, the milk from these averaging about 40,500 gallons annually. His dairy, to which he now devotes his entire time, is conducted on the farm of M. W. Taylor, of East Waterloo Township. Mr. Hawver was married in 1875 to Miss Alice Minor, of Linn County, Iowa, and to this union have been born four children—Lizzie M., Ruby D., Luther M. and Mack Ross.

ELREY L. JANES, the eldest of six children of Dr. G. and Laura (Richardson) Janes, was born in Du Page County, Illinois, May 12, 1836. His father was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1813, and there he grew to manhood, living there a year or two after his marriage when he went to Chicago for a few months. He then went to Du Page County where he bought a farm, which he subsequently sold and removed to Will County, Illinois, residing there on a farm till 1854, and in the fall of that year he came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, making the journey by team. The father died in this township in 1870 aged fifty-seven years, his widow surviving till 1878, when she died at the age of sixty-four years. Elrey L., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1854 where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now the owner of 190 acres of land in this township, located on sections 21 and 28. July 3, 1856, he was married to Lucy A. Bovee, daughter of Philip and Ruth (Shepherd) Bovee. To this union have been born five children of whom four are living —Alice M., born February 11, 1861, married Frank Knapp, a resident of Union Township, October 12, 1882; Ida E., born June 5, 1863, married John Benham, of Union Township, August 1, 1881; Addie E., born May 26, 1866, living at home, and Eva M., born May 16, 1870, attending school at Iowa State Normal. The eldest child, Alfred E., died in 1860 aged two years. Politically Mr. Janes is a Republican. He has held the office of township trustee for many years. Mrs. Janes' father came to this county with our subject's father in the spring of 1854, Mr. Janes returning for his family in the fall of that year, and while he was gone Mr. Bovee died at Cedar Falls, in 1854. His widow with her family of four children finally settled in Union Township, this county, where she died in 1856, aged fifty-seven years.

A. R. DICKEY came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the spring of 1857, and first settled on section 12, buying from the Government a quarter-section of land. To his first purchase he has added from time to time till his farm now contains 240 acres, and he also owns a farm of 160 acres in Lester Township, this county, making in all 400 acres, and this land he has converted from raw prairie to a fairly improved farm. Mr. Dickey was born in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, April 24, 1825, a son of Samuel and Esther (Simonton) Dickey, natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Washington County, and the mother in Northumberland County. The father served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father served for seven years in the war of the Revolution. Our subject's parents moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, in the spring of 1845, with a family of five children. A. R. Dickey built the first steamer on the Pecatonica River, which he ran to Winslow, Wisconsin, for seven years,

when he sold his steamboat and came to Black Hawk County in 1857. After reaching his majority he engaged in farming in Stephenson County with his father for a few years. His father lived in that county till his death in April, 1857, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Dickey was married December 27, 1854, to Phœbe C. Van Brocklin, daughter of Conrad and Harriet (Searl) Van Brocklin, natives of Montgomery County, New York, and Massachusetts respectively, the mother born near Boston, December 13, 1803. They came to Stephenson County, Illinois, in 1835, where the father died in November, 1877, aged seventy-four years. The mother is still living in Stephenson County. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have been born fourteen children—Harriet E., born September 22, 1856, wife of John W. Knepper, of this township; George E., born November 27, 1857, living at home; William A., born April 27, 1859, in Bennington Township, this county, married Lucinda C. Rhodes; Charles O., born December 18, 1860, living in Butler County, Iowa; James A., born April 23, 1862, living at home; Elmer C., born May 29, 1864, living at home; Carrie M., born February 21, 1866, married Arthur M. Perry, November 5, 1885, now living in Bremer County, Iowa; Clarence A., born September 15, 1867, living at home; Adrian A., born May 20, 1869; Alvin H., born November 27, 1870; Orton L., born March 11, 1872, died August 11, 1874; Arthur J., born August 17, 1873, died June 12, 1876; Leota M., born May 6, 1877, died October 14, 1879; Livonia C., born December 8, 1878, living at home. Mr. Dickey is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as township assessor for one year, and as justice of the peace eight or nine years, and was again elected to that office in the fall of 1885. He has also served as township trustee. Mr. Dickey is of Irish and Scotch descent. His wife's ancestors were Dutch and Irish. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

EZRA W. FISH was born in Richfield Township, Otsego County, New York, May 31, 1825. His father, Abraham Fish, was also a native of Otsego County, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years, dying in Detroit, Michigan, February 15, 1884. His mother died in June, 1825, aged twenty-two years. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and his youth was spent in various towns in the New York Conference. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his stepmother's brother-in-law, Daniel Clark, to Oswego, New York. In June, 1842, he went to Rochester, New York, where his sister Ruth was living, working his passage on the lake. He worked during the summer for Charles A. Jones, a brother of his sister's husband, and in September went with his uncle, Silas R. Thornton, to Hemlock Lake, Livingston County, remaining with him till March, 1843, attending school in the winter. In March, 1843, he returned to Rochester, and worked for Dr. D. M. Shipman five months. He then worked for a hatter by the name of Divoll through the winter, and in the spring began working for Post & Willis, druggists. A year later he began working at the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed till 1853, when, in September, he came to Iowa, and lived in Janesville twelve years. He then bought the farm on section 2, Washington Township, which he still owns. He established a blacksmith shop in Janesville, which he conducted six years before buying his farm, and then followed agricultural pursuits six years, and four years of the time ran a blacksmith shop on his farm.

He then gave up that shop and bought back the shop in Janesville, which he has since conducted, a year of the time in company with Joseph Mitchell. Mr. Fish was married December 25, 1845, to Elizabeth M. Predmon, who died November 4, 1846, leaving an infant daughter—Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Adelbert Wood, of Cass County, Michigan. May 1, 1852, Mr. Fish married Lorilla Taber, a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, born June 19, 1827, daughter of John Taber. They have five children—Harvey E., born April 15, 1853, married Annie Huckins in 1874; Horace G., born April 19, 1855, married Erie Leslie in 1880; Alice C., born January 1, 1857, is the wife of William H. Cobb, of Aurora, Indiana; Annette L., born August 10, 1862, and Bertha A., born March 10, 1866. Mr. Fish is a member of Equity Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M. He has been trustee, clerk, justice of the peace and school director of Washington Township. He is an ardent Republican, and during the war was a strong Union man. A man name Beebe was employed on the toll bridge being built by J. A. Taylor about 1862, who, knowing that Mr. Fish had said no "Copperhead" could live in Janesville, made a pin from an old fashioned copper cent and wore it, taking care to have Mr. Fish informed of the fact. Meeting him one day Mr. Fish told him he understood he was wearing a pin that was obnoxious to all Union-loving citizens, and requested him to take it off. Beebe replied that the pin was given him by a lady, and that he would defend it with his life. No sooner were the words spoken than Mr. Fish caught the bosom of his shirt where the pin was and tore the whole out. Then came a tussle, Mr. Beebe tried to get at Mr. Fish's eyes, but instead got his finger in his mouth, when Mr. Fish closed his jaws and thus held him. William Ellingworth was standing by to see fair play, and thinking Beebe had Fish by the throat, pulled them apart, and in so doing the flesh was torn from Beebe's thumb. Mr. Fish started for him again, but he turned and ran, and immediately left the town. Mr. Fish is one of the enterprising farmers of Black Hawk County, and has been successful in his pursuits, owning beside his fine farm of sixty-five acres the lot and shop in Janesville, where he carries on the blacksmith and wagon-making business, and also three fine residence lots. He is a member of no religious denomination, but is a liberal supporter of all enterprises that tend toward the advancement of his town, materially or socially.

ROBERT H. CLARK, dentist, La Porte City, Iowa, was born in Livingston County, New York, January 4, 1835, a son of Calvin E. and Harriet C. Clark, who were of English descent. He was reared and educated in his native State, his early life having been spent in various pursuits. He has been twice married, taking for his first wife, Mary A. Gilmore, a daughter of Dr. James Gilmore, of Springbrook, Erie County, New York. She died leaving two children—William G. and Emma L. Mr. Clark was subsequently married to Mrs. Sallie A. (Woodley) Kennedy, a daughter of Abraham W. and Rhoda Woodley of La Porte City. Mrs. Clark has been a resident of Black Hawk County for many years. She was formerly married to the late A. C. Kennedy who was an early settler of this county, and to this union were born three children—Estella I., Orra A. and Olive M. In August, 1862, Mr. Clark enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Infantry. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, but the Eleventh Army Corps, of which he was a member, was principally held in re-

serve by General Sigel. He was shortly afterward taken sick with typhoid fever and confined in the hospitals of Philadelphia for four months. He was honorably discharged in August, 1863. He began to practice dentistry in 1865 which he followed successfully for a time in Michigan, and also in Danville, New York. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1873, locating at La Porte City, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice, and has established an excellent professional reputation, being the leading dentist of this city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a comrade of the Grand Army post. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. JESSE OREN was born September 22, 1824, the eldest son of John and Lydia Oren. John Oren was born November 18, 1792, and died March 5, 1872, and was the son of Joseph Oren, who died at the age of eighty-four years in the year 1838. Joseph Oren was the son of John Oren, who had a hard lot during the Revolutionary war, having his house torn down in mid-winter by the opposing party, and ten children sought shelter in the barn from the snow and cold. About this time a noted chase occurred after Dr. Oren's maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Keller. All his ancestors on both sides were born and reared in York County, Pennsylvania, and owned farms adjoining each other. These farms were near the Susquehanna River—on the south side of the river opposite Middletown. Just below Middletown are the rapids in the river, and it is considered very dangerous to attempt a passage by any ordinary boat. Middletown is situated at the junction of Sweet Arrow Creek with the river. Jacob Keller had gone across the river and was attacked and pursued to the mouth of this creek. Ice was thick in both river and creek and just grinding along prior to closing up for the winter. It seemed to be only a choice as to the manner of dying! Jacob Keller chose death by ice and water rather than to be captured. He rushed in among the ice, succeeding after a time in getting on top of a large cake of it, and went over the falls safely and landed on an island about three miles below the falls! On this uninhabited island of about five acres of ground he remained nearly three days before the river closed and he was able to cross to the shore on the ice. The island has ever since been called "Keller's Island," although no living person except Dr. Oren, we presume, could give the origin of its name. As an item of history in the Revolutionary struggle, and of some local interest, it is here recorded. Dr. Jesse Oren was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and grew up on the homestead among the stones and briars, trained to economy by the very necessity of the soil on which he grew. Where there is nothing to waste, nothing can be wasted. Picking and hauling stone off the fields, waltzing behind a shovel plow, among roots and rocks, formed an important part of his preparatory training. It was important to him, but by no means in accord with his tastes. He wanted scholastic training much more than his humble surroundings seemed able to supply. He left home at the age of sixteen, a most important epoch in most boys' lives, and went to Churchtown, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and here indentured himself to the harness business; was to remain three years with Mr. P., who was to send him to school. This he failed to do. Not only this, but he took away his grammar and denied him books and all proper facilities for progress. He had made arrangements with Mr.



Jesse Oren M.D.



M. A. P. Oren.

Hinkle, principal of the village school, to be heard a grammar lesson after 9 o'clock at night, when the shop had closed business. This was offensive to Mr. P. and he became oppressive. He determined to leave him; went to Lancaster, Ohio, where he had a bachelor uncle living, hoping to find favor with him, which he did in everything except in the way he most desired. Left him and went to Plainfield Academy, Mr. Williams, principal, and was taken as a pupil without a ready dollar to give him. Here he remained for three months, at the end of which time he felt able to try his powers in a school-room. To this end he went back to Pennsylvania, to Johnstown, where he also had an uncle living. Here he obtained a school and taught during the winter of 1842 and 1843. In the spring of 1843 he determined to go to Oberlin College, Ohio, and there, by means of labor and the pittance of money left over from the wages of the school, put in as much time at school as possible. On his way to Oberlin he passed through Richmond, Ohio, where there was a new college just opening. On passing up the street, heavily laden with books and the little clothing he possessed, he was accosted by William Lorimer, D. D., one of the directors of the new institution, as also pastor of the Presbyterian church of Richmond. Dr. Lorimer interested himself at once and then insisted that he should go home with him. He did so. He proved to be just what Jesse Oren needed—the right friend at the right time. Under his training he became a member of the Presbyterian church of Richmond, and afterward transferred the membership by letter to the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which membership has never been changed, and is still recognized in that church. Here he remained three years, all the time at study. At the end of five months Dr. Lorimer gave him a certificate of character and sent him to Judge McCullough, who lived at the mouth of Yellow Creek, about three miles from Wellsville, Ohio. Here he obtained a school at good wages, but soon learned that William McCullough, son of the judge (and at the present time superintendent of a railroad, with headquarters at Wellsville, Ohio,) and John and William Hammond (now, and since, and during the civil war, John made his figure as an eminent physician) these three boys were to commence the study of algebra and geometry. As Mr. Oren had not studied geometry at all, he felt embarrassed, but nevertheless assigned them a lesson and then went home to study it himself. As his school was but ten miles from Richmond, where it was well known that he was unbooked in geometry, and as he felt the situation was a bad one, he determined to fortify himself by always hearing the lessons of the boys without having the book in his hand. In five months the boys passed through six books of Legendre without a miss or a fault. This will be news to Dr. John Hammond should he see this in print.

At the end of the school term he returned to Richmond, and had made greater progress than his class. Necessity, of course, had much to do with this. Here he remained until 1846. During this time Samuel Shelly gave him a year's boarding and refused to receive a moneyed consideration for the same. Dr. Lorimer and Mr. Shelly are highly prized and have his continued gratitude for lasting favors given at a time when most needed.

By continued hard study and close confinement he had injured his health. His nervous system had become greatly impaired and he had also become an asthmatic. This greatly alarmed him and he sought medical advice. Instead of receiving good advice he received drugs; he read up everything mentioned by the doctor. He became a medical student so far as his own

case was in question, and of course, like all other non-professional readers, could always find his own case covered by what he read. His own mind was continually subordinating his body and would have driven it out of existence had he not found a master mind in the person of Dr. Rily, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who, after Jesse had been sent home from Ohio by the doctors to die of consumption, saw the trouble was not in the lungs, but rather in the disordered nervous system, a result of want of exercise and close study. He was restored to health, not by drugs, but by good advice and the proper control of the mind. This led him to the study of medicine as a profession. When the depressing influence of the mind was removed, he was quite well in less than three months. He now entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and at the same time the office of Dr. G. W. Foulke as a medical student, doing double work. During the winter of 1847 and 1848 he attended a course of medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1850 Dr. Oren was instrumental in opening the Shippingsburg Academy and Normal School, of Shippingsburg, Pennsylvania, with himself as principal in the normal department, and Rev. Laverty as financial manager and conductor of the school. This school is still in existence and in a flourishing condition. In 1852 he again attended lectures in the same institution. At his first course of lectures he became greatly interested in the clinics of the city, and began the preparation of what he hoped he might some day be able to publish in book form. He attended the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Blockly Hospital, Wells Hospital and the Jefferson College, and made notes on 644 important surgical and medical cases. These notes were the sayings of Doctors Wood, Mitchell, Gherard, Pepper, Stillee, Morris, Dungleson, Mütter, Pancoast, Gibson, Norris, Pease, Neil, H. H. Smith, Agnew and Gilbert, names of high repute in the medical profession. This work has never been printed, mainly for want of funds at the proper time. In 1852 he was married to Miss Mary A. P. Pray, daughter of Michael Pray, of Philadelphia. The poet said that in "hours of ease, woman was uncertain, coy and hard to please." The poet did not know Mrs. Oren, since she did not become "coy and hard to please" in times of ease, but was ever ready, whether "pain and anguish wrung the brow" or not, to act as the "ministering angel." The issue of this marriage was twelve children—Michael, Samuel A., Laura Mary, Emma M., Harriet J., Mamie, Caroline, Mary Ida, Viola E., Jessie B., Alice Lorimer and Florence May. Only five of these are now living—Dr. Samuel A., Emma M., Harriet J., Mary Ida and Viola E. After marriage he became principal of the Strasburg Academy, a school of some age and note, situated in Strasburg, eight miles southeast of Lancaster City. This did not prove lucrative and was sold out to Prof. Nichols, after a trial of one year. He then moved to Philadelphia and opened a medical office in North Eleventh street, opposite St. Malachi's Church, and at the same time spent all leisure time in the hospitals, and attending lectures. In 1854 the Penn Medical University conferred the adeundem degree of M. D. upon him, and soon after this he entered the Russian medical service and went to the Crimea. He was recommended to the Russian Legation at Washington by George M. Dallas, Vice-President under Polk. In the fall and winter of 1855 he served in a large hospital in Backsisaria, situated about twelve miles north of Sebastopol. Subsequently he was sent to Cherson and served in Hospital No. 18 until the end of the war. When the Emperor visited the Crimea in October,

1855, by his order, he received a present of twenty-five rubles. The occasion giving rise to this notoriety was about as follows: Upon arrival at headquarters in the Crimea he was given two weeks to prepare for duty. The Russian Latin Dispensatory was placed in his hands and he was ordered to accompany a German physician in his daily duties in the hospital, learn enough Russian to ask the necessary medical questions of the sick, and then to dictate in Latin all directions and prescriptions for the sick to the Russian steward or nurse. This, at first, appeared to him a large undertaking, but it was accomplished with but little effort. At the end of the two weeks it became his duty to lead in the work, followed by the German physician as his critic and judge. Soon Dr. Oren dictated a pill in which he ordered molasses to hold the ingredients together. To this the German physician protested and substituted honey. Dr. Oren told him that molasses was equally authoritative. He offered to bet him a bottle of wine. Dr. Oren took the bet, but substituted for the wine a pair of boots, should he win. Within twenty-four hours he procured the necessary authority on the subject. Dr. Oren won. The Emperor was in the south soon after, and coming to Backsiseria, when this occurred, the circumstance was mentioned to him by the General Staff doctor, who had full knowledge of the controversy between Dr. Oren and the German physician. This little circumstance proved of considerable pecuniary advantage to him as he was soon thereafter sent to Cherson to a more important charge, and was granted privileges which amounted to a $1,000 in three months. The war being ended he returned to Philadelphia, and within ten days thereafter came West to Iowa. This occurred in September, 1856. His first purchase was a piece of land of Frank Bowman, eight miles northeast of Iowa City, where he built a house, and through the influence of Governor Kirkwood got a mail route established from Iowa City, via his house, and Western, to Cedar Rapids. A postoffice was established at his house and he was appointed postmaster. This formed the nucleus of what afterward became North Liberty. He remained here until the spring of 1858, when he sold out and moved to La Porte City and entered into partnership with Dr. Jesse Wasson in the practice of medicine. About this time he became much interested in the study of bees as a side business, spending all his leisure hours in study and observations among them. He purchased six colonies, giving $100 for them. In 1860 he received an Italian queen bee from J. P. Mahan, Philadelphia, paying $22.50 for her. This was the first queen of that breed which had been brought West of the Ohio River. In 1861 his apiary numbered 150 colonies, and at no time since then has he had less than a hundred colonies except in the spring of 1881, when the number was reduced to eighty-five. This was the season of great mortality among bees throughout the entire country, many having hundreds losing all. He is a member of the North American Bee Association, now in its seventeenth year of existence, as also a member of the Iowa State Bee Society, and Cedar Valley Society.

In the spring of 1862 he moved to the farm where he now lives, some four and a half miles east of La Porte City. At that time it consisted of 120 acres, since then it has been increased to 1,000 acres; he owns besides, 213 acres in Bremen and Chickasaw counties, Iowa, as also some town property in La Porte City, and a winter home and orange grove of ninety-two trees and nursery in the city of Daytona, Florida. Daytona is about sixty-five miles south of St. Augustine, on the East coast, and is considered the most important

and thrifty place south of St. Augustine. It is called the "Capital of the East Coast" in a long letter by A. D. Harger, in the Chicago *Times*, dated March 20, 1886, and the name "Fountain City" was given to it on account of the large number of artesian wells in the city, there being not far from 200. This property, besides other personal effects, has all been made through bees, short horns, horses, farming, energy and strict economy. He was one of those who aided in the organization of the Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, thirteen years ago and continues to be a member of the same. This society has just issued its twelfth volume of its transactions, and receives an annual appropriation of $5,000 from the State to aid in printing and distributing its doings. He has done much to introduce improved stock into his section of the State. Durham cattle and Clydesdale horses have been his favorites. He is one of the organizers of the Union State Bank of La Porte City, Iowa, and one of its directors now, and from the beginning.

BENJAMIN J. RODAMAR, section 26, Eagle Township, is a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, born March 6, 1845, a son of John and Minnie Rodamar, natives of Germany. His mother died when he was an infant, and he was reared by friends, but from the age of twelve years depended on his own exertions for his maintenance. His early educational advantages were limited, but by steady application and close observance he became well informed, and when sixteen years of age began teaching school, a vocation he followed eight years. His first school books were bought with $5 earned by chopping cord wood at 20 cents a cord. March 8, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Fike, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, born August, 1846, a daughter of S. J. Fike, now of Carroll County, Illinois. April 14, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Rodamar moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa. In 1870 they located on the farm which is now their home, but which at that time was a bare tract of prairie land. This land Mr. Rodamar has improved, and his fine farm of 320 acres is one of the best in the county. He has been one of the prominent citizens of his township, and has held many official positions of trust, viz.: Supervisor, assessor, trustee and clerk. For ten years he has been school director, and for six years he was supervisor of the Fourth District. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote in 1868 for General Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Rodamar have seven children—Henry W., Ira, Albert, Emma, Grace, Lottie and Alta.

MARCUS BATEMAN, one of the representative agriculturists of Eagle Township, has been identified with Black Hawk County since February, 1866. From that time till December, 1868, he lived in Black Hawk Township, and then removed to his present home. He owns one of the best farms in his township, containing 240 acres. A thoroughly systematic farmer, bred to the business, his farm shows care and attention. His buildings, which were erected at a cost of over $4,000, are models of comfort and convenience. Near his residence he has a fine grove of six acres, which he planted and is another evidence of his thrift and far-sightedness. Mr. Bateman was born in Rutland County, Vermont, November 30, 1832, the eldest of three children of Orlando and Mary Ann (Ames) Bateman, natives of the same county. In 1848 his

parents moved to Oswego County, New York, and there his mother died in 1854. His father came to Iowa in later life and died at the home of our subject in 1879. His brother Hiram lives in Palo Alto County, Iowa, and his sister, Mrs. Annice Newton, died in February, 1879. In 1855 Mr. Bateman came West and located in Kane County, Illinois, where, March 22, 1856, he married Hannah M. Ravlin, a native of New York State, daughter of John Ravlin. Her mother died when she was five years of age, and her father in September, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman have three sons—George A., Hiram O. and William H. Three children are deceased—Nellie and Clark (twins) and Mary. Clark died in early infancy, Nellie aged five years, and Mary aged sixteen months. In politics Mr. Bateman casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has held the offices of trustee, magistrate and assessor. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

THOMAS J. SHANE, farmer, section 27, Barclay Township, postoffice Jesup, Buchanan County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born February 18, 1841, a son of Michael and Sarah Shane, also natives of the Quaker State. He was reared in his native State and in 1867 came to Iowa and located in Black Hawk County. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life with the exception of two or three years, and has made a success of his vocation, having now a fine farm of 320 acres, under a good state of cultivation, all acquired by his own energy and industry as he had no means with which to begin life. He is an influential citizen of the township, and is always ready to do all in his power to advance any enterprise of public benefit. He takes an interest in all questions pertaining to the material welfare of the township, and has held several offices of trust, always performing his duties in an efficient and painstaking manner. In 1861 he enlisted in the defense of his country in the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served three years and ten days. He participated in the engagements at Vicksburg, Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie, and many others of less note. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1871, to Andora Trumbauer, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 16, 1851, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Boyer) Trumbauer, also natives of Pennsylvania, now of Buchanan County, Iowa. They have four children; but two are living—Neven V., born August 27, 1878; Charles N., born July 19, 1880; Cora Mary, born August 19, 1872, died September 23, 1876, and Mella Viola, born March 18, 1874, died September 11, 1876.

ROBERT WYATT was born in Devonshire, England, June 26, 1839. His parents, Samuel and Maria Wyatt, had a family of thirteen children, of whom he is the tenth. Of this family but four are living—James and Mary Amy are in England, Samuel lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Robert is the subject of this sketch. In the spring of 1858 the father and Samuel left England for America and located in Canada, and the following fall the mother, with three sons, George, John and Robert, followed him. John went to California, and thence to British Columbia, where he died. George came to Iowa and bought eighty acres of land on section 16, Lincoln Township, Black Hawk County (now the home of our subject), where he died in November, 1869. In 1864 the parents returned to England and in 1865 Samuel and

Robert followed them, but in 1867 came again to the United States and located in Black Hawk County, Iowa. February 9, 1871, Robert married Susan (Bishop) Wyatt, widow of his brother George. After his marriage he took charge of the farm which is still his home. His wife died March 2, 1873, aged thirty-three years and eight months. Their only child, George, was adopted by D. Freeman. Mrs. Wyatt had a family of six children by her first marriage—Mary Ann, Ella, Maria, Emma, John and Samuel. February 17, 1877, Mr. Wyatt married Alice Witt, a native of Hampshire, England, born July 16, 1854, daughter of George Witt, who came with his family to the United States in 1868 and settled in Waterloo, Iowa. They have a family of three children—William, Charles and Raymond. In politics Mr. Wyatt is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

WILLIAM MILLER, residing on section 21, Orange Township, is one of the early settlers of this county, coming here in March, 1860. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1827, his parents, William and Mary (Walker) Miller, being reared and married in the same county. His father died there in June, 1850, and his mother is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Lichty, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, being now in her eighty-fifth year. Our subject spent his youth in assisting his father with the duties of the farm, remaining with his parents till twenty-one years of age. His education was obtained at the district schools which he attended during the winter months. January 7, 1849, he was married to Lydia Fike, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1829, and to this union were born five children, of whom the first-born died in infancy, and their second child, Elias, died at the age of six years. Those living are—Sarah, wife of Ephraim Lichty; Susan, wife of Eli Dietz, of Douglas County, Dakota, and John Wesley, of Brule County, Dakota. Mr. Miller was bereaved by the death of his wife March 13, 1862, and for his second wife he married Abigail Buechley, August 25, 1862, and of the ten children born to this union six survive—Lewis, Myra May, Alvin B., Ada Belle, Silas B., and Mabel Olive, all living at home. Byron and Lyman died in infancy; Eugene died aged four years, and Frank at the age of eleven months. Mrs. Miller was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1837, a daughter of Elias K. and Barbara (Good) Buechley. Her mother died in Pennsylvania, February 3, 1851, and her father and stepmother, Sally (Klingaman) Buechley, now make their home with her and our subject. Mr. Miller visited Black Hawk County in 1857, but the same year returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He settled here in March, 1860, as before stated, on eighty acres of land which his brother, Mathias, had bought for him a few years previous. He is now classed among the active, progressive citizens of Orange Township, and in the work of developing, improving and building up its interests he has always been in the front rank. The first year he came here he added forty acres of land to his original purchase, and owing to his industrious habits and good business management he has met with excellent success, and now owns a homestead of 280 acres, with good building improvements. Mr. Miller has associated with him in business his son-in-law, Ephraim Lichty, under the firm name of Miller & Lichty, deeding to him one-half interest in the homestead. They also own 160 acres on section 31, Orange Township, the home of Mr. Lichty,

and 160 acres in Brule County, Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are active members of the German Baptist church. In politics Mr. Miller was reared a Whig, but has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of that party.

JAMES WILSON, deceased, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, July 4, 1816. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but subsequently lived in Kentucky, from which State they came to Indiana, where they lived till their death. James Wilson was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, and in his youth he learned the carpenter's trade. He was twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Lovina Lawhorn, by whom he had one daughter—Sarah Ann. For his second wife he married Nancy E. Hayden, September 28, 1851, and to this union were born ten children—Florence, died aged thirteen months; James N., died aged two and a half years; Kate, married G. B. Dickey, living on the homestead with her mother; Hampton T., married Elizabeth Philp, living in Hamilton County, Iowa; George W., living with his mother, married Lillie Hoag; Grace, wife of Horace Klinefelter; Carrie, Willis W. and Richard L., at home; Maud, died aged two years. Mrs. Wilson was born November 22, 1831, a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, a daughter of James and Ellen (Wright) Hayden, the father born in Connecticut, and the mother a native of England. The parents were married in the State of Kentucky, and with their family moved to Johnson County, Indiana, in 1837, where the father died. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lived at Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, till they removed to Wayne County, Illinois, in March, 1870, living in the latter county three and a half years. In October, 1873, Mr. Wilson brought his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating on section 31, Lincoln Township, where his energy and taste enabled him to make very fine improvement. He erected a very handsome residence, and farm buildings to correspond, and his farm, which contained 560 acres, was one of the best improved in the township. But he did not live to enjoy his beautiful home more than a few years, his death occurring February 26, 1876. He was a member of the Universalist church, believing in its doctrines till his death. He was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was possessed of a fair share of this world's goods, bringing with him to this county a cash capital of $2,000. In politics Mr. Wilson was in early days an old-line Whig. He served as a member of the City Council for seven years while living in Franklin, Indiana. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow still resides on the old homestead in Lincoln township.

HENRY STEARS has been a resident of this county since October, 1864, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home. He has made all the improvements on his place, erected a good frame house and barn, and has his farm, which contains eighty acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Stears was born in Kilnsea, a small hamlet on the sea-coast, several miles north of the mouth of the river Humber, in Yorkshire, England, February 1, 1827, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harrison) Stears, who immigrated with their family to America in 1835 and settled at St. Joseph County, Michigan, on Government land, which they converted into an excellent farm, living

there until their death, the father dying in 1862 at the age of eighty-five years, and the mother dying in 1871, aged eighty-five years. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, our subject being the tenth child. Their eldest son, William, was drowned in 1847 at the age of thirty-six years. Henry Stears, our subject, was married September 30, 1855, to Hannah M. Thurston. They have two children—Charles H., born July 1, 1856, and Amanda G., born August 16, 1858, both natives of Bremer County, Iowa. Mrs. Stears was born July 16, 1835, in St. Joseph County, Michigan, where she lived till nineteen years of age, when her parents removed to Bremer County, Iowa, where she lived till her marriage. She is a daughter of Ira and Amanda (Fletcher) Thurston, who are now living in Bremer County, Iowa. Her father was born in Lisle, Broome County, New York, February 24, 1810, and at the age of seven he went with his parents to Detroit, Michigan, where he was reared to manhood. He was married in St. Joseph County, Michigan, and of the six children born to him Mrs. Stears is the eldest. Mr. Stears has held the office of township trustee three terms and has served several terms as school director. In politics he is a Democrat and more recently he has affiliated with the Greenback party.

EPHRAIM LICHTY, the youngest son of Abram and Elizabeth (Myers) Lichty, is a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, born March 20, 1846. His parents were also born in Pennsylvania, and lived to rear a large family, they being the parents of ten sons and six daughters. Ephraim Lichty came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the spring of 1865, and immediately began working a farm. Shortly after he bought a farm in Black Hawk Township, Grundy County, on which he resided till the fall of 1879. December 3, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah Miller, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1853, a daughter of William and Lydia Miller, of Orange Township. To them have been born one child—Lydia Elsie, born January 25, 1876. They also have an adopted child, Glenn Lichty, born January 20, 1884, a son of their cousin, Charles Lichty. In October, 1879, Mr. Lichty moved to the home of his father-in-law, on section 21, Orange Township, and later settled on section 31, where they own conjointly 160 acres of choice land. He owns in connection with his father-in-law two farms in this township, besides one in Dakota. Both Mr. Lichty and his wife are members of the German Baptist church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

JAMES GIBBONS, farmer, section 33, Barclay Township, is a native of Ireland, born August 14, 1826, a son of Patrick and Sarah Gibbons. His parents died in their native country, the father aged seventy-five years and the mother at the age of seventy. He was reared in Ireland and in 1846 came to America, and lived the first seven months in Rhode Island, working on the railroad. He then went to New York and worked twenty-two months and thence to the Pennsylvania Central, and twenty-one months later to Connecticut, where he lived a year. He came to Iowa in 1867, and located on the southeast quarter of section 29, Barclay Township, Black Hawk County, where he lived ten years, and in 1879 located on his present farm, which contains 160 acres of land. At that time his land was uncultivated and unimproved, but by perseverance and hard work he has made it one of the finest farms in the township, his residence

and farm buildings being large and convenient and in good repair. Thus he has improved two Iowa farms, and has by his energy and industry made for himself a good property and placed himself and his family above the fears of want and penury. Mr. Gibbons has been in his political affiliations a Democrat, and has voted with his party in all national elections with the exception of the last and when Lincoln and Grant were the Presidential candidates. He has served his township as school trustee, taking a special interest in the cause of education and the public-school system. He was married October 11, 1851, in Norwich, Connecticut, to Ann Wade, a native of County Longford, Ireland, born in 1831. They have had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living—James, a priest of the Catholic church, at Kankakee, Illinois; Mary, a sister of charity; Michael, Sarah, Ella, Susan, John, Omer, Henry and Josephine (twins), Lizzie and Ree (twins), Annie and Edward. Annie, Lizzie and Edward are deceased. Mr. Gibbons and his family are members of the Catholic church.

C. L. SHAW was born in Wyoming County, New York, March 28, 1836, a son of Harvey and Eunice (Byam) Shaw, the father born in Castleton, Vermont, February 12, 1795, and the mother a native of Otsego County, New York, born January 8, 1799. The father commenced farming in Genesee County, New York, and was there married. He left that county in 1855, bringing his family to De Kalb County, Illinois, where he bought a farm and resided there till his death, which occurred August 19, 1860, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother came to live with her son, C. L., in 1876, with whom she resided till her death, February 3, 1882. C. L., our subject, enlisted in the late war August 9, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. He was with Sherman in the principal battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea, being in the Army of the Cumberland. He was at the grand review at Washington, and from there went to Chicago, where he was mustered out June 7, 1865. In the fall of 1865 he came to Iowa, locating the first year at Cedar Falls, where he engaged in teaming. He then bought 160 acres of unimproved land on section 18, Fox Township, this county, and after living on this land nine years he sold it and bought his present farm, where he has since made his home. He now owns in all 200 acres of valuable land, located on sections 10, 11 and 35, Poyner Township. December 23, 1857, he was married to Jenette M. Culver, who was born February 1, 1835, in Cattaraugus County, New York, a daughter of Noah and Almira (Brown) Culver, natives of New England. Her parents came to De Kalb County, Illinois, in 1852 where she lived till her marriage. The father died in 1864, aged eighty-five years, and his widow now lives in Waterloo, this county, with a daughter. Mrs. Shaw died August 21, 1885. She was a member of the Advent church, her husband being a member of the same denomination. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were born four children—Elmer F., born September 29, 1859, married Anna Chamberlain and is living on the home farm; Carrie D., born March 31, 1862, wife of William Wheeler, of Fox Township; Lotta D., born April 25, 1869, in Black Hawk County, Iowa, and Robert J., born July 23, 1879, in Black Hawk County. In politics Mr. Shaw is a Republican. He has served one term as assessor of Poyner Township, and while living in Fox Township he served as township clerk. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John Shaw, was an Englishman by birth. He followed

the sea the greater part of his life, and for many years was captain of a vessel. He finally settled in Rutland County, Vermont, being one of the first settlers of that State, and there took up a large farm. His son John, grandfather of our subject, married Kesiah Chamberlain and had a family of four children, his youngest son, John, being our subject's father. He married Eunice Byam, and to them were born twelve children, their names given in order of their birth being as follows: Sarah B., Mary A., Lydia, Clarissa, Eunice, Tryphosa, Roxy B., Mary A., Harvey W., John D., C. L. and Franklin U.

BARTON JAY, of Cedar Falls Township, is a native of Ohio, in which State he was born March 26, 1833, a son of George and Elizabeth (Burnside) Jay. His mother died when he was six years of age, and his father afterward married Polly Baliff. He lived in Ohio till attaining his eighteenth year, when he went with his parents to Bureau County, Illinois, where he resided many years. Mr. Jay has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in February, 1856, to Rebecca Julien, who died leaving two children—Sarah E., born June 7, 1857, and Emma J., born April 3, 1861. For his second wife he married Lydia J. Harding, October 15, 1866, and to this union has been born two children—Bertha E., born May 23, 1869, and George B., born December 9, 1870. Mr. Jay came to Iowa in the fall of 1866, and after living a short time in Lucas County he removed to Black Hawk County where he has since made his home. He is an industrious farmer, and by his good management is making a success out of his farm, which contains eighty acres of land under high cultivation. Mr. Jay is always interested in educational matters. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as well as respected citizens of Cedar Falls Township.

SAMUEL D. SHAW, one of the old and respected pioneers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, April 19, 1811, a son of Augustus and Prudence Shaw, natives of New England, his father being a Revolutionary soldier. After reaching maturity our subject went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He then removed to Lock, Licking County, Ohio, where he followed the same business, and also served as magistrate. He was married there to Miss Elizabeth Stoughton, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Nichols) Stoughton, who came from New England to Licking County, Ohio, among the early settlers. Mrs. Shaw's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was among those who were surrendered to the British through the treachery of Major Benedict. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children living—Sarah A., now Mrs. W. H. Eason, and Henry B. They also have an adopted daughter, Ellen, now the wife of Mr. Betts, of Benton County, Iowa. Their son, Henry B., served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the Third Iowa Infantry. He participated in many important battles, and on one occasion was severely wounded. After his term of service had expired he re-enlisted as a veteran. He served during the greater part of the war, and received an honorable discharge. Mr. Shaw came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1852, and settled in Orange Township, having entered large tracts of Government land. He

has been identified with the growth of Waterloo since its infancy, there being but a few shanties at that place when he came, and the inhabitants being mostly Indians. He has always taken an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of his county, where he is ranked among the most esteemed citizens. He was elected judge of Black Hawk County in 1862, which position he held six years. He was always just and conscientious in his decisions, having the unwavering confidence of the people during his entire term of office. For years he served as justice of the peace, and was also assessor of Waterloo Township. He has been a resident of Black Hawk County since locating here in 1852, with the exception of a short time spent in Dakota. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Cedar Falls Township, where he at present resides. He is a member of the Congregational church. Politically he is a Republican.

HENRY WATTON, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, Barclay Township, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, June 6, 1833, a son of John and Sophia (Betts) Watton, who were also natives of England. Although his early educational advantages were rather limited, he made the most of his opportunities, becoming well informed on general subjects. His mother makes her home with him, being now eighty-six years of age. In 1851 he came to America, and after living a year and a half in Washington County, New York, he removed to Herkimer County, and two years later to Lockport, New York. He remained in Lockport but a short time when he went to Hamilton, Canada, living there three years, when he returned to Lockport and spent the summer, then went to England to spend the winter. The following spring he came again to America, returning to Herkimer County where he spent a year. He then returned to Lockport, Niagara County, New York, and from there went to Orleans County, New York, and after remaining there two years he again returned to Herkimer County, and from there went again to Orleans County. He was married in New York State in 1864, to Paulina Packer, who was born in Saratoga County, New York, June 17, 1841, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Packer, both of whom were born in New York State. Her mother died when she was a child, and her father is now living in Illinois, to which State he moved in 1861. Mr. Watton purchased his present farm, where he has since resided, in 1866, which he has brought from its natural state to a well cultivated farm, having 160 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. In politics Mr. Watton is a Republican. He is engaged in general farming, and is making a specialty of stock-raising. He has lately purchased a five year old full-blooded gray stallion, bred and raised by E. Dillon, of Bloomington, Illinois, and sold to Mr. Packer for $1,500 when a yearling. The animal, which is considered to be the best horse in the county, is sixteen and a half hands high, and weighs when in good flesh 2,000 pounds. It is registered as Cresiosa, No. 204, in the National Register of Norman horses, a descendant of St. Laurant, No. 753, and imported Magnolia, No. 987, National Register of Norman horses.

REUBEN FORD was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1852, a son of David and Catherine (Gundy) Ford. He was a year and a half old when his parents came with their family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and here he was reared, and educated in the district schools. His father

first settled on section 27, Washington Township, near the place where he at present resides, and is living with his son Niram, his wife having died in the spring of 1879. They were the parents of nine children—Matilda, wife of J. W. Leeper; Sarah, wife of James Coy; Eliza, wife of Abram Sprague; Mary, wife of Warren Sherman; Lydia, wife of George Cochonour; Ellen, married Wm. Deeming; Nancy, deceased; Curlus, living at Cedar Falls; Niram, living with his father, and Reuben, our subject. Reuben was married January 7, 1872, to Helen I. Carroll, daughter of John and Charlotte (Collister) Carroll. Her father died January 26, 1876. Her mother is still living on the old homestead in Washington Township with her son Harmon. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have no children. Mrs. Ford was reared in this county, her parents having settled here when she was but three years of age. Mr. Carroll left at his death a widow and nine children, two of whom are deceased—Emma and Kate. Frank is living at Cedar Falls; Harmon, on the homestead; Mary, wife of Virgil Cook, of Washington Township; Martin and Myra, twins, living at home; Fred, at home, and Helen I., wife of Mr. Ford, born June 24, 1851, in Lake County, Ohio. In his political affiliations Mr. Ford is a Republican. He has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a choice farm of 320 acres in Washington Township, located on sections 27 and 28.

SAMUEL CAIN, one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Orange Township, residing on section 8, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1818, a son of William and Barbara (Wentz) Cain, who was born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. The father died when Mr. Cain was but six years of age, and the mother died at the home of our subject at the age of eighty-six years. Of their twelve children six are living, all but the subject of this sketch residing in Cambria County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Cain was married in Cambria County, in 1839, to Elizabeth Cobaugh, a native of that county. Of the twelve children born to this union, six are living—Mrs. Barbara Strayer, of Black Hawk Township; Mrs. Lucinda Wassom, of the same township; Mrs. Matilda Dierdorff, of Waterloo Township; Mrs. Hannah Lichty, of Kansas; Mrs. Mattie Klingaman, of Orange Township, and Mrs. Jennie Iseminger, of Black Hawk Township. Those deceased are—Mrs. Susannah Strayer; Mrs. Elizabeth Shank, William, Frederick, Albert and Lydia. Mrs. Cain died in Cambria County, January 8, 1864, in her forty-first year, and Mr. Cain was again married in the same county in the latter part of the same year, taking for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca A. Dietz, who was born in New Jersey, December 31, 1831. Six children have been born to this union—Elias, Ellsworth S., Ada, Eva, John and Burchard H. Mrs. Cain was first married to Samuel S. Dietz, who died October 14, 1863, in his forty-fourth year. By her first marriage she had three children—Martin, living in Hudson; Mary, with her mother, and Martha, who died aged eighteen years. Mr. Cain was reared to agricultural pursuits, and is a thorough, practical farmer. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, from Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1865. He then bought 160 acres of partially improved land, and the first year he erected a large barn and made other improvements. He has now his whole farm under good cultivation, and has made valuable building improvements. In connection with his home farm he works his farm of 120 acres, located on section 18. Mr. Cain has prospered far beyond his ex-

pectations, and since becoming a resident of Black Hawk County he has become one of its wealthiest citizens. He now owns in Black Hawk Township, north of Hudson, over 500 acres of choice improved land, and 300 acres west of Hudson. He also owns quite a large part of the village plat of Hudson, including five dwellings and three stores, beside seventy-five acres of timber land. Politically Mr. Cain is a staunch Republican. He has served his township as supervisor and trustee, beside holding other local offices of trust and responsibility. He and his wife are members of the Brethren church, to the advancement of which Mr. Cain contributes liberally of his means.

PAUL SOHNER, one of the early settlers of East Waterloo Township, is a native of Germany, born April 6, 1827, the eldest son of Joseph and Marion (Hartmann) Sohner. He attended school in his native country from the age of seven till he was fourteen years old, after which he learned the comb-maker's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked at his trade as a journeyman until he arrived at maturity, and in May, 1849, he sailed from Antwerp, Belgium, to America, landing at New York City, July 4, 1849. He worked on a farm in New York State for six years, receiving for his services $5 per month for the first eight months, his wages being gradually raised till he received $10 per month. During this time he saved $275, and with this amount he came West, locating at Rockford, Illinois, where he remained about nine years. He was united in marriage in the fall of 1855 to Miss Jane Hewitt, of Rockford, who was born in England, and came to America with her brother. They have two sons—Albert A. and Homer L. After his marriage Mr. Sohner lived on a rented farm for eight years, and in the winter of 1865 he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, settling on the farm which he still occupies. At the time of his settlement here his land was open prairie, eighty acres being school land, worth at that time about $3 per acre. He has made all the improvements on his place, built his fine farm residence, barns and out buildings, and has his 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Together with farming he is engaged in raising stock, and is also engaged in the dairy business, milking on an average ten or eleven cows. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs, and his cattle are of the best grades. Mr. Sohner has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and does all in his power to promote its interests. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

ABRAHAM W. WOODLEY, son of George and Sallie Woodley, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1808. His parents had a family of seven children—Abraham W., John, George, Sarah, Jacob, Mathias and Ann, of whom the latter two are now deceased. Mr. Woodley, our subject, removed with his parents in his nineteenth year to Erie County, New York, and the following year returned to Pennsylvania, locating in Lycoming County, where he began learning the trade of a brick and stone mason, working there about two years. He then followed his trade in Buffalo, New York, for three years. He then went to Canada, remaining there about five years, working at his trade at Dunnville, Hamilton and Port Colborne. December 2, 1835, he was married to Rhoda

Doan, a native of Canada, born May 14, 1816, a daughter of Levi and Annie Doan. Six children have been born to them, of whom four are living—Sallie A., wife of Robert Clark, of La Porte City; Levi L., of Wright County, Iowa; Olive A., wife of H. Gates, of Waterloo, Iowa, and Mathias, of Dakota. Jacob and Mary J. are deceased. From Canada Mr. Woodley went with his family to Medina County, Ohio, where he followed farming and worked at his trade until 1855. He then located in Benton County, Iowa, where he was successfully engaged in farming till within the past few years, when he became a resident of La Porte City, Black Hawk County. While living in Benton County he served as township trustee. He has always been a hard-working citizen, and his property has been acquired by years of industry and toil, and in all his undertakings has met with success. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat.

E. C. FENTON, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 19, Barclay Township, is a native of New York, born in the year 1840, a son of Franklin and Lemira Fenton, natives of New York, the father of Scotch and the mother of English descent. Our subject came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1866, locating on the farm where he has since resided, it being at the time of his settlement an unimproved tract of land. He has now a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres, with a good residence and commodious farm buildings, all of which has been accomplished since Mr. Fenton has made his home here. He was married in Black Hawk County in 1872, to Jennie R. Craig, who was born in Scotland in 1849, a daughter of John Craig, coming to America in the year 1870. They have four children living—Orville F., Lemira, Alvin and Eva M. One son, Franklin, is deceased. Mr. Fenton commenced life for himself without capital, but by his persevering industry, combined with good management, he has been successful in his agricultural pursuits, and has through his own efforts acquired a good property. In politics Mr. Fenton is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christadelphian church, and respected citizens of Barclay Township. Mr. Fenton enlisted in the late war in 1863, in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Alexandria and Franklin, besides many skirmishes, serving in all two years, when he received his discharge.

JOSEPH J. BOWDEN, an active and enterprising farmer of East Waterloo Township, was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, near Hazel Green, September 3, 1846, the only son of Cuthbert and Ann (Goldsworthy) Bowden, both of whom were natives of England. They came to America in June, 1844, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer. He died in 1856, when our subject was but ten years of age. Joseph J. was reared on a farm in Wisconsin and received a common-school education. On attaining his majority he began farming, which he followed in his native State till March 24, 1882. He then removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his family, and at once purchased his present farm which contains 160 acres of choice land, where he has since been engaged in general farming and dairying. His farm is located on section 18, this township, one and a half miles northeast of Waterloo. Mr. Bowden commenced life on limited capital, but by perseverance, industry and strict economy

he has accumulated a good competency, Mr. Bowden was married in May, 1872, to Sarah J. Fairley, a native of Virginia, but at the time of their marriage living in Wisconsin. To this union have been born three sons—John B., Willie F. and Walter P.

WESLEY S. STOKES, a prominent agriculturist of Orange Township, residing on section 8, is a native of Putnam County, Indiana, born April 8, 1844. When he was four years of age his parents, Robert F. and Sally Ann Stokes, settled in McDonough County, Illinois, and there his mother died in 1855, aged forty-one years. Wesley S. spent his youth in assisting his father on the farm, and attending school during the winter months. As soon as he was old enough he volunteered in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, August 12, 1862. He participated in the campaign and battles leading to the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and later was in the campaign against Johnston's army. His regiment being transferred to the Gulf department, he participated in the campaign against Mobile in 1865, and was in the assault and capture of Spanish Fort, where he acted as Colorbearer. During his three years of service he was only off duty three days. He was honorably discharged, being mustered out at Chicago as Sergeant, August 15, 1865. After the war he went to Henderson County, Illinois, his parents having moved to that county during his absence. He was married in that county February 12, 1868, to Mary C. Grigsby, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, daughter of John and Jane Grigsby. Mrs. Stokes died June 1, 1883, leaving five children—Edward E. and Ella E. (twins), Ida M., Clara E. and Arthur E., who died December 31, 1884, in his ninth year. After his marriage Mr. Stokes made his present residence his home, and commenced improving his prairie farm of 200 acres. This farm is now classed among the finest improved farms in this part of Black Hawk County, and building improvements are not excelled in this neighborhood. Mr. Stokes was again married, February 22, 1885, taking for his second wife Rebecca Miller. She was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1845, a daughter of Jonas and Sarah Miller. When she was five years old her mother died. Her father subsequently married again and settled in Orange Township in 1875, where he died in June, 1881, in his seventy-third year, after which his widow returned to Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Stokes affiliates with the Republican party. He is at present a member of the Board of Township Trustees, and is one of the township's most esteemed citizens. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife belongs to the German Baptist church.

JOHN MERNER was born in Switzerland, October 20, 1818, a son of Jacob and Susanna Merner, with whom in 1837 he immigrated to America, settling in Canada West. His parents had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, whose names are as follows:—Jacob, John, Peter, Samuel, Frederick, Gottleib, Christian, Barbara, Annie and Mary. John Merner, our subject, was united in marriage in the year 1848 to Miss Mary Zingg, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Zingg, of Oxford County, Canada. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Merner nine are yet living—John, David, Lydia, Solomon, Anna, Susan, Sarah, Will-

iam and Daniel. Mr. Merner continued to live in Ontario, Canada, for many years after his marriage, leaving there in the year 1875, when he removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and after residing on his farm here for a short time he came to Cedar Falls. As a farmer Mr. Merner has been quite successful, being now the owner of 400 acres of land. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church, and respected citizens of their township.

SILAS L. KLINGAMAN was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1842. His parents, George and Sally Klingaman, were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. They came with their family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1865, and settled on section 7, Orange Township, where the father bought a farm of 211 acres, on which he resided till his death, which occurred in October, 1871, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow still survives, and is making her home with her daughter Susan. They were the parents of fourteen children, our subject being the eighth child. Those living now are—John G., of Waterloo; Josiah F., residing near Kimball, Dakota; Silas L., our subject; Anna, wife of E. M. Sine, of Minneapolis; Susan, wife of S. B. Bickley; Eliza, wife of Z. H. Weller, of Waterloo; Elmer E., a school teacher of Orange Township. Silas L. enlisted in the late war, August 29, 1864, in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He came to this county in 1865 with his parents, with whom he lived till his marriage, January 17, 1869, with Miss Martha Cain. She was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1852, a daughter of Samuel and Lizzie (Cobaugh) Cain. Her mother died in Pennsylvania, and in 1865 she came to this county with her father, who is still a resident here. Mr. and Mrs. Klingaman have four children—Charles E., born July 27, 1870; Alice Eva, born December 6, 1872; Frank, born July 18, 1877, and William W., born November 6, 1879. After his marriage Mr. Klingaman made his home in the neighborhood of his present residence. He farmed the homestead of his father most of the time from 1865 until after his father's death. He bought 105 acres of his present farm on section 7 in 1876. To this he has added the farm adjoining on the south which contains 148 acres, and now owns in one body 253 acres of finely cultivated land. He also owns twelve acres of timber land in this county. Mr. Klingaman commenced life a poor man, but by his untiring industry and strict economy, together with his good business management he has become one of the prosperous farmers of Orange Township. In his political views he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Brethren church.

THOMAS BROOKS, one of the early settlers of East Waterloo Township, was born in Orange County, New York, June 14, 1823. His parents were both natives of Yorkshire, England, immigrating to America, September 3, 1818. They lived for one year at Fishkill, on the Hudson River, when they removed to Cornwall, Orange County. The father purchased a woolen-mill at Bellvale, which is now carried on by his son. He was a man of great industry, and was a devout member of the Baptist church. He had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom Thomas was the fourth child. Thomas Brooks passed his boyhood at

Bellvale, Orange County, New York, and attended the schools of that place. After leaving school he worked in his father's factory till his health failed, when he began work on a farm which belonged to his father, which he followed till reaching manhood. He was married January 27, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Cain, a native of Orange County, New York, the eldest daughter of Daniel R. and Anna Ashman Cain, both now deceased, the father dying in New Jersey and the mother in Orange County. In 1854 Mr. Brooks removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and for four years resided in Waterloo, when he settled on his present farm, entering from the Government eighty-four acres of unimproved land. His farm is now in a high state of cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are good. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is also carrying on a dairy, selling the milk to the cheese factory. He and his wife are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterloo, they having brought with them a letter from the Methodist Episcopal church of Orange County, New York.

JOHN D. FERRIS was born in Saratoga County, New York, December 2, 1826, a son of Ezekiel and Philetia Ferris, who were born in New York State, and lived there till after their marriage. His father was a farmer, and reared his sons to that occupation. He was the father of eleven children of whom nine grew to maturity. Four sons—Philo, Orville, Algernon, and Charles—served in the late war. Algernon died in the service; Philo died in Black Hawk Township in 1885; Orville resides in Black Hawk Township; Charles lives in Nebraska. The remaining children are—Melvin, of Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Cartwright and Mrs. Cynthia M. Allen, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Mrs. Annie Kimball, of Washington, D. C. The parents moved with their family to Allen County, Indiana, in 1842, where the mother died in 1869. The father still resides there, and is now eighty years of age. John D. Ferris left his home in 1848 and located in Knox County, Illinois, in August of that year. He was married in that county, February 27, 1851, to Louisa Jackson, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1834, a daughter of Norman and Electa Jackson. They have seven children living—Algernon, a dentist at Parkersburg, Iowa; Forest, farming in McPheason County, Kansas; Hiram, a druggist of Carthage, Dakota; Frank, attending the dental department of Iowa State University at Iowa City; Mary, married Lorenzo L. McCartney, who lives upon and works Mr. Ferris's farm; Hattie and Rosa, living at home, the former a school teacher by profession. The eldest child, Cynthia, died in infancy in Illinois. Mr. Ferris followed wagon-making for four years in the village of Henderson, Knox County, when he came to Black Hawk County in September, 1852. He settled on his present place in November of the same year, he being the first settler of Black Hawk Township. No habitation stood west of him, and only a log cabin marked the site of the now thriving little village of Waterloo, and elk, deer and a few Buffalo were then seen in this vicinity. Mr. Ferris has witnessed the growth and development of Black Hawk County, where the privations are almost forgotten at the present day. Mr. Ferris has now a fine farm of 192 acres, where he resides, on section 13, his land being under good cultivation. Politically Mr. Ferris was formerly an old-line Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the

good of his county, and does all in his power to promote the cause of education, and has served many years as school director and trustee. He is an active and prominent man in the United Brethren church, his wife also being a member of the same denomination.

CHARLES W. LANDIS, residing on section 32, Orange Township, is a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, born January 28, 1848, a son of Absalom and Tene Ann (Mosholder) Landis. They were also natives of Pennsylvania, living there till 1864, when they moved with their family to Lee County, Illinois, and in March, 1866, located in Waterloo, Black Hawk County. They are now living on their farm in Cedar Township. To them were born eight sons and four daughters, of whom the following are the only survivors—Louisa, living with her parents; Charles W., whose name heads this sketch; Joseph, a resident of Orange Township, and William W. and Edwin, residing with their parents. Charles W. was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of his neighborhood. He made the most of his educational advantages, and at the age of seventeen was qualified to teach school. He taught his first term in Lee County, and for the nine succeeding winters followed teaching, being variously employed the remainder of the year. Part of the time he worked on farms, and while at Waterloo he spent a portion of a year in a planing-mill, and during the summer of 1868 he was employed as bookkeeper in a saw-mill and lumber yard at Cedar Falls. He also worked for a time at the carpenter's trade, and in 1872, the year following the great fire, he worked at that trade in the city of Chicago. Mr. Landis has also devoted some time to the teaching of vocal music. January 22, 1879, Mr. Landis was united in marriage to Alice M. Heitter, a native of Stephenson County, Illinois, born December 25, 1856, a daughter of Thomas Heitter. Her parents came to this county in 1867, locating on the place now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Landis. Mr. Heitter died here April 4, 1881, aged fifty-one years. His widow subsequently married J. H. Moore, and now resides in Waterloo. Mrs. Landis has two brothers living—Wilson L., of Eagle Township, and William F., with his mother, and one sister, Emma C., wife of William C. Miller, of Brule County, Dakota. Mr. Landis has been identified with Black Hawk County since 1866, and since his marriage has been a resident of Orange Township. He settled in his present home in 1881, where he has 160 acres of choice land, this being one of the best farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Landis have two daughters—Annie J., born October 19, 1879, and Emma M., born August 22, 1882. Mr. Landis and his wife are earnest members of the Brethren church. Mr. Landis is one of the leading Republicans of his township. He was elected township clerk in 1877, which office he has filled so acceptably as to be re-elected at each successive election.

H. HILLS, farmer, section 23, Barclay Township, was born in the State of New York, October 25, 1831, his parents, Jesse and Nancy Hills, being natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. He was reared in his native State, and in 1855 became a resident of Iowa. He was married in Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, in 1867, to Selina Miller, a native of New York State, born in 1840, a daughter of Elisha and Amanda Miller, and of the seven children born to this union six are



G. N. Miner.

living—George D., Jennie, Nellie, Ralph Milton H. and Harrie B. Mr. Hills is now devoting his attention to farming, and is the owner of a fine farm, containing 100 acres, where he resides. He is an old and successful school teacher, having followed that profession altogether about sixteen years in different States. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has filled some of the minor offices of his township near Dubuque, giving satisfaction to his constituents.

GEORGE N. MINER, proprietor of the Cedar Falls flouring mills, was born March 25, 1829, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, a son of Demmon and Lucy Miner. His paternal grandfather was a descendant of an old Puritan family who came to this country to escape being persecuted for their religion. He was a native of Connecticut, but an early settler of Massachusetts. Our subject was reared in his native State till nineteen years of age, working till then on a farm or in a mill. He received a good education, and in after years became a successful teacher. After leaving Massachusetts he was engaged in teaching in a public school near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for nearly three years. He then went to Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin, where he clerked for a lumber firm one year. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1853 and for a year taught the Pleasant Valley public school in Muscatine County. During the summer of 1854 he came to Cedar Falls where he taught school for one year, being one of the pioneer teachers of Black Hawk County. He subsequently engaged in the drug business at Cedar Falls, to the study of which he had devoted his leisure time for several years previous. He carried on this business successfully until the summer of 1873 when he bought the old Overman & Co.'s flouring and feed mills, which were then being conducted under the old milling system. Mr. Miner has not only built additions to his mills, but has fitted them throughout with the latest improved machinery, including the roller process. Here can be found almost everything required in milling operations, and it is in keeping pace with the times and turning out a fine quality of flour that has secured the success of Mr. Miner, and has gained for his establishment a high reputation. The Occidental Mills, which were built some time ago, are used for the manufacture of corn meal, which for quality and price cannot be excelled in the market. Mr. Miner has been twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Lucinda Sawyer, he had one daughter—Sarah L., who is now deceased. For his second wife he married Artemisia G. Mills, of Erie County, Pennsylvania, and of the two children born to this union one daughter, Jessie A., is living. Mr. Miner and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years he has been superintendent of the Mission Sunday-school. He ranks among the leading business men of Cedar Falls, and has served as director of the public schools of this place. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

JOHN HERMAN, farmer, of Cedar Falls Township, Black Hawk County, residing on section 18, is a native of Germany, where he was born November 16, 1816, a son of John and Mary Herman. He was reared in his native country, remaining there for several years after his marriage. He immigrated to America with his family

in the year 1861, and for four years lived in Genesee County, New York. He became a resident of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1865, where he engaged in farming on rented land, and since 1881 he has followed agricultural pursuits on his present farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Herman were born two children—Sophia and Frederick. Sophia is now living in Grundy County, this State. Frederick Herman was born in Germany, May 5, 1845, coming to America with his parents in 1861, with whom he has since resided. He is a successful farmer, and is the owner of 178 acres of choice land. He is a respected citizen of Cedar Falls Township, which he is at present serving as road supervisor. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN GARRETT, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, East Waterloo Township, was born in Huntingtonshire, England, June 24, 1827, the eldest son of Francis and Sarah (Stratton) Garrett. His mother died when he was about ten years old. He was reared on a farm, and attended school in his native place till ten years of age. At the age of twenty-five years he immigrated to America, arriving at New York in April, 1852. He then went to Oneida County, New York, where he obtained work by the month on a farm, remaining there five years. In March, 1857, he came to Illinois locating in Winnebago County, where he was employed on a farm for the first season. He then rented a farm and there followed agricultural pursuits about seven years. In the year 1853 Mr. Garrett married Hannah Hewitt, a native of England, but at the time of her marriage living in Oneida County, New York. She is a daughter of James and Mary Hewitt, her mother having died in this county in July, 1885, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sohner. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are the parents of five children—William F., Charles H., Hollis J., Minnie M. and Horatio S. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Garrett came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on eighty acres of prairie land which he began to improve, and to this land he added from time to time till he owns 320 320 acres. Of this land he has given part to his children, and is now the owner of 160 acres. He has been very successful, as a hog and cattle raiser, most of his money being made in stock-raising. His fine residence is well and comfortably furnished, and his barn and out-buildings are of the best. Mr. Garrett had but very limited means when he commenced life in this country, but by his own persevering industry and strict economy, together with his good management, he has acquired a competency for his old age. The family belong to the Baptist church.

BENJAMIN F. WHITE is a native of Maine, where he was born December 14, 1821, a son of Ebenezer and Mary White, his father being a native of Maine and his mother of Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen years he began clerking for his uncle, General Greenleaf White, a wholesale merchant of Augusta, Maine, and while there he associated with Jacob and Eben Stanwood, brothers of Mrs. James G. Blaine. He subsequently went to Boston, Massachusetts, and a short time later located at Gardiner, Maine, where he was engaged for a time in the mercantile trade on his own account. He then returned to Augusta and there continued in business several years. About the year 1849 he came West, locating at Janesville, Wisconsin,

where he was engaged in business for several years. In 1854 he located at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where, for the first few years, he followed mercantile pursuits. He has been engaged in the grain trade for many years, and for some time past has been connected with the paper manufactory at Cedar Falls. Mr. White was married September 10, 1845, to Victoria Lilly, daughter of Captain Isaac and Elizabeth Lilly, her father having been an ocean captain for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born four children—Victoria A., wife of George D. Purdy, of Des Moines, Iowa; Marietta, wife of James Stinson, of Aurora, Illinois; Frederick O. and James D. In politics Mr. White affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are consistent members of the Episcopal church and respected members of society. Charles A. White, brother of our subject, served as State Treasurer of Maine for one year.

ARAD HALL, deceased, was born in Colerain, Franklin County, Massachusetts, September 8, 1818, the youngest son of Arad and Hannah (Bailey) Hall, natives of New Hampshire, the father a minister of the Baptist denomination. His parents had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom only two now survive, the eldest and youngest daughters. The boyhood of our subject was passed on a farm, his winters being spent in the workshop making hand-rakes, he and his brother carrying on quite a business. He attended the public and high schools of his native county, completing his education at the Shelburne Falls Academy of that county, after which he taught school one term. He was then married in 1842 to Charlotte Fisk, daughter of William and Dolly Fisk. She was a native of the same county as her husband, born in the year 1818. To this union were born eight children—Ellen M., wife of J. W. Pierpont; Augusta J., wife of William Hunt; Arthur W., now living in North Amherst, Massachusetts; J. Boardman; Charlene F., deceased wife of George Hamilton; Frank F., of Waterloo, this county; Cyrus E., at home, and Frederick, a graduate of the State University of Iowa City, at present teaching in the Central University at Pella, Iowa. After his marriage Mr. Hall removed to Rowe, Franklin County, where he engaged in farming with his brother, Samuel Hall, and also continued making rakes. While residing in Rowe he was president of the Board of Selectmen, and while in his native county he served in the Legislature one term. He resided at Rowe about twelve years, when he returned to his old home, remaining there till the spring of 1866. He then removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on the farm which is now occupied by his widow and her son. This farm, which at that time was raw prairie land, was improved by him, and on it he built a good residence, barns and out buildings, and carried on general farming till his death, which occurred January 2, 1885. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and was a man widely known and highly respected for his many manly qualities. He gave liberally of his means to the support of his church, and served in the capacity of deacon. Mrs. Hall and son Cyrus are members of the same church.

HENRY OLIVER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 24, Barclay Township, was born in Syracuse, New York, April 21, 1832, a son of Frederick and Sophia Oliver, natives of England, who came to America in their early married life, and died in New York State when our subject was a child. Thrown

on his own resources when but seven years of age, his youth was spent in hard work, with but limited educational advantages. Feeling, as he grew older, the disadvantages he labored under by his lack of education he but worked the harder to overcome this lack, and by his perseverance has conquered all obstacles and is now one of the wealthiest men in his township, and has acquired his property entirely by his own efforts, his determination and courage and pluck gaining ground where others less courageous would fail. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres and one of the pleasantest residences and the most convenient farm buildings in the township, where he has lived since 1858. These improvements he has made himself, his land being uncultivated when he came to the county. Mr. Oliver was married in 1860, to Malinda Trumbauer, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Trumbauer. They have had four children; but three are living—Charles F., Norris J. and Alvin. Virginia is deceased. In politics Mr. Oliver is a Republican. He has held several minor offices in his township, to the satisfaction of his constituents.

HENRY OWEN, section 16, Lester Township, was born January 18, 1831, in Spafford, Onondaga County, New York, a son of Jonathan R. and Hannah (Whaley) Owen, who were also natives of New York State. The father was born in Milton, Saratoga County, September 8, 1796, and the mother in Herkimer County, November 7, 1798. At the age of twelve years, when magnetism was the excitement, Henry being a good clairvoyant, a man by the name of Holt got the consent of his parents to take him to a neighboring town where he was giving a course of lectures. After being with Holt a few days and getting well under his influence, Holt ran away with him down to New York City, some 300 miles from home. Holt went into partnership with a gentleman by the name of Leroy Sunderland, Sunderland delivering the lectures every afternoon and Holt magnetizing Henry to prove the doctrine. After about two weeks Henry accidentally met a merchant of his native town by the name of Moses, who was down to the city to purchase goods, and took him to the lecture and made him acquainted with Holt. Moses compelled Holt to return Henry to his parents, which he did after keeping him from home just one month, but Holt only went as far back as Albany, and sent Henry the rest of the way alone. In the fall of 1850 he left his native county with his parents and went to Winnebago County, Illinois, remaining there till 1853. In April of that year he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land on section 5, Lester Township; then returned to Winnebago County, and in September of that year he helped his parents move to Black Hawk County. He helped them put up hay and get in comfortable shape for the winter, then returned to Winnebago, Illinois, again. His father bought forty acres on section 5, built a log house on it in the course of the winter, and moved into it with his wife and three children in April, 1854. In the fall of 1854, Henry came back again to Black Hawk County, made his parents a two-weeks visit, and then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and worked at his trade of wood-turning until May, 1855, when he again returned to Black Hawk County, arriving the 1st day of June, when he at once began breaking up the prairie and making a farm. His father was fife and drum major in the war of 1812, and several years after his death his widow received a pension for his services during that war.

During his life he followed milling, wood-turning and hotel-keeping, but after coming to Iowa devoted his time to farming. He died in Lester Township, January 10, 1865, his widow surviving till March 16, 1879. Since coming to this county Henry Owen has followed farming pursuits. He sold his farm on section 5 in the spring of 1866, and bought the northwest quarter of section 16, built a house, and moved to the farm where he now resides in July of that year. He has done the hard work of breaking up, fencing, putting up buildings and the making of two farms. He was married July 28, 1857, to Susan A. Black. She was born in McDonough, Chenango County, New York, July 7, 1836, a daughter of Samuel Black. To this union were born two children—Milo H., born May 11, 1861, died October 20, 1862, and an infant, died in June, 1869. Mrs. Owen died in Lester Township, May 27, 1869, and October 5, 1871, Mr. Owen was again married to Rebecca A. (Leddick) Clubine, daughter of Philip and Matilda (Bear) Leddick, who were natives of the State of New York. Two children have blessed this union—Rose N., born October 10, 1872, and Jay R., born February 4, 1875. Mrs. Owen was born in Geneva, Seneca County, New York, June 12, 1836. She was first married to Lemison Clubine, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 24, 1826. He was a soldier in Company B, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and while in the service was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi River, April 28, 1864. He left a family of four children—Sylvania B., born November 7, 1856, died October 7, 1864; Arthur F., born January 3, 1859, married Clara Carncross and is living on section 16, Lester Township; Delmer C., born January 14, 1861, died November 3, 1864, and Charles W., born September 24, 1862, is living in Lester Township. In May, 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Owen took a trip to California, visiting San Francisco and other points. Mr. Owen has the satisfaction of saying that he has traveled across the continent, and has washed his hands in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In politics Mr. Owen affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as township clerk one term, and as township trustee for several years, and has held the office of constable two years. He was secretary of the Township School Board seven and a half years, and is now secretary of Lester Cemetery Association.

JEREMIAH RYAN, an active farmer and stock-raiser of East Waterloo Township, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in August, 1836. He remained in his native country till attaining the age of fourteen years, when his parents, John and Mary Ryan, immigrated to America. They remained several years in New York City, and there our subject attended the city schools. His parents then removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, where they resided till their death. Jeremiah Ryan commenced life for himself, working by the month for farmers in Illinois. He was married in 1857 to Miss Sarah Pelley, of Winnebago County, and to this union were born the following children—William H., Edmond, George F., Elmer J., Lucius E., Walter, May I., Annie and Maggie. After his marriage Mr. Ryan rented a farm in Winnebago County and by his untiring industry he was soon enabled to purchase eighty acres. He remained in Winnebago County till the fall of 1867, when he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa. He at once settled on the farm on section 8, East Waterloo Township, where he has since made his home. His land when he first settled here was all raw prairie. At present he has 320 acres, most

of which is under cultivation, and he is actively engaged in raising grain and stock, his cattle being of a high grade. His substantial residence was built by him, and his barns and other farm buildings are in good order. Mr. Ryan has met with much success in his agricultural pursuits, which is due to his industrious habits and good business management. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of St. Joseph Church at Waterloo.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HUMPHREYS, deceased, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, June 10, 1814. He was the son of wealthy parents and was liberally educated, intending to take a college course, which ill health alone prevented, and for several years he devoted his time to teaching. In 1836 he became a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, where he was one of the pioneers and became a leading citizen. He was there married to Miss Martha Jane Turner, who died leaving one child, Irene, who also died, aged twenty-four years. He was again married in 1859, in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Lucy A. Kenney, a native of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, born in 1832. In 1865 they moved from Muscatine to Black Hawk County and located on section 14, Lincoln Township, improving a farm of 120 acres from a state of nature. In the war for the Union Mr. Humphreys took a great interest in the side of the Government; although a Virginian, was a devoted adherent to the cause of the Union. He was past the age for military duty, but used his means liberally to encourage enlistment and for the support of the families of volunteers. While living in Muscatine he served several terms as sheriff, many years as justice of the peace, and as secretary of the school board. He was appointed postmaster of Muscatine, under President Lincoln, but resigned and was en route to Black Hawk County when Lincoln was killed. After coming to Black Hawk County he was less active in public affairs. He was the third settler of his neighborhood and taught its first school. His first residence was not entirely completed when it was destroyed by a cyclone and a second residence with its contents was burned in 1872, and subsequently the present residence of the family was built. Mr. Humphreys died January 31, 1882, leaving a widow and three daughters. The eldest, Georgiana, is the wife of Alfred Ingamells, of Grundy County; Lutie and Eugenia are with their mother. The daughters, by the will of their uncle, Robert Harper Humphreys, will each come into possession of $4,000. He was a wealthy manufacturer, late of Baltimore, Maryland.

ROBERT H. McNALLY was born in County Mayo, Ireland, January 4, 1849. In 1865 his parents, John and Eliza McNally, left their old home in Ireland, and with their four children embarked for America, landing at Quebec. They at once proceeded to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, where they had relatives, and there made their home for a short time. The father bought land in Union Township, where he settled, but he did not live to enjoy his home, his death occurring in 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow survived till March 5, 1883, dying at the home of her son John, in Black Hawk County, aged seventy-four years. Of their children, John lives in Palo Alto County, Iowa; Peter resides in Lincoln Township; a daughter, Mrs. Maria Fuller, resides in Clay County, Iowa, and our subject. Their daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Coughlin, remained in Ireland, where she still lives. Our sub-

ject commenced life for himself at the age of sixteen years, and for three years worked as a farm hand. He then farmed for himself on rented land for a few years, and in 1875 he purchased his present farm of 160 acres on section 10, Lincoln Township, where he is devoting his attention to stock and dairy farming. October 4, 1882, he was married to Miss Ida J. Thompson, who was born in McDonough County, Illinois, November 8, 1862, a daughter of W. P. Thompson, of Lincoln Township. This union has been blessed with one daughter —Dora Irene. Mr. McNally is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Lincoln Township, and during his residence here has won the respect and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He has filled most of the offices of trust and responsibility in his township, serving in all with satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

DAVID FORD, one of the old settlers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, came here in September, 1852. He first settled on a farm lying west of his present land, of which thirty acres had been broken and partly fenced, and a small log house had been built. Mr. Ford was born near Chilicothe, Ross County, Ohio, April 7, 1807, where he was reared to manhood on a farm, and at the age of twenty moved with his father to Wyandot County, Ohio. He first settled on eighty acres of heavily timbered land when he built a log house 16 x 25 feet in dimensions. He was married July 24, 1833, to Catherine Van Gundy, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 25, 1812, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Snyder) Van Gundy, who are of German descent. This union was blessed with ten children—Matilda, married Jacob Leeper; Sarah A., wife of James P. Coy; Mary A., wife of Warren Sherman; Ellen, married William Deeming; Curlis, living at Cedar Falls; Nirum, a farmer and stock-buyer, living with his father; Eliza, now Mrs. Abram Sprague; Lydia, married George Cochonour; Nancy, deceased, and Reuben, living in Washington Township. Mrs. Ford died February 11, 1879. Mr. Ford cast his first presidential vote for General Jackson, but has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of that party. Mr. Ford is a son of David and Sarah (McCabe) Ford, natives of New Jersey. His parents both died in Wyandot County, Ohio, the father at the age of seventy-four years.

JOSEPH W. PIERPONT, farmer, of East Waterloo Township, was born December 26, 1839, a native of Massachusetts. His parents, Chauncey and Sarah (Burton) Pierpont, were born and married in the same State as our subject, and to them were born five children, two sons and three daughters, Joseph W. being the eldest son. At the age of ten years his parents removed to Chautauqua County, New York, where they have since made their home. Joseph remained at home till reaching manhood, and received a common-school education. He was married in Massachusetts in 1865, to Ellen M., eldest daughter of Arad and Charlotte Hall, and in March, 1867, he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he has since resided, which contains 130 acres of choice land. Mr. Pierpont has erected his present good residence and also his barns and out buildings. He has been engaged in general farming and stock-

raising, and later has turned his attention to the dairy business. He has at present twenty-one cows, the milk of which he sells to the cheese factory. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont have been born four children—Mary E., Grace H., Arthur W. and Georgiana L.



ENOS WOOD has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, since the fall of 1854, when he settled about eighty rods east of his present house. He lived in a sod house till the following spring when he built a log house, in which he made his home till 1879. He then erected his present house at a cost of $2,500 which is one of the best residences in this township. It is a seven-room house, 18x31 feet in dimension, with a wing 16x22 feet. The foundation is of stone, and an excellent cellar, seven feet four inches in height, is under the whole house. The house is built of the best material, and stands on a high elevation commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Wood is a practical farmer and stock-raiser, and in his chosen avocation has met with success, and now owns nearly 400 acres of land located on sections 4 and 5, his residence being on section 5, and his farm buildings are first-class, his barn costing $4,000. The size of his barn is 40x70 feet, and his shed adjoining the barn 32 x 100 feet, the former holding about 200 tons and the latter 100 tons of hay. The cost of the latter was $2,300. Mr. Wood has seeded his farm and is devoting his time to raising stock, and has on hand at present about 150 head of cattle. During the last year he raised 300 tons of hay. Mr. Wood is a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, born July 8, 1823, a son of Isaac P. and Louisa (Chaffee) Wood, natives of Onondaga County, New York. At the age of eighteen years he left his native county and went to Michigan where he remained six months helping to build the Michigan Central Railroad, working for $20 per month, receiving his pay in State warrants. He then worked on a farm in Medina County, Ohio, for two summers, after which he returned to Onondaga County, New York, where he remained seven years, coming to Iowa in 1854 as before stated. He was married January 1, 1844, to Morilla Nodine, who was born near Danbury, Connecticut, December 13, 1822. At the age of four years she went to Onondaga County with her parents, Jeremiah W. and Maria (Strope) Nodine, and there received a common-school education, living there till her marriage. Her father was born near Danbury, September 25, 1800. He was married in Onondaga County, New York, and is still a resident of that county, now living at Spafford. He was reared a farmer and has made that the principal avocation of his life. Her great-grandfather, Frederick Whiting, was a native of London, England, and while attending school he, with several other students, took an oath against the king and all were banished. He came to America, and died in Connecticut at the advanced age of 104 years. Mrs. Wood's Grandfather Nodine was a native of France. He came to America and settled in Connecticut in an early day, and is supposed to be dead, nothing having been heard of him for many years. Her mother, Mrs. Nodine, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, born in 1795. Her father, Peter Strope, came with his family to America when she was a child, locating in Onondaga County, where she died in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been born six children of whom four are living—Harriet, born March 31, 1847, wife of Samuel Canfield, of Lester Township; Louisa M., born February 8, 1857, wife of Jacob Tisinger, of Bennington Township, this county; Finnetta, born February 6, 1859, wife of Henry

Hotendorf, of Lester Township, and Lilla, born May 18, 1861, wife of Otto Wildhagen, of Lester Township. Frank, the eldest child, died in Onondaga County, aged nearly nine months, and Emerald, born January 20, 1849, died August 27, 1870. Mr. Wood is liberal in his religious views. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has been justice of the peace two years, and has served two terms as road supervisor. He has also served as school director. When the Chicago, Iowa & Northern Pacific Railroad was being built Mr. Wood gave $500 cash, and the right of way through his farm, which took away about twelve acres, and also the ground for a depot. Isaac P. Wood, father of our subject, spent his life in Onondaga County, with the exception of a few years' residence in Cattaraugus County, New York. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died about the year 1844. His widow is still living in Onondaga County, where she was born in August, 1800, and is now drawing a pension from the Government on account of her husband's services during the war of 1812.

JAMES MILLER was born in October, 1831, a native of Rensselaer County, New York, a son of Garrett I. and Eve Miller, his paternal ancestors being of Holland origin. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and there received his education. In the fall of 1854 he came West, locating in Ogle County, Illinois, where he taught in a public school for a time. In the spring of 1857 he came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he has since made his home, and for many years was the senior member of the formerly well-known mercantile firm of Miller, Wilson & Co. He has met with success in all his undertakings, and at present is the owner of a splendid farm containing 220 acres, located in Grundy County. For his wife he married Julia L. Abbott, of Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, who was formerly a resident of this county. This union has been blessed with three children—Martha H., Mary E. and Julia. Mr. Miller is an active member of the Congregational church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as a member of the city council, and in all matters pertaining to the good of his township or county he takes an active interest.

HENRY KING was born in Birminghamshire, England, December 12, 1815, a son of James and Mary (New) King. His parents lived to an advanced age, dying over forty years ago. They had a family of seven sons, all dying in England except our subject. The latter was married in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1837, to Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Jacob and Mary (London) Harris. Of the ten children born to this union six are living—Ann, wife of William Tompkins, of Jetmore, Kansas; Alfred, married Elva Jolls, and is living in Cleveland, Ohio; Dan, married Clara Hicks, and lives on section 36, Mt. Vernon Township; Edwin, married Ruth Miller, and is living in Barclay Township, Mary, wife of Daniel Hewitt, of Waterloo Township, and Adelaide, living at home. George died at the age of fourteen months; Charles, aged three years; Marion, at the age of seventeen months, and Ida, aged three years and six months. In March, 1849, Mr. King immigrated with his family to America, landing at New York. He first settled in Medina County, Ohio, and began clearing land, and also worked at the blacksmith's trade which he followed several years, having a blacksmith's shop on his

land. Before leaving Medina County he owned a farm of forty acres, and after selling his land he came to Iowa. He first located in Delaware County, remaining there three months working at his trade. He then, in March, 1864, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and after living in Waterloo Township two years became a resident of Mt. Vernon Township, where he has a farm containing about 160 acres of land. Mr. King is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He has held the office of road supervisor, and has also served as school director. His father, and also his grandfather, followed the blacksmith's trade, and he had a brother, John King, who carried on the same trade in London, England, whose son, John Thomas King, is now carrying on the same business. Mrs. King's parents both died the same week, in September, 1847. They had a family of five children, all of whom died young except Mrs. King, and their son John, who came to America, but is now dead.

SIMON A. WAGONER, editor and senior member of the firm of S. A. Wagoner & Co., publishers of the La Porte City *Review*, is a son of Alexander and Hannah (Bahr) Wagoner, natives, respectively, of New York and Pennsylvania. They were married in Wisconsin, and came in 1877 to La Porte City, where they now reside. Mr. Wagoner is a member of the firm of Kline, Wagoner & Susong. Simon A. was born March 25, 1863, in Vernon County, Wisconsin, and received a public-school education. At fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the printer's trade. He worked at Anita, Iowa, and at Lawrence, Kansas, and in the fall of 1878 came to La Porte City. He was employed in the *Progress* office until the following June, when he started the *Review* in company with W. E. Throne. Mr. Wagoner was united in marriage November 24, 1885, with Emma R. Fisher, of Cedar Rapids. Both attend the English Evangelical church. Mr. Wagoner is a Republican, and was elected city recorder in March, 1885.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, one of the early settlers of Eagle Township, residing on section 7, was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, December 26, 1830, a son of Isham and Rebecca (Holstein) Thompson, who were both born, reared and married in that State. Our subject was reared in Rhone County, Tennessee, to which county his parents removed in 1835. He went with his parents to McDonough County, Illinois, in 1851, locating near McComb, and there he was married January 15, 1857, to Miss Nancy A. Thompson, who was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, September 27, 1832, a daughter of John and Martha (Chapman) Thompson. Four children have been born to this union—Mary Louisa, living with her parents; Sterling, at present in the Black Hills; Iva Elizabeth, married James H. Cannell, October 15, 1884, and died March 17, 1885, aged twenty-two years, and William Melvin. Mr. Thompson visited Black Hawk County with several parties in 1866, and selected lands, our subject buying 180 acres of his present farm on which he settled in 1867, and a few years later added eighty-five acres to his original purchase. He brought with him to this county six yoke of oxen and immediately commenced improving his land as well as helping others. Prior to his settlement in Eagle Township he had spent a few years farming in Hancock County, Illinois, where he settled in the year 1860. In politics Mr.

Thompson is a staunch Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In early days Mr. Thompson delighted in the chase, and was long noted as one of the best shots in the county. His parents settled in Barclay Township in the year 1858. They were the parents of a large family, fifteen children having been born to them—Nathaniel G. served in the war of the rebellion for three years, is now living with our subject; Mrs. Elizabeth Lowrie, of Dakota; William H., the fifth child; Mrs. Mary Scarborough, deceased; John A., in Missouri; Mrs. Minerva Stubbs, of Barclay Township; Mrs. Mahala Miller, of Illinois; Mrs. Olivia Bailey, of Black Hawk County; Mrs. Rebecca Campbell, of Storm Lake, Iowa; Judson, at the homestead in Barclay Township; James, at Storm Lake; Robert, at the homestead in Barclay Township; Mrs. Amanda Johnson, in Dakota; Mrs. Sarah Thompson, of Oakland, Iowa, and one who died in infancy. The Holstein River, in Tennessee, was named in honor of the maternal grandfather of Mr. Thompson, he having been a pioneer settler of its valley.

JAMES D. DEWEY was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1823, a son of David and Rebecca (Dickson) Dewey, the latter dying in Minnesota. He lived in his native county till he attained the age of twenty-three years, and there followed farming, which avocation he has made the principal occupation of his life. He worked for a time in different woolen-mills and also in a grist-mill. He was married in 1847 to Mary E. Wikoff, of Crawford County, who died in 1875. To this union were born seven children—Earl, Walter, Mary A. (wife of George Hollway, of Washington Territory), Lewis, Henrietta, Horace and George. After his marriage Mr. Dewey lived three years in Wisconsin when he removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and was the first settler on section 8, East Waterloo Township, making his home there in April, 1852. His first residence here was a small log house 16x16 feet in dimension, where he resided two years. He has converted his 250 acres of raw prairie land into a well-cultivated farm, and has now a good home on the east bank of the Cedar River. He has always been an industrious citizen, and has done his part toward the development of Black Hawk County. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

SAMUEL L. WILSON, postmaster at Hudson, Iowa, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1834, a son of Thomas and Lydia Wilson, who were born, reared and married in that State. In the spring of 1837 his father moved to Knox County, Ohio, and bought a farm two miles west of Gambier, where he was reared, remaining with his parents until twenty-three years of age. His youth was spent in assisting in the work on the farm and in attending the district schools. He was married December 4, 1856, to Lavinia Ferree. In the spring of 1865 he came to Iowa and in May of that year located in Black Hawk County, on the farm on section 36, Black Hawk Township, where he has since lived, a period of twenty-one years. His farm contains eighty acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had a family of six children, but three of whom are living—Lewis A., Ellis L. and Ira C., all at home. Amanda L. and two infants are deceased. Mrs. Wilson and their sons Ellis and Ira are members of the Progressive Brethren church. In politics Mr.

Wilson is identified with the Democratic party, and is prominent in its councils, being one of the leading men of the party in Black Hawk County. In 1879 he was the party's candidate for a seat in the Iowa Assembly. In January, 1886, he was commissioned postmaster at Hudson, assuming the duties of his office February 1.

BYRON SERGEANT, one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County, is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, born December 25, 1829, a son of Charles and Polly Sergeant, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Vermont. They were married in Massachusetts, removing soon after to the State of New York. Of their fourteen children our subject was the ninth child. They reared twelve children to maturity, of whom six still survive, four living in Iowa—Asaph, of Scott County; Morrison, of Sioux County; Byron, of Blackhawk, and a daughter, Mrs. Nancy Pingrey, lives in Grundy County. A son, Albert, who came with our subject's family to this county, died in Black Hawk Township. The parents came to Black Hawk County in 1855, making their home on section 26, Black Hawk Township, where both died a few years later. Byron Sergeant has been a resident of Black Hawk County since 1853, John Ferris, who came the year previous, being at that time the only man in the township. He was united in marriage in 1856 to Miss Maria Crane, a native of New York State. They have a family of four children—Eva H., wife of George Mastain, of Lincoln Township; Marilla H., George C. and Alma B., living at home. Since his marriage Mr. Sergeant has lived on section 24, where he owns a fine farm of 200 acres of improved land, and in addition to attending to the duties of his farm he has charge of a grain warehouse and office at Hudson. Although liberal in his political views he is always in national elections identified with the Republican party. He has filled many positions of trust in the township with credit both to himself and to his constituents.

JOHN S. HALLEY, one of Lincoln Township's prominent citizens, resides on section 13. He commenced improving a tract of wild prairie land in 1868, and now owns one of the finest farms in the county, containing 320 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Halley was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, March 16, 1837. In his childhood his parents, John and Janet Halley, came to America. His mother died at Montreal, Canada, on the way. His father located in Orange County, Vermont, and there died in 1850. John S. was reared by Jeremiah Boynton, of Newbury, Vermont, making his home with him after his mother's death. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Vermont Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battles of the Peninsular campaign and with General McClellan at Antietam, where he was wounded in the right shoulder. He also served under General Grant, and was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. In politics Mr. Halley is a Republican Prohibitionist. He has held many official trusts in his township, viz.: Magistrate, trustee, assessor, secretary and treasurer. In 1885 he was elected supervisor of the Fourth District, comprising Orange, Black Hawk, Eagle and Lincoln townships. He has always taken an active interest in politics, both local and national, working earnestly for the men of his party. He was married in Orange County, Vermont, in March, 1861, to Miss Eveline Richard-

son, who died in April, 1873, leaving four children—Ethel, Philip, Paul and Mabel. December 11, 1875, he married Delia Turner, a native of Oswego County, New York, daughter of George Turner. They have four children—Fred, George, Hugh and Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Halley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they are active workers, Mr. Halley being superintendent of the Sunday-school and a member of the board of stewards.

SMITH C. BOWEN, residing on section 11, Lincoln Township, is a son of Thomas S. and Louisa Bowen, who were pioneers of Green County, Wisconsin. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, he and his brother, Farmer Bowen, working the homestead farm till his brother's death. He bought his present property in 1879, his original purchase being 160 acres. To this he has since added eighty acres, making a farm of 240 acres, all of which is under excellent cultivation, being one of the best farms in this part of the county. He is an active energetic farmer, and by his own industry and good management has acquired his present property. He began his residence here in 1880, rebuilding his house in 1885. He has also remodeled his farm buildings which he has partially rebuilt. Besides his own farm he operates a rented farm of 160 acres. February 2, 1870, he was married to Miss Amelia Shumaker, who was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, February 2, 1852. They have four children—Cameron S., Frank, Farmer J. and Perry J. In politics Mr. Bowen has inherited from his father Democratic principles. He is a member of Waterloo Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M. Thomas S. Bowen, father of our subject, was born in Bennington County, Vermont, May 1, 1808. He removed to Clarno, Green County, Wisconsin, in the year 1836, becoming one of the leading men of that county, and there held many important official trusts. In 1852–'53 he was a member of the Wisconsin State Senate. By his first wife, who died in 1854, he had eight children—Mrs. Ann Howe, of Stephenson County, Illinois; Mrs. Avis McElhiney, of Livingston County, Illinois; Mrs. Celestia Staver, of Stephenson County, Illinois; Mrs. Phœbe Sigworth, of Jones County, Iowa; Farmer, died on the homestead in Green County, Wisconsin; Mrs. Remember Thorp, living at Munroe, Wisconsin; Smith C., our subject, and Daniel D., the youngest, who now owns and occupies the old homestead in Green County. Mr. Bowen married for his second wife Miss Maggie Gibler, in 1860. Two children were born to this union—Louisa, now Mrs. Gray, and Thomas S., now of David City, Nebraska, with whom his widowed mother now lives, his father having died October 20, 1883.

H. THOMAS, a prominent stock-raiser and dairyman, of Cedar Falls Township, Black Hawk County, is a native of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 5, 1832, a son of Dubre and Mary Thomas, the former being of Welsh descent. Of his father's family only one daughter and three sons survive, their names being Margaret, Jesse, Lewis and our subject. The latter was reared and educated in his native State, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade. He spent a short time in Missouri and in 1855 went to Minnesota, and there followed his trade for some time. He remained in Minnesota in the mercantile business till 1866, in which year he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, settling in Cedar Falls

Township, where he has since made his home. He is a thorough and practical farmer, and in his agricultural pursuits has been very successful. His farm, which contains 400 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, is well adapted to stock-raising. Mr. Thomas was married in Minnesota to Fannie Williams, and to this union has been born five children—William A., Edwin D., Paul H., Mary E. and Charles R. In politics Mr. Thomas is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

REV. WILLIAM PINKNEY THOMPSON, who has been a resident of Black Hawk for the past twenty years, is a native of McMinn County, Tennessee, where he was born February 1, 1837, a son of John and Martha (Chapman) Thompson, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. His youth was spent on a farm, and in attending the common schools, and being of studious habits and a great reader he became a well-educated man. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school which he followed for eight terms. October 21, 1858, he was married in McDonough County, Illinois, to Miss Eliza A. Pennington, who was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, November 17, 1835, a daughter of Allen and Hannah Pennington. They have seven children—George A., a teacher in Chickasaw County, Iowa; Ida J., wife of Robert H. McNally, of Lincoln Township; William F. married Mattie J. Strayer, and is a resident of Chickasaw County; Mary A., wife of Jay L. Mabie, of Chickasaw County; Abbie I., a student at Waterloo College; Charles M. and James R. Mr. Thompson visited Black Hawk County in 1865, seeking a location for his future home, and since May, 1866, he has been a prominent citizen, active in promoting the religious, social and material welfare of the county. Soon after coming here he engaged in Sabbath-school work, organizing the third class in the township. In March, 1879, he engaged in the work of the ministry. He first had charge of the Zion Baptist Church in Lincoln Township for near three years, and beside this charge he preached twice each month at Eagle Center, in Eagle Township, for five and a half years, commencing to preach in the school-house. The school-house not being large enough to accommodate those seeking divine instruction, a church was erected, largely through his influence and assistance, at a cost of about $1,600, including cemetery grounds, this church being open to all of evangelical faith. In August, 1884, he organized the First Baptist Church in Hudson, and supplied that church as minister for seven months. Mr. Thompson has met with gratifying success through life, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres in Lincoln Township, which is under excellent cultivation. His fine residence, which is located on section 1, and his building improvements are among the best in his neighborhood. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican, affiliating with the Prohibition party. He has served his township as assessor two years, trustee one year, sub-director ten years, and for almost ten years was township treasurer. John Thompson, his father, was a carpenter and millwright by trade, but most of his active life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Tennessee to Martha Chapman, by whom he had ten children—Lemuel H., a Baptist minister, now residing in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Nancy A., wife of W. H. Thompson, of Eagle Township, this county; Mrs. Elizabeth Byler, of Hancock County, Illinois; Madison, of Johnson County, Nebraska; William P., our subject; John W., an evangelist of the

Baptist church; Pleasant H., deceased; Mary L., deceased; James A., of Johnson County, Nebraska, and Mrs. Martha Pennington, deceased. The mother died in Tennessee in January, 1847, and in June, 1849, the father married for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Campbell, a native of Tennessee, and to this union were born three children—Sarah M., wife of Robert M. Thompson, of Jesup, Iowa; Lewis C., of Harper County, Kansas, and one who died in infancy. The father removed with his family to McDonough County, Illinois, in the fall of 1854, where he was bereaved by the death of his second wife in January, 1859. He was subsequently married to Mrs. Martha S. Champion, with whom he is still living in McDonough County, Illinois, he having passed his eighty-eighth birthday August 12, 1885, and is still in the enjoyment of health and vigor remarkable for a man of his advanced years. By his present wife he has had a family of six children born to him of whom five are living —Missouri S., wife of Dr. John Griswold, of Umatilla County, Oregon; Jacob C., Lucy E., Joseph and Eli M. Berry is deceased.

ADAM CLOS, of Cedar Falls, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in September, 1830, a son of Peter and Catherine Clos. He left his native country in 1852, emigrating to America in a sailing vessel and after an ocean voyage of eighty-four days landed at New Orleans. He remained at New Orleans one year, and for two years following lived at St. Louis. He then located in Southern Illinois where he bought eighty acres of land and followed farming for a few years. He came to Cedar Falls in the fall of 1861 and for many years was engaged as a teamster. In 1882 he established his flour and feed store where he has since carried on a successful trade, his store being centrally located on Main street. For his wife he married Miss Caroline Marx, by whom he has had seven children, of whom only five survive—William, George, Frederick, Artie and Ada. Mr. Clos has been a member of the Oddfellows order almost eighteen years, and has passed all the chairs of his order. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Clos began life in America on very limited means, but by his industrious habits and good management he has met with the success he so well merits, and is now classed among the prosperous merchants of Cedar Falls. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY WALTERS, a resident of Cedar Falls, Iowa, is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born September 22, 1829, a son of Henry and Hannah Walters. To his parents were born six children, four of whom are yet living—Bernard, Henry, George and Catherine. Henry remained in his native country till 1852, when he immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. He then made his home in the State of Illinois, where he lived for several years. He then removed to Bremer County, Iowa, and after a residence in that county of fifteen years he came to Black Hawk County and in the spring of 1881 settled in Cedar Falls where he has since resided. He has been quite successful through life and is now the owner of 480 acres of valuable land which he has acquired by his own industry and economy, having commenced life in America in limited circumstances. For his wife he married Mary Messerly, a native of Switzerland, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Bremer County. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Walters nine survive—

Henry W., John C., William, Mary, Ellen, Charles, Benjamin, George and Harvey. In politics Mr. Walters affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a respected citizen of Cedar Falls Township.

DAVID B. WASHBURN was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, September 3, 1835, a son of Harvey and Janette (Bradshaw) Washburn, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of New York. His mother died in Potsdam in the year 1853, and the following year the father settled in this county where he made his home until his death. David B. received a good education in his youth, and at the age of twenty years he came to this county. He was one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County, making his residence here in the fall of 1855. He was energetic and ambitious and soon became well and favorably known. The first few years after coming here he worked at the carpenter's trade and soon became a contractor and master builder. In the summer of 1856 he was employed on the construction of the Grundy County court-house, and the following winter he taught the first school ever held at Grundy Center. He followed teaching during the winters until after his marriage, and during the summer months was engaged in contracting and building. He has erected school-houses in Black Hawk, Grundy, Tama, Butler, Hardin and Franklin counties, beside many private residences and business houses. In 1864 Mr. Washburn bought the propery where he now resides from his brother, J. H. Washburn. His farm, which is located on section 24, Black Hawk Township, contains 116 acres of choice land, and his residence is on the Waterloo and Eldora road about a mile and a quarter northeast of Hudson. Mr. Washburn was married February 28, 1865, to Mary C. Southard, who was born in North Carolina, February 20, 1843. She came to Iowa in 1851 with her parents, Levi W, and Keziah (Reece) Southard, they being the third family to settle in Hardin County, In December following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Washburn moved to their present home, and there their four children—Jessie, Janette F., Mary S. and Hal B. were born. The family are members of the United Brethren church. Since the opening of the Diagonal Railroad Mr. Washburn has been very successfully engaged in the lumber and coal trade at Hudson, carrying large stocks in both lines. Mr. Washburn has filled many positions of trust since coming to this county. In 1874 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors and re-elected in 1876. In the latter year he was nominated on the Republican ticket county treasurer, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority, when he resigned the position of supervisor. He held the office of county treasurer six years by re-election, and has also served his township as clerk. Mr. Washburn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge and chapter of Waterloo.

CURLIS FORD, proprietor of livery, feed and sale stable, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, is a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was born January 11, 1842, a son of David and Catherine Ford, of whom his mother is now deceased. They were the parents of ten children, their names being—Matilda, Sarah A., Mary A., Ellen, Eliza, Curlis, Nirum. Lydia, Reuben and Nancy, of whom Nancy is deceased. Curlis Ford has lived in Black Hawk County,

Iowa, since 1852, in which year his parents settled in Washington Township, where his father still makes his home. He was married to Julia M. Streeter, a daughter of the late Hon. Zimri Streeter, who was an early settler of Black Hawk County. Of the five children born to this union only one son, James W. is living. Linus E., George W., Harry and Jennie are deceased. Mr. Ford is an enterprising business man, and by his excellent business management has been successful in all his undertakings. Beside his livery and sale stable in Cedar Falls, he owns 450 acres of choice land. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

JEREMIAH S. WEST, section 2, Lester Township, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, November 9, 1826, and when he was nine years old his parents, James and Julia A. West, removed to Kane County, Illinois, locating near Elgin in 1835. Here he was reared to manhood, remaining in Kane County till the fall of 1854, when he came to Iowa, and after living one year in Buchanan County he came, in October, 1855, to Black Hawk County. He received but a limited education in his youth, but after he had reached his twenty-first year he attended school six months. He has resided on his present farm since coming to the county, which at that time was an unimproved tract of land. He has now one of the best farms in his neighborhood, and has in all 200 acres of land, 160 acres on section 2, and the remainder on section 11. He has seventy-five acres under high state of cultivation, the rest being pasture and meadow. He has a very comfortable house which was built in 1867 at a cost of $1,200, his barn and shed being built in 1863, costing $1,000, and in 1883 he erected a new shed, his farm buildings being large and commodious. This he has made by industry and good management, being obliged to borrow $50 when he came to Iowa with which to make a start. Mr. West was married September 21, 1854, to Abigail Potts, daughter of Jacob H. and Catherine (Huntsman) Potts, her father born in Knox County, Ohio, June 22, 1813, and her mother in Richland County, Ohio, September 25, 1813. They were married in Knox County, February 25, 1834, and about three years later moved to Noble County, Indiana, where they remained two or three years. They then moved to Missouri, where Mrs. West was born; thence to Kane County, and after living there about fifteen years came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where they made their home in Lester Township till the fall of 1885, with the exception of one year spent on a farm in Buchanan County, Iowa. They then, in 1885, went to Cherry County, Nebraska, where they have taken a homestead of 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. West have a family of six children—Sytheria, born May 24, 1857; Arista, born November 29, 1859; Theresa, born October 11, 1861; George B., born June 11, 1864; Frederick A., born December 17, 1872, and Lurena E., born January 4, 1879, all natives of Black Hawk County. In politics Mr. West affiliates with the Democratic party. James West, father of our subject, was born November 10, 1801, in Genesee County, New York, and in early life moved to Cattaraugus County with his parents. During the war of 1812 he ran away from home and served in that war. He was a waiter for General Brock. He was married in Cattaraugus County to Julia A. Jolls, who was born May 8, 1803, in Boston, Massachusetts, and when quite young came with her parents to Cattaraugus County. James West was a son of Thomas P. and grandson of Rufus West, who was of English descent. Our subject's Grandmother Jolls was a native of Scot-

land, and came to America with her parents in an early day. His grandfather, Gardener Jolls, was a native of England, and followed the sea the greater part of his life. Mrs. West's father was a justice of the peace for twenty years, holding that office while living in Lester Township. He has a good farm, well improved, where he resides, beside owning 320 acres of land in Lake County, Dakota.

EZRA J. FRENCH, deceased, Lester Township, was a native of England, born May 7, 1837, a son of Edward and Ann (Humphries) French, who were also natives of England, the father born in 1803 and the mother in 1804. When he was eight years old his parents immigrated to America, and after remaining a short time in New York State they located in Trumbull County, Ohio, where they resided many years, and in 1854 came to Black Hawk County, Iowa. The father was a shoemaker by trade, which occupation he followed in connection with farming all his life. Ezra J. French learned the shoemaker's trade from his father but never followed it, his principal avocation through life being farming. He came to Black Hawk County in 1855, and first located on a farm on section 25. In 1883 his widow sold the farm and bought eighty acres on section 22, Lester Township, where she now lives. He was married September 13, 1858, to Mary M. Siple, who was born in Oxford County, Canada, Sept. 24, 1838, and in 1854 came with her parents, George and Rebecca Siple, to Black Hawk County. Mr. French died July 28, 1872, leaving a widow and four children—Achsah, born August 5, 1859, wife of Clarence B. Everet; Rebecca A., born January 11, 1861, wife of Edwin C. Gates; Charles E., born January 8, 1863, and Mary M., born April 28, 1865. Clarence B. Everet was born in Buchanan County, Iowa, September 5, 1855, where he has resided all his life with the exception of one year spent in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Everet have two children—Edwin, born June 4, 1881, and Bessie, born October 7, 1882. In politics Mr. French was a Republican. He frequently held the office of school director, and also served as road supervisor. Mr. Siple, father of Mrs. French, was born in New York State, on the Susquehanna River, August 22, 1801, and when he was ten years old his parents moved to Oxford County, Canada. There he grew to manhood and was married to Rebecca Malcolm, who was a native of Canada, born February 11, 1815, her grandfather, Daniel Malcolm, being a native of Scotland. In 1852 Mr. Siple came to Black Hawk County, the family following two years later. He died in Lester Township, July 9, 1885. John Siple, grandfather of Mrs. French, was a native of Holland. He came to America in an early day, and died in Oxford County, Canada, in August, 1848.

STEPHEN PALMER, farmer, section 35, Waterloo Township was born in England, November 27, 1820, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Vooden) Palmer, his parents living in England till their death. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and for many years carried on his father's farm in England. He was married in his native country to Mary Evely, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cowles) Evely. After coming to America Mr. Palmer spent two years in Canada, after which he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Waterloo City, where he resided three years. He then was employed on the farm of Samuel Fields for a year, when he rented

a farm from Mr. Fields, which he worked on shares for two years. He then bought ten acres of land on section 36, Waterloo Township, where he was engaged in farming for five years, when he settled on his present farm, buying then eighty acres of unimproved land. Since locating here he has built a commodious brick residence and good farm buildings, and now has his farm under fine cultivation. Mr. Palmer has a brother and two sisters living—Roger Palmer, Mrs. Grace Hicks and Mrs. Charity Weeks.

WILLIAM M. AND CHARLES J. FIELDS, president and cashier respectively of the First National Bank of Cedar Falls, and proprietors of the Cedar Falls stock-farm, are natives of Yorkshire, England, the former born February 22, 1841, and the latter November 9, 1844. When very young they were brought to America by their parents, John and Isabella B. Fields, they locating in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The brothers were reared to manhood in Luzerne County, and both were well educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, the father being possessed of considerable means. After the late war the parents removed with their family to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where the father died November 8, 1870. In 1873 they came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and established the now well-known Cedar Falls stock-farm, consisting of 1,460 acres, and which has not only gained a State but a national reputation. In 1878 the Fields brothers erected what is known as the Fields' Methodist Episcopal Church, a neat, substantial house of worship, for which they provide a minister. The First National Bank of Cedar Falls was organized in September, 1874, with a capital of $50,000, and a surplus fund of $20,000, with W. M. Fields as president, and C. J. Fields as cashier; the greater part of the stock of the bank is owned by the Messrs. Fields. William M. Fields is at present one of the directors of the Iowa State Normal School located at Cedar Falls, having been elected in 1882 for a term of six years. He was married February 13, 1866, to Violetta Cass, daughter of John and Margaret Cass, who were originally from England. They have six children—J. Cass, William M., Charles A., Harry E., Emily H. and James S. Charles J. Fields was married in June, 1866, to Isabella Cass, sister of Mrs. W. M. Fields, and of the eight children born to this union five are living—Albert M., Isabella F., Violetta M., Charles J. and Emily E. The Fields Brothers and their wives are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics the brothers are Republican. Both brothers are also members of the Masonic fraternity. The Fields brothers annually import from Europe choice blooded stock consisting of Cleveland Bay and English draft horses, and are endeavoring to have their stock-farm rank second to none in the West. The farm is located a short distance southwest of Cedar Falls to which place it is connected by telephone. In addition to the large stud of above breeds of horses there are also large herds of shorthorn and Holstein cattle on the farm.

HARVEY E. JONES, a native of Chautauqua County, New York, was born December 5, 1833, a son of Samuel and Catharine Jones, both being natives of New York State. When a child his parents removed to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and a short time later settled in Stephenson County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He was united in marriage to Jenna A.

White, of Freeport, Illinois, February 1, 1857, she being a native of Canada. Seven children were born to this union—Amelia E., Dexter M., George L., Josephine, Katie F., Eva B., and Jennie, of whom the last four are deceased. In 1865 Mr. Jones came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he has since made his home, his wife dying here March 5, 1880. Mr. Jones is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and in his agricultural pursuits has met with success. He is now the owner of a good farm of 160 acres in Cedar Falls Township, where he resides. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church, of which he has served as deacon for many years. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. Samuel Jones, father of our subject, was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1861, in Company L, First Wisconsin Infantry. He was in active service most of the time till his death, which occurred in June, 1862.

ROMAINE ADRIAN WHITAKER.—There are few men yet residents of Waterloo who came here over thirty years ago, and are still occupying places of usefulness and influence, and of those few our subject should be given a leading place. During these long years he has been closely, but in an unostentatious way, identified with the material prosperity of the city and county. He is eminently Yankee in his antecedents, his ancestry on both sides tracing back to the early settlement of the New England colonies, and belonging to the hardy, long-lived yeomanry class of that time. The family, upon his father's side, were of English origin, and first settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1648. Portions of the family soon after settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where his great-grandfather, William Whitaker, was born in 1743. He rendered some service, while a mere lad, in the French and Indian war, and was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Amy Clemence and settled in Cheshire, Massachusetts, where he died in 1830. Clemence, his son, grandfather of Romaine, was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, December 18, 1779. At the age of twenty-one he settled in Oneida County, New York, then comparatively a wilderness, where he cleared and opened up a farm. Desiring more land, in 1835 he sold his homestead to his second son, who still owns and occupies it, and removed to Lewis County, New York, where he purchased a large farm, partially improved, near the village of Martinsburg, the county seat, and resided there until his death, February 28, 1872. This farm is now owned by his son Daniel. He married Alice Hall, who was born in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, April 16, 1777, and died in Martinsburg, New York, May 4, 1847. Their children were—Jerome, Anna (who married Ransom Salmon), George, Samuel, Winfield S., William, Daniel and Romaine, of whom three, Jerome, George and Daniel, are still living. Jerome, the eldest, was born at South Trenton, Oneida County, New York, May 25, 1806. In April, 1836, he removed to Jefferson County, New York, where he continued to reside until May, 1885, when he came to Waterloo, and now resides with his son. His long life has been devoted solely to agricultural pursuits. He married Lydia North Demming, August 27, 1827. She was born at Holland Patent, New York, October 19, 1807, and died at Carthage, New York, November 12, 1875. Their children were—Romaine Adrian, born August 26, 1828; Reuben Adolphus, born April 4, 1830, died December 25, 1860; David Demming, born September 27, 1831; Clemence Jerome, born September 23, 1833; Welcome Abbott, born August 21, 1836, died October 7, 1860, and Luama Ann,



R. A. Whitaker

born September 8, 1843, married George Fredenburg, died December 17, 1881. Romaine A. Whitaker, the first born of Jerome and Lydia N. Whitaker, first saw light August 26, 1828, at Holland Patent, Oneida County, New York, and when seven years of age his father's family moved into Jefferson County, New York, where he resided until he was twenty-one. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. Like the rest of the farmer lads, he attended the district school during the winter months, and, on reaching manhood, became himself a teacher, completing his education at Lowville Academy, New York. In 1853 he came to Iowa, and in April, 1856, settled in Waterloo. Soon after coming here he purchased an interest in a saw-mill, which he operated for two years, afterward engaging in farming until January, 1860, when he became employed as clerk in the office of the county treasurer and recorder, which position he filled for several years. In 1864 and 1865 he was employed in D. B. Stanton's hardware store on the west side, and returned to the county treasurer's office as deputy, in January, 1866. In 1867 Mr. Whitaker was elected treasurer of Black Hawk County, and assumed the duties of that office in January, 1868, serving four terms of two years each by re-election. In 1876 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Whitaker & Edgington, dealers in agricultural implements, which he continued until February, 1878, when he was elected grand recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which office he still holds. He was united in marriage September 17, 1856, at Great Bend, New York, to Mary E. Clarke, who was born at Evans' Mills, New York, April 17, 1832. They have had three children, one daughter and two sons, both the latter dying in infancy. The daughter, Ardelle Genevieve, was born June 29, 1858, married George A. Goodell, October 12, 1881, and now resides at Estherville, Iowa. Mr. Whitaker was Waterloo's first mayor, filling that office, by re-election, for five years. He was also a member of the school board eighteen years, serving as president of the board several years. He was secretary of the Black Hawk County Agricultural Society twenty-one years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served as presiding officer for several terms in each of the local lodges, chapter and commandery.

ABEL H. JOYNER, one of the active farmers of East Waterloo Township, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 11, 1821, the youngest son of Seymour and Lois (Abott) Joyner, both of whom died in Massachusetts. Abel H. was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. In his youth he attended the district schools, completing his education at an academy, after which he taught school for two terms, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade at which he worked several years. In the spring of 1869 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on the farm which is now occupied by C. L. Dean, where he resided till 1885. He then removed to his present farm which contains sixty acres of choice land, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Joyner has been three times married, his first two wives dying in Massachusetts. He was married in 1869 to his present wife, whose maiden name was Emily Patterson, she being a native of Massachusetts. They have seven children—Bert S., Charles H., Nelson, Fanny A., Fred, Bertha and Minnie. Mr. Joyner has filled the office of secretary of the Board of Township School Trustees about fifteen years. He was

elected assessor of East Waterloo Township in 1874, and served as such for five years, and in the fall of 1885 he was again elected to the same office. He has also served as road supervisor, and for two years was school director. He is a member of the Baptist church of Waterloo. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES HARVEY WASHBURN, of the mercantile firm of Washburn & Brooks, of the village of Hudson, is one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County, he having settled here as early as 1856. Mr. Washburn was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 30, 1837, a son of Harvey and Janette (Bradshaw) Washburn. In his youth he received careful training and good educational advantages. His mother's death occurring when he was sixteen years old, he not long after that began to do for himself. In the latter part of 1855 he left his native county, and went to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he spent the following winter, and in the spring of 1856 he came to Black Hawk County. He passed a few weeks at Waterloo, and was employed part of the time scoring timber for the court-house, then being erected. Returning to Wisconsin, he remained in Walworth County until fall, when he became a permanent resident of Black Hawk County, where he worked at the carpenter's trade till his marriage. He helped to build the first church erected in Waterloo, and drove nails on the first board placed on that building. He also assisted in the building of the second church of that city. December 2, 1862, he was married to Miss Margie E. Sergeant, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Albert Sergeant. Her parents were also pioneers of Black Hawk County, settling here in the year 1854, where both died. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have two sons—Frank, who was born November 4, 1864, and Guy, born August 6, 1874. After his marriage Mr. Washburn engaged in farming, which avocation he followed till he made his home in Hudson in September, 1881, since which he has been engaged in the general mercantile trade. He has been very successful in his business, which has steadily increased from year to year, and his genial and accommodating manners have made him popular with all classes. Soon after establishing himself in Hudson he was made postmaster, which office he resigned in January, 1886. In February, 1886, he became associated with L. L. Brooks, and with increased facilities the new firm look with confidence to the future for a prosperous business. In politics, like his father, he affiliates with the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Washburn has served as magistrate faithfully for twelve years, and it may be said to his credit that no case appealed from his docket to a higher court was ever reversed. He also served several years as assessor of his township, and held the office of township clerk for one term.

JAMES I. CARR, farmer, residing on section 33, Waterloo Township, is a native of New York State, born June 6, 1836, a son of Jarvis and Sally (Corbin) Carr, who were also natives of New York, the father of Irish and the mother of German descent. The parents came West with their family in 1852, and settled in Ogle County, Illinois, where they remained till 1859. They then lived in Fayette County, Iowa, till 1866, when they came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where the father died in 1877, aged seventy-five years. The mother is still living, making her home with our sub-

ject, and is now aged seventy-eight years. Of the six children born to them five are living—Ervilla, wife of Cyrus Blenis, of Black Hawk County; Salome, widow of William Lanfear; Lovina, wife of Edward Wells, of Ogle County, Illinois; Sarah, wife of William King, of California, and James I., our subject. The latter was reared on a farm, and after completing his education he engaged in teaching school, which he has followed both in Illinois and Iowa about seventeen terms. He now devotes his attention to farming and dairying, milking twenty-five cows. Mr. Carr is a self-made man, he having acquired a valuable property by his own industry and perseverance, his present farm containing 166 acres of highly cultivated land. Mr. Carr was married in Black Hawk County, September 18, 1860, to Elizabeth S. Hill, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1840. They have two children—Minnie L., born August 23, 1861, and Willie L., born September 24, 1869.

JAMES VAUGHAN, one of Lincoln Township's leading agriculturists, has been a resident of this county since 1869. In that year he settled on the farm where he still makes his home, and which he has converted from the naked prairie land into one of the largest and best improved farms in this part of Black Hawk County. It contains 820 acres of land all in one body, 182 acres being located on section 7, Eagle Township, and the rest on section 12, Lincoln Township. Mr. Vaughan was born in Monmouthshire, Wales November 6, 1831, he being the seventh of a family of ten children of James and Catherine Vaughan. He left his native country at the age of eighteen years, coming to America. He first went to Philadelphia, thence to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was employed as a farm laborer for three years. In 1850 his parents immigrated to America with their children, they locating in Hamilton County, Ohio, where the father died of cholera two weeks after reaching their destination. The mother survived her husband until 1871, when she died in Henderson County, Illinois. Of their children Mary, the eldest, died in Wales; Catherine lives in Wales; Rachel died in infancy; Rachel, named after her deceased sister, is living in Indiana; George died in Waterloo this county, in 1883; Matthew, Charles and Rhoda live in Henderson County, Illinois; Jane died in Henderson County, Illinois. James Vaughan, our subject, was married in Henderson County, Illinois, April 19, 1855, to Miss Emily P. Redman, a native of that county, born May 23, 1836. They have had nine children born to them—Mary M., wife of Richard Holmes, of Waterloo City; James R., of Waterloo; Jennie C., wife of Clinton Petrie, of Lincoln Township; Ellsworth died aged nearly two years; Lizzie, wife of James Loonan; Nora M., Matthew C., Arthur C. and Willie G., at home. After his marriage Mr. Vaughan resided on a farm in Henderson County, Illinois, where he made his home until March, 1869. He then settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, bringing with him to this county a capital of $8,000, which enabled him to build a fine home and improve his real estate rapidly. His farm is well stocked, and his farm buildings are among the best in his township, where he is ranked among its wealthiest citizens. In politics Mr. Vaughan has always affiliated with the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, his last for James G. Blaine. Mrs. Vaughan's father, Colonel Reason Redman, served in the war of 1812, having command of a regiment under General Harrison. He was one of the pioneers of Burlington, Iowa,

and was the first postmaster of that place. He also established a steam ferry there in an early day. He was a prominent man wherever he resided. His death occurred at Burlington, June 15, 1837. Mrs. Vaughan's mother, Mrs. Nancy P. Redman, died in Henderson County, Illinois, December 15, 1861.

JOSEPH BRUNER, one of the representative farmers of Lincoln Township, residing on section 24, was born in Essex County, Province of Ontario, Canada, September 7, 1832, his parents, Philip and Mary Ann (Munger) Bruner, being born and reared in that county, his father of German and his mother of Irish and French ancestry. Of the twelve children born to the parents Joseph was the eldest. The second child, William, died, aged ten years, in 1844. Their daughter, Mrs. Julia Ann Hyer, resides in Rockford, Illinois; Malcolm is also a resident of Rockford; Augustus lives in Indianapolis; Mrs. Melinda Sweezy resides in Winnebago County, Illinois; Orlando is in Boone County, Illinois; Anderson lives in Indianapolis; Myron is in Rockford; Irenus, in Winnebago County, and Frank and Walter, in Rockford. The family located in Winnebago County, Illinois, in September, 1848, and in that county our subject grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits, with the exception of the time spent in defense of the Union. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war, when he returned to Winnebago County. September 30, 1857, Mr. Bruner married Miss Emily Chase, who was born January 20, 1840, in Franklin County, Maine, a daughter of Job and Lucy F. (Butterfield) Chase, both of whom are deceased, her father dying in Rock County, Wisconsin, in October, 1860, aged fifty-eight years, and her mother in October, 1866, at the age of sixty-two years. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruner, nine are living—Albert E., of Rockford, Illinois; Celia, wife of Walter E. Van Buren, of Harper County, Kansas; George A., of Rockford; Grant, Ida M., Charles W., Annie, Harry, Ralph E., all at home. The third child died in infancy. Mr. Bruner visited Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1854, buying at that time eighty acres of land in Mount Vernon Township, and later bought 130 acres in the same township, but during the war he sold these lands. He has been actively identified with this county since the spring of 1869, when he settled on the place where he still resides. He is a successful agriculturist, and is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He has a very fine residence, furnished with all that makes home pleasant, and his farm buildings are among the best in his neighborhood. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has served efficiently as magistrate, and has held other public offices. He has always taken an active interest in school matters, and is giving his children the best educational advantages attainable, feeling that knowledge is power. His family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bruner's parents moved to Boone County, Illinois, in 1867, where the mother died in March, 1885, at the age of seventy-one years. The father is still living, aged seventy-eight years. November 1, 1881, they celebrated their golden wedding, and their hearts were made glad by having their eleven children present. At the mother's funeral all the children were again united, six of the sons acting as pall-bearers. Mrs. Bruner's brothers and sisters were—Mrs. Lucy

A. Hardy, who died in Rockford, Illinois; Mrs. Lydia B. Blackington, of California; Mrs. Sarah McDaniels, of Kansas; Mrs. Olive S. Dow, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mary F., who died at Rockford, aged nineteen years; James died, aged six years; Mrs. Antoinette Stokes, of Rock County, Wisconsin; Mrs. Eudora Appleby, of Rock County, Wisconsin, and Gideon R., of Dakota, and two sisters who died in infancy.

SIMEON L. SMITH has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, since 1863, his home being on section 8, Lincoln Township. Mr. Smith was born in Franklin County, New York, April 21, 1835, his parents, Thomas W. and Abigail Smith, being born and reared in the same State. They settled in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1853, from which county our subject enlisted in the late war, August 13, 1861, as a member of Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The most of his term of service he was in the Southwest. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River. He was wounded in the right knee at Perryville, and at Stone River was slightly wounded in the head, and later in the day was badly wounded by a shell, his collar-bone and one of his arms being broken and his shoulder dislocated. These wounds ended his career as a soldier, and he is now receiving a pension of $6 per month for his service to his country. He came with his parents to Black Hawk County, making his present residence his home in the spring of 1863. There his mother died in 1871, his father dying in the same township in December, 1876, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Smith was married December, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Pitcher, he returning to La Salle County, Illinois, for his bride. She was born in Dutchess County, New York, but came to La Salle County, Illinois, with her father where she lived till her marriage. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith—Ernest Owen, John, Minnie I. and Rhoda. Mr. Smith is a practical and enterprising farmer, and is the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres which he devotes to stock-raising and dairying. He is in all respects a good citizen, and is much respected by all who come in contact with him. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Smith has one brother, Joel, living in California, and two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Brayton, of Floyd County, Iowa, and Mrs. Sarah Baker, of Butler County, Iowa. Mrs. Smith's father died in La Salle County in 1872. Her mother is still a resident of that county.

HIRAM B. EIGHMEY, residing on the southwest quarter of section 4, Eagle Township, dates his birth in Saratoga County, New York, September 13, 1838. When he was eight years old he was brought by his parents, Leman and Chloe (Barrass) Eighmey, to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, and was engaged in mining at and near Dubuque. He in 1849 went to Pike's Peak, and remained there till war broke out, when he returned home and volunteered in defense of the Union, in October, 1861, enlisting in Company H, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, his first engagement being at the battle of Shiloh. The Sunday morning on which the battle opened his regiment reached the steamboat landing, and on disembarking were supplied with ammunition, and sent directly to the front of the battle, where the regiment lost very heavily. Mr. Eighmey participated in the siege of Corinth, and later in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg.

In the spring of 1864 he returned home on veteran furlough, re-joining his regiment at Dallas, Georgia. At Atlanta, July 22, his gallant corps commander, General Macpherson, was killed, and the entire regiment captured and sent to Andersonville Prison. After being confined there two months they were by special cartel exchanged. Our subject then followed Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and to the nation's capitol, where he participated in the grand review of Sherman's army. He was honorably discharged as Sergeant of his regiment, at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865, when he returned to his home in Dubuque, remaining there till 1867. In that year he visited Black Hawk County, Iowa, buying the farm of 160 acres, which he still owns. He spent the winter following in Chicago, and in the spring of 1868 settled on and commenced the improvement of his farm where he has since made his home, his land being now under a high state of cultivation. October 9, 1872, he was married to Miss Lizzie Long, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, born April 28, 1849, a daughter of George and Catharine Long. Her father died of cholera in Quincy, Illinois, in 1852, while en route with his family to Carroll County, Illinois. Mrs. Long died in Carroll County, her death occurring May 28, 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Eighmey have been born five children—Orville E., Grace E., Clyde H., Ralph L., and Myron B. Myron died aged four years. Mrs. Eighmey is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Eighmey is as worthy a citizen as he was a gallant soldier, and has held many positions of trust in his township, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Among the offices held by him may be mentioned township clerk, assessor, magistrate and school director, and in 1880 he took United States census of his township. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of the Fourth District, comprising Orange, Black Hawk, Lincoln and Eagle townships. While living in Dubuque County he served two years as Government inspector. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and does all in his power to promote the interests of his party.

JOHN HETZLER, farmer and dealer in stock, section 34, Waterloo Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 21, 1819, his parents, John and Barbara (Drullinger) Hetzler, being natives of Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively, the father being a minister of the Free-Will Baptist church. John, our subject, was reared to the avocation of a farmer and stock-dealer, which he has always followed. He went with his father to Bureau County, Illinois, and subsequently settled in Lee County, Illinois, where he entered 190 acres, residing there five years. In the meantime his father died, after which he returned to the old homestead in Bureau County, where he remained till 1884. He then came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm of 157 acres, for which he paid $75 per acre. Mr. Hetzler commenced life without means, but by his industrious habits and excellent management he has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits. He was married in Illinois, January 25, 1844, to Harriet P. Richardson, a native of Vermont, born December 1, 1825, a daughter of Stephen and Erepta (Wilder) Richardson, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of New Hampshire. Her parents now reside at the home of our subject, the father eighty-seven and the mother eighty-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzler have four sons—John, Lewis, Howard and James. John is farming in Grundy County,

Iowa. He married Ida Porter and has a family of four children—Hattie, Howard, Eugene and Lucy. Lewis, a farmer, now living in Adams County, Nebraska, married Mary Edwards, and has one son—Harvey. Howard is attending school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and James is at home. In politics Mr. Hetzler is a Republican. He is a member of the Regular Baptist church.

JOSEPH L. HAGERMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, Waterloo Township, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1827, a son of Isaiah and Rebecca Hagerman. His father was born on the same farm as our subject, and there died in 1861, aged seventy-four years, and his mother aged seventy-one years. He was of Dutch descent. They had a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. Joseph L., whose name heads this sketch, had but 50 cents when he started out in life on his own account. He first obtained work at $120 per year, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he had saved $200. With this money he bought a Mexican soldier's land warrant with which he entered 130 acres of land in Richland County, Wisconsin. He then returned to Pennsylvania where he worked on shares on the same farm for ten years. During this time he had sold his land in Wisconsin for $400. He loaned the money on interest to William McKing, who failed, and Mr. Hagerman sued him and got a judgment for the whole amount, which he gave in part payment for fifty-five acres of land. Five years later he sold this farm for $100 per acre, and in March, 1875, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and purchased 125 acres where he now resides, on section 22. Mr. Hagerman now owns 400 acres of land located in Black Hawk County, Iowa, and 444 in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, all of which he has acquired by his own persevering energy and economy, together with his good business management. Mr. Hagerman was first married in Pennsylvania, March 20, 1851, to Mary Haffer, a native of that State, and daughter of Daniel and Mary Haffer who were both natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born six children—Frank L. and Asher M., farmers, of Nobles County, Minnesota; George, farming in Dakota; Daniel and Ellen, in Black Hawk County; James, at home attending school. Mr. Hagerman was again married in Pennsylvania, February 20, 1871, taking for his second wife Charlotte Haffer, a sister of his first wife. This union has been blessed with five children—Aleda, Edgar and Edna (twins), Maud and Rusy. In his political views Mr. Hagerman is a Democrat. He has held the office of supervisor three terms, and has been a member of the school board ever since he has been in the county. During the late Rebellion he contributed $1,000 toward the carrying on of the war.

EW. KING, section 36, Mt. Vernon Township, was born August 8, 1847, in Buckinghamshire, England, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (King). He was but a year and a half old when his parents came to America, and since 1861 has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, and is living on the same section of land as his father in Mt. Vernon Township. December 31, 1878, he was married to Clara Hicks, who was born in Devonshire, England, September 14, 1856, a daughter of William and Grace (Palmer) Hicks, the father born October 7, 1806, and the mother December 3, 1810, natives of Devonshire. They were married in their native country, and had a family of

eight children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. H. Palmer; William, living in this county; John, in Dakota; Ezekiel, in Nebraska; Mary A., wife of H. E. Taylor, of Hudson, this county; Stephen, a coal merchant of Chicago; Thomas A., a partner of Stephen; and Clara, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. King have three children—Mary E., born November 2, 1879; William H., born July 5, 1882, and Carl, born October 14, 1884. In politics he is an independent Republican. He has been school director several years, and is at present president of the board.

JESSE MORGAN, one of the oldest pioneers living in Cedar Falls Township, was born on Staten Island, New York, September 1, 1811, a son of Joseph and Fannie Morgan. According to tradition his paternal great-grandfather and his two brothers emigrated from Wales to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which war his paternal grandfather served as a soldier. At the age of thirteen years Jesse Morgan went with his parents to Sullivan County, New York, remaining there but a short time. He subsequently was engaged as a sailor, and for years followed the sea, visiting various parts of the world. He came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1851, and for several years worked at the carpenter's trade, he having built the first house which had a claim to modern pretensions in Cedar Falls. He also entered 400 acres of land after coming here, which is located in Black Hawk County. Mr. Morgan was married December 7, 1851, to Lucinda Bozarth, who was born February 27, 1832, a daughter of Valentine and Rebecca (Hall) Bozarth, who came from Virginia to Muscatine County, Iowa, about the year 1837, where they lived till their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born nine children, of whom eight survive—George C., Henry, William, Ida, Fannie, Nellie G., Mary and Kate. Mr. Morgan is always interested in educational matters and has served very satisfactorily as school director. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He was formerly a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

AMOS D. SWITZER was born March 15, 1840, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, his parents, David and Barbara Switzer, being natives of the same county. Of their family of six sons and two daughters all reside in this county with the exception of Mrs. Joannah Baxter, who is living in Tama County, Iowa. The father died in his native State, and the mother now lives in Lincoln Township with her son William. Amos D. was reared on the home farm in Somerset County, and received a good common-school education. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Union cause in Company C, Fifteenth United States Regular Infantry, and participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and was in the campaign against Johnston's army. He was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Resaca, the battles in front of Atlanta and at Jonesboro. He was always on duty, and in all respects proved himself a gallant soldier. He received an honorable discharge from the army after which he returned to his old life on the farm in Somerset County, where he was married October 3, 1868, to Miss Harriet Engle, a native of that county. The following February he came with his bride to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and for about six years lived on a farm on section 13, Orange Township, owned by Jonas Miller. In 1874 Mr. Switzer bought the place where he has resided since 1875. His

farm contains eighty acres of well-cultivated land, the place showing good care and systematic farming. In politics Mr. Switzer casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church. They have had seven children born to them, six of whom are living—Samuel, Albert, Hubert, Ira, Hattie and Bertha. Annie died aged thirteen years and seven months.

ELAM HILL is a native of Genesee County, New York, born June 1, 1817, his parents, Moses J. and Betsy (Winslow), being natives of the same State. After leaving New York State they settled in Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, and from there to Illinois. They subsequently lived in Michigan, going from that State to Indiana, then returned to Illinois where the parents died, the father in 1862 and the mother in 1859. The father was of German and Irish descent, the mother being of English ancestry. Elam Hill, our subject, was reared a farmer and has always followed that avocation. His first purchase of land was 160 acres, unimproved, which he sold shortly afterward and purchased eighty acres of cultivated land, on which he resided twelve years. He then bought sixty-five acres in Ohio, living there two years, when he sold his land and moved to Illinois. After living on rented land in Illinois two years he came, in 1853, to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa. He then entered 200 acres of uncultivated land, where he still resides, which by hard labor and good management he has brought under good cultivation. Mr. Hill was first married in 1836, to Jane A. Dewey, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1815, and died June 4, 1856. To this union were born three children—Sarah E., wife of James I. Carr; James D., who served in the late war, now deceased, and Paulina M., married Allen Cobb, of Waterloo, and of the six children born to them five are living. Mr. Hill was again married in this county January 2, 1858, taking for his second wife Marietta Williams, daughter of Joseph and Clarissa (Powers) Williams. Three children have blessed this union—Charlie W., married Elizabeth E. Billings; Ada C., wife of Francis M. Billings, and Eddie E., at home. Both of Mrs. Hill's parents were natives of Vermont. They came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1855, where the mother died in 1856. Mr. Williams survived till 1871. Mr. Hill started out in life with a determination to succeed, and although he began with no means, he has by his persevering industry and strict economy acquired a competency for his old age.

EDWARD A. SNYDER, senior member of the firm of Snyder & Hurd, publishers of the Cedar Falls *Gazette*, is a son of Charles and Permelia Snyder, and was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1838. He lived with his parents until seventeen years old, and then studied at Dickinson Seminary, and afterward at Wyoming Seminary. In 1858 he came to Dixon, Illinois, where he attended Dixon College, and also taught school. In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, most of the time being assigned to duty in the Signal Corps. After the war he engaged in surveying and real-estate dealing. He went to Clinton, Iowa, and came thence to Cedar Falls in the winter of 1866–'7. Here he continued his business of surveying and dealing in real estate. He was for some time county surveyor. In 1870 he purchased a half interest in the

Gazette. He was married September 24, 1867, to Mary A. Cameron, and they have been the parents of two children—Ella, deceased, and Jessie, now twelve years old. Mr. Snyder is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN H. MURPHY, one of the leading agriculturists of Orange Township, was born in Chenango County, New York, October 15, 1815, a son of Thomas and Ruby (Hall) Murphy, the father a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and the mother of Somers, Tolland County, Connecticut. Both moved with their parents to Chenango County early in life, and were married in that county, and when the subject of this sketch was five years old his parents settled on a heavily timbered farm in Geauga County, Ohio. John H. was reared in Geauga County, living there till he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in September, 1855. Our subject's educational advantages were very limited, as the schools in that new county were supported by subscription, and, the people being poor, they were not maintained with regularity. At an early age he was put to work, chopping, logging and otherwise helping to clear the farm of its dense timber. He was the second of a family of five children, he being the only one to come West. His sisters, Mrs. Clarinda Utley and Mrs. Flora Randall died in Ohio; his brothers, Williston and Newton, are yet living. His father died in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1876, and his mother is now living in Rock Creek, that county, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mr. Murphy has been twice married, taking for his first wife Mary Slater, by whom he had one daughter, Alice, now the wife of Preston Groat, of Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. Mrs. Murphy died when their daughter Alice was an infant, and Mr. Murphy was again married June 30, 1851, to Elizabeth Bushnell, and of the four children born to this union three are living—John, Minnie and Fred, all at home. Frank died June 8, 1880, aged twenty-eight years. A grandchild, Hally Murphy, son of Frank Murphy, is being reared by our subject. Mr. Murphy came to this county in September, 1855, and for a few months resided at Waterloo. He then bought a farm in the northwestern part of the township, living there till he settled in his present residence on section 1, where he owns a finely improved farm of 400 acres of choice land, located on sections 1 and 2. Mr. Murphy has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and is now making a specialty of stock-raising in which he is very successful. In politics Mr. Murphy is an ardent Republican and Prohibitionist, but prior to the late Rebellion he voted the Democratic ticket.

LYMAN LEWIS, section 22, Barclay Township, postoffice, Jesup, Buchanan County, was born in Erie County, Ohio, November 18, 1819, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hull) Lewis, natives of New York. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in several hard-fought battles, and was taken prisoner and lay in the Halifax Prison till the close of the war. Lyman Lewis was reared a farmer, an occupation he has followed till the past few years, when he gave up the care of the farm to his son Charles and has devoted his attention to bee-culture, having a fine apiary of Italian bees. He came to Black Hawk County in the spring of 1855, and settled in Barclay Township, at that time a sparsely

settled country, the principal trading points being Waterloo and Independence. Wheat could hardly be sold at 28 cents a bushel, and feed for stock was so scarce that when he did procure some his horses were so poor that they were not able to draw it to mill, and he was obliged to walk and carry it to Gilbertville, in Poyner Township. He has seen the time that it took his last 25 cents to buy meal for food for his family. This is but one of the many hardships and privations he with other of the pioneers was forced to undergo, but their perseverance has changed the wilderness to a prosperous and populous township of fine farms and pleasant villages. Mr. Lewis has assisted materially in promoting this change, and has always taken an active interest in every enterprise worthy his support. He has served as trustee of his township four terms. He was married February 20, 1843, to Drusilla, daughter of Amos and Flora Brown. They have had eight children—Rachel, born December 10, 1844, is the wife of Charles Patton, of Barclay Township; Calista, born in 1846, died in December, 1847; Charles, born December 19, 1847; Melissa, born May 12, 1849, is the wife of William H. Bole, of Pawnee County, Nebraska; Sarah, born March 22, 1850, died in 1851; Royal Alvin, born August 22, 1853, died January 25, 1856; Marion, born in 1861, died in September, 1863; Harriet E., born January 18, 1863, died January 31, 1866; Elizabeth, born December 28, 1865, is the wife of J. B. McKiblin, of Barclay Township. Charles was married October 3, 1872, to Hanorah J. Miller, a native of Ohio, born November 22, 1853. They have four children—Ada, Melissa E., Oscar and Carl. He lives on the homestead with his father, having charge of the farm, and also devoting considerable attention to the dairy business. He is an enterprising, energetic young man, and one of Barclay Township's most respected citizens. Two of his brothers, Wilbert Luther and Charles, lost their lives in the defense of their country, during the war of the Rebellion. They were members of Company E, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. The former was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, and the latter starved to death in Tiles Prison, Texas. His mother is living in Butler County, Iowa, and although eighty-five years old is in the enjoyment of good health.

WILLIAM A. BRANIGER is a native of Ohio, born in Milnersville, Guernsey County, September 16, 1851. His parents, Francis and Jane Braniger, are natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and Harrison County, Ohio, respectively, but since their marriage have resided in Guernsey County. The father is a harness-maker by trade and has followed that avocation about thirty-five years. William A. is the third in a family of seven children now living whose names are as follows—Mrs. Mollie Severns and Jacob F., of Guernsey County; William A., our subject; Rollin S. and Clayton, living in Missouri, and Alice and Emma, at home with their parents. William A. Braniger attended the village school of Milnersville till twelve years of age when, his father being engaged in general merchandising, he was taken into his store as an assistant, and when twenty-one years of age he became a partner, receiving one-third of the profits. This partnership continued five years, when failing health necessitated a change of climate and occupation. His father had bought the homestead of his brother, William Braniger, on section 17, Orange Township, this county, and here our subject came in 1877. In 1878 he returned to Ohio where he was married February 6, of that year, to Miss

Alice I. Kimball. She was born in Milnersville, Ohio, November 27, 1855, a daughter of Hoffman and Catherine Kimball, her parents being now residents of Cambridge, Guernsey County. Two lovely children, Frank C. and Rhea H., have blessed this union. In March, 1878, Mr. Braniger returned with his bride to his present home on section 17. This is one of the oldest farms in the county, his uncle, William Braniger, who now makes his home with him, having settled here in 1856. Our subject, although he had no experience in farm work before coming to this county, has become one of the most successful young farmers in the township, and one of its most active and energetic citizens. Mrs. Braniger is a member of the Baptist church.

PETER S. ROBINSON, contractor and builder, residence Cedar Falls, is a native of London, England. When he was about five years of age he was brought by his parents, Michael and Mary Robinson, to America, and for three years lived in New York City. He then went with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, and five years later removed with them to Fayette County, Indiana. At the age of twelve years he began learning the carpenter and joiner's trade, and at times also worked on a farm. He was married in Indiana to Sarah J. Young, and to them were born five children—William A., James E., John H., Lewis O., and Walter W., of whom Walter is deceased. After his marriage Mr. Robinson removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained almost fifteen years, and for several years acted as foreman for William Schofield, a prominent builder of that city, and for a time was engaged in business for himself while a resident of Cleveland. Since coming to Cedar Falls in 1863 he has ranked among the foremost builders, many of the buildings of this city and in the surrounding country having been erected under his supervision. He is at present superintending the construction of the Southwestern Insane Hospital at Clarinda, Iowa. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and as a citizen is highly respected throughout the township.

THOMAS PASHBY, one of the successful farmers of East Waterloo Township, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born in June, 1836. At the age of sixteen years he immigrated with his parents, Robert and Mary (Harland) Pashby, to America, landing at Quebec. They then went to Buffalo, New York, thence to Detroit, Michigan, the parents subsequently locating in St. Joseph County, Michigan, where they remained till their death. They had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Thomas lived at home till he was twenty years of age, and in his youth received a common-school education. In 1857 he went to California and engaged in mining, returning the following year to St. Joseph County. He was married in November, 1862, to Jane Forsyth, a native of Canada, the youngest daughter of Alex and Elizabeth Forsyth, of St. Joseph County. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Pashby came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Mount Vernon Township, where he bought eighty acres of land, and was there engaged in farming and stock-raising till April, 1881. He then sold his farm in Mount Vernon Township and bought his present farm of 150 acres on section 1, East Waterloo Township, which is known as the old Clock farm. Since coming here he has built his present fine residence, besides making other sub-

stantial improvements, and what he has accumulated has been done by his own untiring efforts, he having commenced life for himself without means.

A. T. WEBSTER, section 4, Mt. Vernon Township, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in August, 1854, from Bremer County, where he had located the May before. He settled in Mt. Vernon Township, but a year later moved to Janesville and lived there three years, one year running a hotel and two years a steam saw-mill. He then returned to his farm, although for about eight years he continued milling. Three years of this time his mill was located at Janesville, and he then moved it to the Big Woods, where he ran it five years, when he sold out and has since given his whole attention to farming. His farm of 156 acres he bought second-handed on coming to the county, when by going two miles he could have got Government land, but he thought he could not get far away from the timber. At that time his land was wholly unimproved, and there were no roads save a path from one cabin to another. He built a log cabin in which he lived the first year, before moving to Janesville, and when he returned to his farm moved his house from Janesville with oxen. In this house, which was 16x24 feet in size, he lived till 1883, when he built his fine, large new house, and now has one of the best and most commodious houses in the township. He has brought his land under good culti vation and has erected good buildings. Mr. Webster was born in Mentor Township, Lake County, Ohio, January 15, 1826, but was reared in Kirtland Township. He was a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Moore) Webster, who moved to California and there died. His father was a physician, practicing about fifty years, and at the time of his death was about eighty-two years of age. Mr. Webster was married April 26, 1846, to Mary E. Petersen, a daughter of James and Mary (Warren) Petersen. She died August 8, 1856, in Janesville, Iowa, leaving two children—Marion E. and Alice Josephine. Marion is the wife of A. J. Holmes, a dentist of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Alice is the wife of James Pearl, of Janesville. August 27, 1857, Mr. Webster married Mary Elizabeth Allen, widow of Royal Allen, and daughter of Irving and Harriet (Nichols) Farnsworth. Mrs. Webster was born in Burlington Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1832, and was reared in Medina County, Ohio, whither her parents had moved when she was five years of age. She was first married in Liverpool, Medina County, and subsequently moved to Huntington Township, Lorain County, where her husband died February 14, 1855. She has one daughter by her first marriage, Myra Louisa, now the wife of John Thurston, of Kossuth County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have one daughter—Kate Elizabeth, who was born September 14, 1858, and is now teaching in Waverly, Iowa. In politics Mr. Webster is a Republican. He has served several years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, serving when each township had one supervisor and also when the county was represented by three. In religious faith he and his wife are Spiritualists.

WILLIAM BRANIGER, one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County and in early years one of its active farmers, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he was born April 27, 1808. When he was quite young his parents,

Frederick and Susan Braniger, settled in Guernsey County, Ohio, and there most of his youth was spent, and in early life he helped his father clear a heavily timbered farm of eighty acres. He was employed in the iron works in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, following this avocation for nineteen years. March 15, 1838, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Dearmite, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1813. Six children were born to this union—Theodore, died in his twenty-eighth year; Henry, died in his thirtieth year; James, died in his twenty-second year; Arabella is the wife of George K. Smith, of Freeport, Illinois; Demaris married B. Clark and died in her thirtieth year. Mr. Braniger came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1856, and settled on section 17, of Orange Township, on the place where he still resides. The wife who passed through the trials and hardships of a pioneer life with him, helping to build up their good home, died February 24, 1881, since which Mr. Braniger has been cared for by his nephew, William A. Braniger. Mr. Braniger has suffered almost total loss of sight, but is still enjoying fair health. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church the greater part of his life. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE RAMBACH, of the firm of Rambach & Hartmann, nurserymen, of Cedar Falls, was born in Alsace, Germany (formerly part of France), May 19, 1827. His parents, George and Dorothea Rambach, had a family of eleven children, of whom only six are now living—George, Michael, Philip, Barbara, Dorothea and Louisa. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and when a young man learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed many years. In 1851 he came to America, and for almost six years worked at his trade with the late G. H. Boehmler, at Lyons, New York. He came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in the spring of 1857, his former employer, G. H. Boehmler, following him the next fall. He subsequently worked at his trade with Mr. Boehmler at Cedar Falls for many years, but for the past several years he has been engaged in the nursery business, in which enterprise he is meeting with success. Mr. Rambach married Barbara Boehmler, a daughter of G. H. Boehmler, and to this union has been born one daughter, named Emma. In politics Mr. Rambach affiliates with the Republican party. Since coming to this county, our subject has made many friends, and as a citizen is much respected.

J. HERSHISER, steward of the County Poor Farm, is a native of Pennsylvania, born September 30, 1832, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Dull) Hershiser, both of whom are of German ancestry. They are still living in the State of Pennsylvania, the father at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and the mother aged eighty. They had a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the second child. He was reared on a farm till his seventeenth year, when he began to learn the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed till 1878. He was married at the age of twenty-one years in Pennsylvania, to Sarah Lint, a native of that State, where she was born July 13, 1833. Her parents, Jacob and Susannah (Klingaman) Lint, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Both are deceased, the former aged ninety and the latter aged forty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hershiser have been born ten children—Anna, deceased; Edwin, liv-

ing in O'Neill City, Nebraska; John, in Waterloo; Sarah E., deceased; Elias J., and Jacob L., residents of Nebraska; Lydia C., deceased; Levi J., Rosa, and Ida B. The eldest son, Edwin, is now serving his second term as sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska. He married Addie Perkins, and they are the parents of three children—Mary, Rosa and Edna. Anna married George Beal, and is now deceased. They had three children, of whom Edward is the only one living. John married Addie Bascom, and has one daughter—Jessie. Mr. Hershiser has given all of his children a liberal education, and all are following the footsteps of their father, and are classed among the best citizens wherever they reside. Mr. Hershiser enlisted in the late war in 1861, a member of Company C, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving over three years. He was discharged from the hospital in Maryland on account of disability, and is now receiving a pension from the Government. In politics, although he affiliates with the Democratic party, he usually votes for the man whom he thinks best qualified for the office.

JACOB COLE, deceased, was a native of New Jersey, where he was born April 12, 1814. He was reared to manhood on a farm in his native State, and in his youth received a limited education. He was married September 5, 1838, to Miss Catherine Swayze, who was also a native of New Jersey, the date of her birth being April 6, 1821, a daughter of Israel and Ruth Swayze. This union was blessed with two children—John L., and Martha, who is married to Dr. Charles Henry, of Jacksonville, Illinois. In 1863 Mr. Cole left New Jersey, locating with his family at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained but six months, coming from there to Cedar Falls, Iowa, during the fall of the same year, where he resided till his death, November, 20, 1882. He was a kind husband and indulgent father, and as a citizen was highly respected. His widow is still a resident of Cedar Falls, and is the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres, located in Cedar Falls Township. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

FRANCIS BURGOON, residing on section 7, Orange Township, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 2, 1824. His parents, Charles and Ann Maria Burgoon, were both natives of Maryland, but were married in Morgan County. They were among the pioneers of Iowa, locating in Clinton County, that State, as early as 1840. The father with all his family except our subject moved to Texas in 1853, and there the father died in 1877. The mother is still living, residing with her son George at Carthage, Missouri. Their two sons, Amos and Henry, and their four married daughters, Maria, Elizabeth, Margaret and Caroline, reside in Texas, and their daughter, Mrs. Julia Ann Sanborn, lives in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Francis Burgoon was reared a farmer, and has made farming the avocation of his life. He has been a resident of Iowa for nearly half a century, and his attachment for the Hawkeye State is so strong that he intends to spend the rest of his life here. After reaching manhood he left his parent's home in Clinton County, going to Dubuque County, and while a resident of that county he was married to Miss Flavia A. Barnett, his marriage taking place in Clayton County. Mrs. Burgoon is a native of Ohio, where she was born December 4, 1823. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burgoon—Charles, of Lincoln Township; Melvina,

wife of Henry H. Glenney; Sarah, wife of Henry R. Gochnour; Annie, wife of Jacob G. Bickley; John, with his parents, and Philetus, who died at the age of seven years. Mr. Burgoon followed farming successfully in Dubuque County till 1865, when he sold his property there and came to Black Hawk County, locating on his present farm, where he owns 170 acres of choice land. In politics Mr. Burgoon casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

ISAAC M. REED was born near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1819, a son of Thomas and Esther (Lusk) Reed, both of whom are of Scotch origin. His paternal ancestors can be traced as far back as about the year 1650. His grandfather, William Reed, settled with his family in what is now Clinton County, Pennsylvania, prior to the war of the Revolution, and the family escaped the horrors of the Wyoming Valley Indian massacre only through the friendliness of an Indian neighbor named Joab Jelloway, who managed to inform them of the intended massacre in time to effect an escape. The parents of our subject had a family of ten children, of whom only four are now living—David L., Esther L., Thomas C. and Isaac M. Isaac M. was reared on a farm, his education being such as could be obtained in the district schools of that early day. On attaining his twenty-first year he went to Wyandot County, Ohio, where he bought a large tract of land, and made his home in that county about seventeen years. He was married while living in Wyandot County to Elizabeth Bare. They have three children—Esther L., Samuel B. and Kate. Samuel B. is a graduate of the law department of the Iowa State University, of Iowa City, now living in Custer County, Nebraska. Mr. Reed left Ohio in 1857, and came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, he and his brother, Thomas C., purchasing 180 acres in Cedar Falls Township, he subsequently buying his brother's interest in the land. Mr. Reed spent about two years, from 1849 till 1851, in the California gold mines, when he returned to his home in Ohio. He has been a resident of Cedar Falls Township for many years, and is a member of the Old Settlers Society of Black Hawk County. He has served as trustee of Cedar Falls Township, where he ranks among the best farmers and citizens. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican, and is an active worker for his party.

JOHN MOORE, one of the old and respected settlers of Cedar Falls, is a native of Tennessee, born October 22, 1827. When he was but three years of age he was taken by his parents, Samuel and Nancy Moore, to Hamilton County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood. He subsequently went with his father's family to Lee County, Illinois, remaining there but a short time, and in 1857 came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where both parents lived till their death. With the exception of a few years spent at chair-making and in other mechanical pursuits Mr. Moore has followed farming through life, and is at present residing on his farm near Cedar Falls. May 3, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Cash, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Cash, natives of Tennessee. Of the eight children born to them, one daughter and four sons still survive—Nancy E., Andrew J., William R., Wallace and Arthur. Mr. Moore served as a soldier during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting as a private in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry in January, 1864,



D. S. Morgan.

and during his service of twenty months he participated in many important engagements. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. DAVID S. MORGAN, deceased, was born in Johnson, Vermont, January 24, 1835, the second son of a family of five children, three boys and two girls. When twelve years of age he was bereft of the care of a mother, but her early training and counsels were not forgotten, and in his youth he decided to devote his life to the ministry. His father, David Morgan, was a righteous, godly man, earnestly devoted to the spiritual welfare of his children. The noble traits of character and many virtues of the father were transmitted to the son, and at a tender age bore fruits which ripened into a useful life, devoted to the Master. His parents being in moderate circumstances, it became necessary for David to depend on his own exertions for an education. He attended the common schools and then entered the academy of his native town. When he was sixteen years of age his father sold his farm in Vermont, and bought one near Andover, Massachusetts, and he at once entered Phillips Academy, and after taking a regular course entered Amherst College. In the meantime, however, he taught in the common schools of New England, and acted as colporteur for the American Bible Society, thus obtaining the money to enable him to pursue his studies. After attending Amherst two years he went to Union College, at Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in 1860. In the fall of this year he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York City, remaining there until 1862, when he returned to Massachusetts and soon after enlisted in the First Battalion, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Maryland Heights. In the spring of 1864 he was at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, where General Grant sent the now famous dispatch, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." While in the army he was wounded in the shoulder, incapacitating him for a time for active duty, and it is to this wound, which effected his lung, that may be traced the origin of the disease which caused his death. This injury, however, did not permanently separate him from his company. He continued in the service for some time after, and was finally discharged July 23, 1864. Having acquired some knowledge of medicine while in college, he acted as Hospital Steward at Maryland Heights, and while there one of his company, William H. Wardwell, was run over by a gun carriage and almost instantly killed. It became his painful duty to announce this sad news to the family, and thus opened a correspondence with Miss Charlotte B., eldest daughter of Henry and Angeline Wardwell, which ended in their marriage May 24, 1867. He had before this completed his theological studies at "Union," and in April, 1866, had been licensed to preach by the Third Presbyterian Church, of New York City. In June, 1867, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Worthington, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1869 he came West and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Montello, Wisconsin, and also of the church at Buffalo, at the same time supplying two out stations. In 1872 he was advised, on account of his health, to change his location, and in October located in La Porte City, Iowa, where he was elected pastor of the Presbyterian church, although never regularly installed. He remained pastor-elect until March 2, 1875, when a severe hemorrhage of the

lungs incapacitated him for active work. From this time he was unable to perform the labors of a pastor, preaching subsequently only on rare occasions. Although not anticipating complete recovery he indulged in the hope that he might again be able to preach and assume the duties of the ministry. In December, 1878, he became more seriously ill, and on January 10, 1879, his spirit took its flight from its earthly tenement to its mansion above. His final illness was marked by great suffering, which continued until a short time before his death, when he became free from pain, and quietly fell asleep. He bore his afflictions with that fortitude and patience characteristic of a true Christian. The last half day of his life he was almost unconscious, but consciousness returned before his death, and he uttered words of trust in Christ, and a longing for the rest, and home prepared for him. He left a wife and four children—Henry H., Alice C., Ellen L. and David W.—to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Thus passed to the better life a noble man, whose record as a Christian minister and honored citizen is a lasting inheritance to his children. The wife with her family are residents of La Porte City, where they have many friends, who in their hour of need and trial gave them the assistance which comes only from sympathising hearts and true Christian friendship.

ELWOOD SAUL, one of the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Cedar Falls Township, was born June 15, 1854, in Black Hawk County, Iowa, a son of David and Margaret Ann Saul, who came from Ohio in an early day, being among the first settlers of Union Township. Of three children born to his parents our subject is the only one living. He was reared on a farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits, his education being received at the district schools. December 23, 1875, Mr. Saul was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Gibson, a daughter of Robert and Lillie Gibson, of Grundy County, Iowa. This union has been blessed with four children—Harry, born November 12, 1876; Florence, born November 27, 1878; Nettie, born March 4, 1881, and David, born February 5, 1883. Mr. Saul settled on his present farm in the year 1880, which is located west of Cedar Falls. He is a much-respected citizen of his township, and is meeting with success in his agricultural pursuits, being classed among our best citizens. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

THOMAS AUNGER, son of Thomas and Mary Aunger, was born in Cornwall, England, December 12, 1835. He remained in his native country till attaining his majority, and in his youth attended the common schools. He immigrated to Canada in the spring of 1856, making his home at Bowmanville, Ontario, for a short time. April 14, 1858, he was married to Miss Fanny Smale, daughter of Richard and Lovedy Smale, who were natives of England. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Mary E., who was born October 25, 1862. In 1858 Mr. Aunger removed to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, remaining there three years, when, in 1861, he went to California, where he spent almost seven years, and during this time he was engaged in mining, teaming or farming. After leaving California he returned to Waukesha County, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, locating there but a short time. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the fall of 1868, when he settled on his present farm in

Cedar Falls Township. Mr. Aunger commenced life for himself on limited means, but has always been an industrious and hard-working man, and by his own efforts has acquired his fine farm, which contains 125 acres of valuable land, and the log cabin in which he first settled here has given place to a more pretentious and commodious residence. Mr. Aunger has served many years as school director. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both are highly respected citizens of Cedar Falls Township.

FREDERICK MIXDORF, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, East Waterloo Township, was born in a small village in Germany, called Vahnerow, September 11, 1829. When he was a year old his parents removed to another village where he was reared and educated till fourteen years of age. He then began to learn the tailor's trade, but not caring for it, he commenced working on a farm. In 1857 he took passage in a steamer from Hamburg, and sailed for America, landing at Quebec, thence to Chicago, and from there went to Milwaukee, from which place he went about twenty-five miles into the country where he began working on a farm, being employed two and a half years by the same man. During this time he was married to Miss Anna Hafamann, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and to this union have been born six children—August, Frank, William R., John (deceased), Charles L. and Mary C. After leaving the farm near Milwaukee he engaged in farming on his own account on rented land, and in the fall of 1864 he removed with his family to Marshall County, Iowa. A year later he came to Black Hawk County and settled on the farm where he has since resided. His land which was raw prairie he has converted into a well-improved farm which contains 145 acres. He first engaged in raising wheat, but later commenced raising hogs and cattle. He has been rather unfortunate in his hogs, losing some years as many as a hundred. Mr. Mixdorf has served very acceptably as road supervisor for three years.

JAMES T. GRAHAM, deceased, was born in Tompkins County, New York, March 17, 1821, a son of James Graham, of Scotch descent. In his youth he learned the shoemaker's trade which he followed till twenty-five years of age. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1855, when he purchased 160 acres of land on section 11, Barclay Township. He immediately settled on this land, which he cultivated, and added to it by subsequent purchases, till at his death, which occurred October 19, 1885, he owned 400 acres in one body, beside property in other counties. He was an industrious and hard-working man, and these qualities coupled with his good management caused his success in life, he having commenced life with no capital but a stout heart and a determination to succeed. He was married in 1859 to Marcia Hatch, who was born in Vermont, September 12, 1836, a daughter of Amos and Lucy (Piper) Hatch. To this union were born three children—Ella, now wife of William Walker, of Barclay Township; Ada, living with her mother and attending school, and Carrie L., deceased. Mr. Graham was drafted into the late war but did not serve, having paid $900 for a substitute. Mr. Graham lived a long and useful life, and was highly esteemed in Black Hawk County, leaving at his death a host of friends. He donated

the ground in the township where he is buried. He served as supervisor, trustee and treasurer, and held other minor offices of his township, always with satisfaction to his constituents. He became a member of the Presbyterian church of Jesup in 1860 and lived a consistent and worthy Christian during life. He gave liberally to the support of the gospel and benevolent objects. His life closed after months of intense suffering, which he bore with patience and resignation to the will of God.

JAMES WEEKS, son of William and Marian (Paige) Weeks, is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born December 20, 1815. His parents were both natives of England, being descendants of the oldest families in Devonshire. The father died at St. Thomas, Canada. Mr. Weeks, our subject, followed farming in his native country till 1860 when he came to America, in March of that year. He lived on a rented farm for three years after coming to this country, after which he followed the butcher's trade, and dealt in cattle for five years. In 1868 he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land which he made into a cultivated farm on which he resided several years, and in connection with the cultivation of his land he also followed auctioneering with good success for a number of years. Mr. Weeks was married in Devonshire, England, September 29, 1840, to Charity Palmer, who was born in England, March 29, 1819, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Palmer, who remained in their native country, England, till their death. This union has been blessed with six children—Elizabeth M., Mary A., James, Charity, Miriam E. and John C. Elizabeth married Henry Spedding, of Burford, Ontario, and to them have been born two children—Della Iona and Alfred. Mary A. is the wife of Edward Berry, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has two children—Ethen E. and Mary A. James has been twice married. By his marriage with Amelia Wiley he has five children—James S., Ernest, John, Maude A. and Henry. For his second wife he married Mary Wiley, sister of his first wife, and to this union there has been born one child. Charity S. married Ezekiel Hicks, of Devonshire, England, and has three children—Mary E., Thadies and Stephen. Miriam E. married Henry Dorman and has one child—Gracie E. Mr. Weeks is now devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits his present farm being on section 36, Waterloo Township.

WILLIAM J. EMERY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 36, Barclay Township, was born in Steuben County, New York, February 14, 1841, a son of Abram and Eliza (Thomas) Emery, natives of New York, of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer, and consequently his youth was spent in assisting in the labors incident to that life, and he early learned lessons that have been of lasting benefit to him in his later life. In 1867 he left his native State and came to Iowa, locating in Barclay Township, Black Hawk County. He had but $14 when he started in life for himself, but by close application to business, hard work and economy he has placed himself on a sound financial basis, and has a pleasant home and a good farm of eighty acres. He makes a specialty of Holstein cattle and Norman and French-Canadian horses, having some of the finest animals in the county, noticeably so his four-year-old stallion. He is one of the enterprising, public-spirited citizens of the county, and occupies a high

place in the estimation of his fellow townsmen. He was married in Steuben County, New York, August 11, 1864, to Phœbe Labauer, who was born in that county August 11, 1844, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (McMichael) Labauer. They have one child—Elizabeth A. Mr. Emery is a member of Lodge No. 222, F. & A. M., Jesup, Iowa. He has served his township as supervisor several terms in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

SAMUEL SMITH, son of Henry and Polly Smith, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1842. His mother died when he was but three years of age, and after being cared for by his mother's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, for a few months, he was taken into the family of Michael Tutman, where he had a good home for eighteen years. He received a fair common-school education, and at the age of eighteen became his own master. In November, 1860, he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed at various times. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in March, 1864, and made his home with his brother, George K. Smith, the following two years. He bought the land where he at present resides, on section 4, in June, 1868, and from the raw prairie he has made one of the best farms in the township, the building improvements, which are noticeably good, being mainly done by himself. Mr. Smith was married February 16, 1869, to Miss Lydia Casebeer, a native of the same county as her husband, born December 19, 1847. Of the nine children born to this union eight are living—Ellen F., Norman C., Nora E. and Emma B. (twins; the latter died aged seven months), Rollin B., Eliza J., Austin E., Mary E. and Frank W. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are earnest members of the Brethren church, or Dunkards. In politics Mr. Smith affiliates with the Republican party. He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and is now acting in the capacity of school director.

HUGH M. BARCLAY was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1839, the youngest of six children of James and Mary A. (McKinley) Barclay. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Northumberland County, and the mother a native of Union County. They subsequently settled with their family in St. Joseph County, Michigan, from which place they removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1855, locating in Mount Vernon Township, where the father died in February, 1871, aged seventy-three years. The mother died in 1872, aged seventy-five years, her death taking place in Bremer County, Iowa, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Catherine Fountain. Hugh M. Barclay, our subject, was but seventeen years old when he came to this county. His youth was spent in attending the common schools and in assisting his father on the farm. He has followed farming through life, and is now the owner of eighty acres of land on section 36, Mt. Vernon Township, and also owns forty-eight acres on section 1, Waterloo Township. He was married July 3, 1866, to Martha J. Messinger, who was born in Marion County, Indiana, December 10, 1843, a daughter of Elias J. and Catherine (Perkins) Messinger, natives of Pennsylvania, and Marion County, Indiana, respectively. Mrs. Barclay was but two years of age when her parents came to this State, and after living in Lynn County two years they removed to Bremer County, being among the first settlers of that county. In 1867 they came to Waterloo, Black Hawk

County, where they have since made their home. They have a large interest in the mill at Waterloo, amounting to about $16,000. To Mr. and Mrs. Barclay have been born four children—Charles E., Frank E., Ida M. and William Floyd. In politics Mr. Barclay is a Greenbacker. He has served his township as road supervisor, and has been school director for three years.

JOHN BURK, section 6, Bennington Township, was born July 30, 1835, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, a son of John H. and Catherine Burk, the father born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1801, and the mother born in the same year. In 1857 the parents, with their family of three sons, came to this country, and first located in Stephenson County, Illinois, and in September, 1858, the family removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, settling in Bennington Township on section 7, where the father lived till his death, which occurred in 1882. The mother is still living, making her home with the different members of her family. John Burk, our subject, received his education in the schools of his native country. His father was a weaver by trade, and he was reared to that occupation, which he followed from the age of fourteen years till twenty-two years of age. He was married December 18, 1864, to Mary Catherine Reinhart, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born February 18, 1846, a daughter of Casper and Anna M. (Schenk) Reinhart, who were also natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, the father born December 16, 1800, and the mother March 3, 1804. Mrs. Burk was but nine years old when her parents came to America. They lived in Rensselaer County, New York, five years, then came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Mount Vernon Township where both died, the mother December 18, 1881, and the father September 30, 1885. Their children are—Christopher; Caspar (deceased), George, Fred, and Anna Maria, wife of Michael Besh, of Mount Vernon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Burk have six children—Fred, born September 12, 1865; John, December 9, 1867; William, August 9, 1869; Alfred, November 30, 1872; Emma Louisa, March 12, 1876, and Delia M., March 8, 1882. Mr. Burk first began farming on his own account in 1864 on the place where he has since resided. The place when purchased by him was slightly improved and a log shanty had been erected. His farm is now under high cultivation, with a comfortable residence, good barn and other farm buildings. He now owns 250 acres, located on sections 6 and 7, Bennington Township. In politics Mr. Burk is a Democrat. He has served his township as assessor two years, highway commissioner several years, and several years as township trustee. He has been justice of the peace ten years. Mr. Burk has two brothers, August and Henry, the former living in Bennington Township and the latter in Waterloo.

T. H. FILKINS, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Waterloo Township, was born in New York State, the date of his birth being October 18, 1840. His parents, Richard and Adaline Filkins, were natives of the same State. The father came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1859, and settled in Waterloo Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother survived till 1884, being at the time of her death seventy-eight years and nine months old. T. H. Filkins came with his parents to this county in 1859 and is now

living on section 31, Waterloo Township, where he is actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1868, to Elizabeth Trobridge, who was born in the State of New York in 1842, a daughter of Prosper and Margaret (Sharp) Trobridge, who were born in the same State. Eight children have been born to this union—John C., William, Cornelius R., Charles, Addie M., Emma B., Ida and Ralph W. In politics Mr. Filkins casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist church.

M. V. SUNDERLIN was born at Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, May 1, 1841, where he was reared till about sixteen years of age. In December, 1856, he came with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Rundles) Sunderlin, to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he has since resided with the exception of two years spent in Bremer County. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with success, his farm in Mt. Vernon Township comprising 280 acres, of which eighty acres are located on section 8, forty acres on section 9, and 160 acres on section 5, and beside his farm in Mount Vernon he owns forty acres of timber land in Bremer County, Iowa. Mr. Sunderlin was married February 13, 1871, to Sarah E. Brown, born July 31, 1846, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Ware) Brown, the father born in England, August 11, 1811, and the mother a native of Ireland, born June 10, 1816. Her father has been three times married. His first wife died a year after their marriage, while living in Ireland, to which country he had removed shortly after his marriage. He then married Eliza Ware, and a few years later came with his family to America, first settling in New York City. The family came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Mount Vernon Township about the spring of 1855. Mr. Brown subsequently moved to Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, where he still makes his home. His wife died in Bremer County, January 6, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of the following children—Jacob and Charles died in infancy; William J., engaged in the mercantile business in Denver, Colorado; Margaret A., wife of R. Morehouse, of Denver, Colorado; Joseph, of Mt. Vernon Township; Eliza, who died in infancy, and Sarah E., wife of our subject. Mr. Brown was married in 1879, to Mrs. Dr. (Woodruff) Clarke, with whom he now lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Sunderlin have been born three children—Frank R., born November 26, 1876; George, born January 14, 1879, and Grace, born April 12, 1882. Mr. Sunderlin served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting October 21, 1861, in Company E, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, participating in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson and Shiloh. He was mustered out in the spring of 1863 on account of disability. In politics Mr. Sunderlin affiliates with the Republican party. William Sunderlin, father of our subject, was born March 26, 1808, and was reared from boyhood in Cortland County, New York. After attaining manhood he went to Cayuga County, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business which he followed through life. He was married in October 1834, to Elizabeth Rundles, who was born in Cortland County, New York, April 29, 1811, and to this union were born seven children—James W., died August 24, 1882, aged forty-seven years; Elizabeth L., died February 28, 1855, aged eighteen years; Myron G., died July 28, 1867, at the age of twenty-eight years; M. V., our subject; Mary J., died March 7, 1853, aged eleven years; Augusta M., died December 7, 1852, aged eight years, and Emeline, died Octo-

ber 10, 1864, aged about seventeen years. William Sunderlin was three times married. He came to this county in December, 1856, and first settled with his family on section 5, Mount Vernon Township, and lived here till his death with the exception of a few years in New York City. He died May 6, 1877, and is buried in Mount Vernon. Elizabeth, wife of William Sunderlin, mother of our subject, died December 4, 1856.

D. B. FOX, farmer and stock-dealer, residing on section 31, Big Creek Township, Black Hawk County, was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1831, his parents, Enoch and Christiana (Sechler) Fox, also being natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Scotch descent, they residing in their native State till their death. His father being a farmer, our subject was reared to the same avocation, which he has followed thus far through life with the exception of a few years when he was engaged in carpentering and contracting. In 1855 he removed to Ogle County, Illinois, remaining there till 1857, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he entered land and commenced improving the same. He was one of the first settlers of La Porte City, where he resided till 1862 when he settled on his present farm. He was married in Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, October 3, 1852, to Matilda Krusen, who was born February 13, 1833, a daughter of John and Prudence (Mead) Krusen, natives of the New England States. This union has been blessed with eleven children—Enoch, born January 4, 1854, a stockman of Kansas; John F., born September 3, 1855, engaged in the coal business in Kansas; William V., born August 1, 1857; Lovenia, born September 2, 1862, wife of C. H. Saunders; D. E., born January 13, 1867; May A., born March 19, 1869; Burt Z., born June 15, 1871; Helen K., born July 30, 1873; M. C., born April 1, 1875; Benjamin M., born September 12, 1884; Royal A., deceased. Mr. Fox is a self-made man, having commenced life for himself entirely without means, and by his untiring industry, enterprise and energy he has acquired a large property, and is now classed among the well-to-do farmers of Black Hawk County. He makes a specialty of raising mules, in which he has been very successful. He is one of the influential citizens of Big Creek Township, and takes an active interest in all enterprises which are for its good. He has served his township as assessor for four terms, and has also been road supervisor and school director. Politically he is a Democrat.

MATHIAS MILLER, one of the early settlers of Orange Township, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1822, the second of thirteen children of William and Mary (Walker) Miller, both natives of the Keystone State, of German descent. His father was born in 1797, and died in June, 1850. He was a man of sterling worth and character, imparting much of his energy and habits of thrift to his children. Mathias Miller was reared to the life of a farmer, his youth being spent in assisting his father. He obtained a fair education, attending the district schools in the winter. He remained with his parents till nearly twenty-seven years of age, when, March 5, 1849, he was married to Mary Berkley, a native of Somerset County. He remained in Pennsylvania, engaged in farming, until the spring of 1858, when, in obedience to a well-considered project for bettering his condition, he immigrated to the beautiful prairies of

Iowa. For two years he lived in Waterloo, engaged in teaming, and in 1860 bought 120 acres of wild prairie land on section 22, Orange Township. He came to Iowa with but little capital but with a strong determination to make for himself and family a home, and with this object in view he was industrious and frugal and his efforts have not been unrewarded. He now owns one of the best homes in the township, his farm at one time containing 440 acres. Of this he has given each of his three children eighty acres and now has 200 acres for his own use. His buildings were all erected with an eye to convenience and comfort. Mr. Miller is a prominent citizen of his township and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He was one of the founders of the German Baptist church of Orange Township and contributed liberally toward building the church edifice. His entire family are members of the church of which he has long been one of the deacons. A son of Mr. Miller, Silas B., met his death under peculiarly distressing circumstances. While a student at Waterloo he attempted to board a train in motion, and fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed. Mr. Miller's other children are—Sarah, wife of Hiram J. Lichty; William H. and Elias.

JACOB G. SCHMIDT, editor and proprietor of *Der Deutsch Amerikaner*, published at Waterloo, is a son of Paul and Louisa (Kopenhoefer) Schmidt, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They came to this country when young, and were married in Erie County, New York. In 1854 they came to Iowa, locating in Jackson County. The father died in 1869. Mrs. Schmidt is now living in Waterloo. Jacob G. was born at Bellevue, Jackson County, February 12, 1860, and lived with his parents until fifteen years of age. He then went to Mason City to work on the Cerro Gordo *Republican*, having previously learned the printer's trade at Waterloo. He was employed eight months at Mason City, and after spending the ensuing winter at Waterloo he went in the spring to the Black Hills. January 1, 1877, he returned to Waterloo, where he was employed in a grocery all of that year. The year following he passed in the far West again, in Montana. He then resumed his work in the grocery at Waterloo until the spring of 1883, since which time he has devoted his time to the journal he now publishes. He was married May 2, 1882, to Emma Fressle, of Waterloo, and has one daughter—Louisa Wilhelmina, born April 1, 1885. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Lutheran church.

FRANK L. PAGE, one of the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Big Creek Township, Black Hawk County, was born in Franklin County, Maine, in 1848, a son of William E. and Perwilla B. (Dyer) Page, of Scotch and English descent. His parents were among the pioneers of Black Hawk County, coming here as early as 1854, when they settled in Black Hawk Township. In 1865 they removed to Waterloo and in 1867 removed to Big Creek Township where they still reside, making their home with their son Frank. They are the parents of six children—Alva W., Charles E., Frank L., Lendall J., Susan D. and Rosa D. When William E. Page came to Black Hawk County in 1854 the few settlers who were here in the county hauled their lumber and provisions from Davenport and Dubuque with teams. W. E. Page cut down the trees and cut the logs that made the lumber that was used in

building the first frame house erected in Waterloo, the county seat of this county. This was in the summer of 1854. The building is now a part of the Central House. Frank L. Page has been a resident of Black Hawk County since about six years of age, coming here with his parents in 1854. His home is on section 25, where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, his home farm containing 159 acres of choice land under cultivation. He has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the county during the past thirty years, and is always interested in any enterprise which tends to the further development of his township and county. Mr. Page's paternal great-grandfather served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was in the war of 1812. His brother, Alva W., served in the war of the Rebellion.

B. V. FOSS is a farmer, residing in Big Creek Township, Black Hawk County, on section 26, where he has a farm of eighty acres of choice land, valued at $50 per acre. He is a native of Grafton, New Hampshire, where he was born July 29, 1824, a son of Eben and Mary (Webster) Foss, both of whom are deceased. The mother died in New Hampshire, and the father subsequently removed with his family to Illinois, where he died in Kane County. B. V., our subject, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa in 1855, being among the early settlers. After remaining in this county three years he returned to Illinois, where he continued to reside till 1872. He then came again to Black Hawk County and settled on the farm where he has since made his home. Mr. Foss has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Elizabeth Gray, who was born in New Brunswick in 1831, a daughter of John and Margaret Gray. They were married in Kane County, Illinois, in 1852. She died in 1854, leaving one son, Elwin B. Foss, of Big Creek Township. Elwin married Ida P. Finch, and to this union have been born four children—Clyde, Amy, Ray and Della, of whom Della is deceased. Mr. Foss was again married in Kane County, Illinois, in 1855, to Miss Catharine Quackenbush, a native of Otsego County, New York, born March 30, 1826. They have three children—Elizabeth A., Emma J. and Marvin E. Elizabeth married James Morris, of Sioux County, Iowa, and has a family of four children—Lewis, Harry, Frank and Bessie. Emma J. married William H. Solomon, of Benton County, Iowa.

S. P. COOPER, a pioneer of Black Hawk County, Iowa, residing on section 35, Big Creek Township, is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he was born June 10, 1819. His parents, Denis and Bulia Cooper, were both natives of Connecticut. They immigrated to Ohio, in 1814, where the father died at the age of fifty-five years. The mother died in Illinois, her death occurring at the age of sixty-two years. S. P. Cooper was married in Will County, Illinois, April 16, 1843, to Lucy Bonnell, a daughter of Aaron and Jane (Johnson) Bonnell, and of Scotch descent. Both of her parents are deceased, the father dying at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother at the age of fifty-two. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born three children—Clement E., Wirt and Ward. Clement E. enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and died in the service of his country at the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, in March, 1863, from sickness contracted from exposure in the army. Wirt married Effie Moon, and has two

children—Ray D. and Jannette. He resides with his family in Big Creek Township. Mr. Cooper is classed among the prosperous farmers of his township, where he has a fine farm containing 190 acres of well-cultivated land, which is valued at $40 per acre. He came to Black Hawk County in 1854 when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home, entering 160 acres from the Government, and purchasing the remainder of his land for $7 per acre. He has been a school director for many years, and for two years held the office of justice of the peace, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Both he and his wife are much esteemed citizens of the township, having made a host of friends since coming to this county. In their religious views both are Universalists. Mrs. Cooper has a very fine collection of geological specimens, among which are some very rare ones, which were gathered in Black Hawk County.

WARREN BALDWIN, a pioneer of Black Hawk Township, was born in Whiting, Addison County, Vermont, in the year 1811. When about eighteen years of age he removed with his parents to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in which county he was married in 1835, to Miss Lucy Woodard, a native of Vermont. Of the eight children born to this union seven are living—Allen T., of Black Hawk Township; Mrs. Lovina McDowell and Mrs. Sallie Ohler, of Waterloo; Orrin M. and Perry O., of Webster City, Iowa; Andrew M., of Black Hawk Township, and Mrs. Mary Ferris is of Hamilton County, Nebraska. The family settled in Black Hawk Township in November, 1854, locating on section 24, where the father bought land and converted the same into a good farm. In 1881 he sold his property to his son, Allen T., with whom he and his wife are now living on the old homestead in the fiftieth year of their married life.

CHARLES ASQUITH, a prominent citizen of Black Hawk County, is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born May 16, 1823. His father was a miner, and at the age of eight years Charles began to be employed at light work in the mines, and from that tender age his youth was spent in labor, his educational advantages being limited to attendance a short time at night schools. Work in the mines in and near his native shire became the occupation of his manhood, but nature had intended him for a higher life, and had endowed him with an ambition that reached out after a more extended knowledge of the world and its doings, and every opportunity to improve his mind and acquire learning was embraced. When twenty-four years of age, in 1847, he married Mary Stead, a native of Yorkshire. Three children were born to them, of whom but one is living—Mary A., now Mrs. Shaw, of Black Hawk County. In 1851 Mrs. Asquith died, and in 1852 Mr. Asquith married Miss Mary A. Sutcliff. In 1853, in obedience to a long-cherished desire and with a view of making a better home for himself and family, he came to the United States and for several years worked in the iron and coal mines in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he removed to Ohio, returning to Pennsylvania, however, in 1861. The war to perpetuate slavery and overthrow our glorious Union called him out in the defense of his adopted country, and in the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he did meritorious

service, participating in four hard-fought battles, besides several minor engagements. He was honorably discharged after the surrender at Appommatox in 1865, and returned home. In 18 he came to Iowa and located in Black Hawk County, and bought the farm on section 16, Black Hawk Township, where he now lives. That he is a thrifty and careful farmer his well-ordered home, pleasant residence and comfortable buildings bear ample testimony. He pays special attention to stock-raising, of which he has the best grades. His son, Robert C., the only child by his second marriage, has attained manhood and now has largely the care and management of the farm. Mr. Asquith has held several positions of trust in Black Hawk County, the more important being trustee and supervisor and school director. He is a leading member of the German Baptist church, and in 1876 was set apart for the ministry in his denomination, and has had charge of the church located on section 22.

NOAH MORGAN, one of the most prosperous farmers of Washington Township, came to Black Hawk County in September, 1854, and entered two forty-acre tracts of Government land. He remained one month, and then returned to Mexico, Wyandot County, Ohio, but in March, 1857, came again to this county, and until the fall of 1858 worked by the month for farmers. He then again returned to Ohio, and was there married, December 22, 1859, to Ellen N. Bell. In August, 1861, they came to Iowa and first settled a mile south of where they now live, and lived there during the winter; then rented a farm two miles north, where they lived till the fall of 1863, when they moved to their present residence, which Mr. Morgan had built the previous summer. His original eighty acres he has sold, but now owns 463 acres of land in Washington Township, 120 acres being on section 24, 120 acres on section 23, fifteen acres on section 22, ninety-eight acres on section 27, ten acres on section 16, and 100 acres on section 15, the greater part being under cultivation. His residence, located on section 24, is a large frame building, neatly and comfortably finished. His barn, the only stone building of the kind in the county, is 30 x 51 feet in size, with an addition 13 x 26 feet. He is a thoroughly practical farmer, and also makes a specialty of stock-raising, his farm being well adapted to the latter industry. Mr. Morgan was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, near Lancaster, November 21, 1831, but in his infancy his father moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. His parents, Jesse and Christena (Brentz) Morgan, were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the former born August 9, 1803, and the latter June 19, 1808. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 18, 1829, and in September, 1832, moved to Wyandot County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land. This they sold in 1864, and moved to Black Hawk County, and bought 160 acres of prairie and sixty-five acres of timber land of John and Samuel Knapp, all but twenty acres of which is now owned by their children. The mother died March 16, 1872, and the father April 5, following, and both are buried in Washington Chapel Cemetery, located on the southeast quarter of section 15, town 90, range 14, Black Hawk County. They were members of the United Brethren church, and the father had voted with the Republican party since the nomination of James Buchanan to the presidency. Their family of five children were—Noah; Susanna, born July 25, 1833, widow of Ed. Reynolds, who was born May 16, 1834, and died December 30, 1883;

Mary A., born February 21, 1837, married H. Reynolds November 25, 1860. He was born July 13, 1832, and was killed at the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864, leaving one daughter—Ida Ellen, born August 23, 1861, died May 22, 1880. She is now the wife of Henry Watrous. Conrad B., born January 26, 1839, resides at Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Morgan was born near Allamuchy, New Jersey, January 10, 1837, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Wilson) Bell. She is the third of four children. One sister, Mary J., is the wife of George Repp, of Dallas County, Iowa; another, Catherine, is the wife of J. Riker, of Wright County, Iowa, and a brother lives in Michigan. Her mother died in New Jersey, and when she was about fifteen years of age her father and family moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, and in 1866 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and now makes his home with Mrs. Morgan. He was born in New Jersey, October 16, 1798, and is now in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have a family of four children—Jesse S., born November 30, 1861; William H., May 29, 1864; Ida M., April 12, 1870; David C., March 17, 1875. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Republican and Prohibitionist.

CHARLES E. ASHLEY, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Spring Creek Township, resides on section 16, where he owns 153 acres of choice land, under a good state of cultivation. He was born July 16, 1850, in the State of New York, a son of Nathan and Elmina M. Ashley. His parents were among the pioneers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, and are still residents of Spring Creek Township. They had a large family, of whom but four are living—Charles E., Hugh M., Florence L., and Edgar R. Charles E. was reared a farmer, and in his youth attended the district schools. When twenty-two years of age he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, which he attended two years. He subsequently taught in the schools of Black Hawk County five terms, and was a very successful teacher. He was married September 13, 1877, to Elizabeth L. Banister, daughter of A. G. Banister, a prominent pioneer of Spring Creek Township. Mr. Ashley was elected township clerk in 1878, and in 1878 was elected justice of the peace, and is now serving his second term. He is meeting with success in his business, and is among the prosperous and progressive young men of Black Hawk County.

ALLEN T. BALDWIN, son of Warren and Lucy (Woodard) Baldwin, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1838. He came with his parents to this county in 1854, living with them till he enlisted in the late war, August 20, 1862, a member of Company C, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and was with General Smith's corps in a number of skirmishes and battles of minor importance. He then did guard and scouting duty with his regiment for many months over a large extent of country, and took part in the capture of Mobile. At the termination of his services he received an honorable discharge June 28, 1865. He then returned to his home in Black Hawk County, and a year later bought 106 acres adjoining the home of his parents, where he commenced making a home for himself. March 24, 1866, he was married to Marilla Sergeant, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Anson Sergeant. Her

parents are deceased, both dying in Crawford County. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were born four children—Lizzie, Fred, Cora and Jay. Mr. Baldwin lost his wife by death March 16, 1880, at the age of forty-four years, and for his second wife he married Sophia Hoover, who was born in Ohio, and to this union has been born one child—Ray. He and his wife are earnest members of the United Brethren church. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has served his township very efficiently both as assessor and constable. Mr. Baldwin has bought the old homestead of his parents, to which he has since removed, his parents being cared for in their declining years by himself and wife. His farm now consists of 272 acres of valuable land in Black Hawk Township, where he is successfully engaged in his agricultural pursuits.

THOMAS BLAKE, northwest quarter, section 31, Lester Township, has a fine farm of 270 acres, 150 being in Lester and 120 in Bennington Township, and also owns twenty acres of timber land. He was born in Somersetshire, England, December 2, 1829, a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Westlake) Blake. His father was a blacksmith, and five sons learned the trade of him, our subject being among the number. He was married March 14, 1850, to Isabella Tucker, daughter of William Tucker. Two weeks after their marriage they left their native country and came to the United States, and after a voyage of nearly seven weeks landed in New York City. He located in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, and worked at his trade five years, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and May 28, 1855, entered eighty acres of Government land. He then returned to New York, and in January, 1856, brought his family to Iowa. He lived at Blakeville, which was named in honor of him and his cousin, Thomas C. Blake, two years. Thomas C. Blake settled at Blakeville in 1856, and subsequently went to Warren, Illinois, and died there. He then moved to what is now the General A. C. Fuller farm, where he lived till 1882. This farm he improved and erected good buildings, making of it one of the best farms in the township. In 1882 he exchanged his farm with General Fuller for a tract of wild land, which he at once went to work to improve. He built his residence, which is a large frame building, 30 x 32 feet, with an L 28 x 32 feet, the same year, at a cost of $2,000. His large barn, used both for hay and stock, was built in 1885, at a cost of $1,000. It is 30 x 60 feet in size, and twenty-six feet high, and has eighteen feet of shedding. His granary will hold 2,000 bushels, and his hay loft sixty tons. In the basement he has accommodations for twelve horses and sixteen cattle. Mr. Blake is a thoroughly practical farmer, and by his good management, close attention to his business, has made a success of that industry. He has always taken an interest in the public affairs of the township, and has served as trustee and school director, although he has been too deeply engrossed with his own affairs to give much attention to the duties of office. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist church. October 10, 1885, he was ordained a minister in the denomination, and preaches every two weeks at Mount Zion Church. He also has charge of Green Grove Church, twelve miles northwest of Cedar Rapids, in Linn County, visiting this church once a month. His father was a minister of the Baptist church in England thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have had a family of eight children—Emma, born December 27, 1850, died at birth;

William J., born January 18, 1853, is a blacksmith, of Waterloo, New York; George H., born March 22, 1855; Emma C., born May 24, 1858, was married February 25, 1885, to Charles H. Garrett, of East Waterloo; Joseph L., born March 13, 1860; Sarah A., October 13, 1862; Belle, July 10, 1868, and Katie M., April 16, 1872, are at home.

ALBERT G. BANNISTER, who died March 23, 1883, was born in the State of New York, Ontario County, March 27, 1809, and was one of Black Hawk County's most esteemed and most respected citizens, where he was for many years prominently identified, having been, literally speaking, one of the pioneers of the county of his choice, and especially of Spring Creek Township, where he resided from 1855 up to the time of his decease. While living in New York State he was married at the age of about thirty years to Antoinette VanDyke, to whom were born two children, one of whom is dead, the other, a son, is living at Vail, Crawford County, Iowa. After moving to Indiana, and later to Naperville, Illinois, his wife died, and Mr. Bannister was married again, this time to Miss Lydia Glassner, of Belvidere, Illinois, who was born in New Jersey, October 18, 1830. To them were born five children, two of whom, Frank M. and Vinton A., died in infancy. Of those living Elizabeth L. is the eldest, born December 23, 1854, and is the wife of Charles E. Ashley, of Spring Creek Township. The next, Ina, lives in Nebraska, and Charles B. is in Dakota Territory. Mrs. Lydia Bannister died in 1862, and Mr. Bannister was a third time married, this time to Miss Esther Dixon, daughter of James and Catharine Dixon, a native of Ohio, born in the year 1847. To them were born two children—Albert T. and Lisle S., who reside with their widowed mother on the farm where their father lived during the whole period of his stay in the State—twenty-eight years. Mr. Bannister held for a number of years the office of justice of the peace, had held the office of president of the school board of the township, and also taught school, together with penmanship. He was a man of strict integrity, correct and steady habits, also of extended observation and travel, he having together with thousands of other men, of what is termed the early days, determined to try and better his fortunes by seeking the Eldorado in the land of gold. Consequently, in 1850, while living at Naperville, Illinois, he went overland with a wagon train to California, where he worked in the mines and was fairly on the road to, as he thought, make lots of money when his health, at this, to him, most important and valuable time, failed, or nearly so, obliging him to stop mining, and after living in California one year and having made money enough to pay him for his time and trouble, he left the land of the setting sun for home, returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, thence by rail to Naperville, bringing with him many mementoes of his, to many minds, great and truly arduous undertaking, and not least among these were several bushels of Pacific ocean shells, a rarity for those times. His account of the homeward ocean trip would be calculated to make an impression on the minds of admirers of romance. When leaving for home his expectation was to go by way of Cape Horn, but the old sailing ship made such slow progress that when near Panama, becalmed for several days, he with a number of others decided to desert her, thereby forfeiting their passage money, and were rowed in a dugout to the city of Panama, a distance of ten or twelve miles. Another cause for deserting their ship was the fact that she was sailed slowly to give gamblers aboard a chance to fleece the pas-

sengers. Arriving at Panama they crossed the isthmus by mules, and took passage on another ship for New York. Mr. Bannister died leaving quite a property, consisting chiefly of a farm of nearly 600 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements.

JACOB MUELLER was born in Erlenbach, Canton Bern, Switzerland, January 28, 1827, a son of Jacob and Alice Mueller, both of whom died in their native country. His father died when he was twelve years of age, and he was thus left to the care of a widowed mother. He learned the trade of a miller and baker in his native country, working there till twenty-three years of age. In 1850 he left his native land and came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, April 13. From there via St. Louis to Madison County, Illinois, where he remained one season, and thence to Clinton County and engaged in farming two years. In 1853 he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, living in that city two years, when he bought a farm in Table Mound Township, Dubuque County, where he lived until February, 1874, and then moved to Lincoln, section 15, on Mr. O. Kurner's farm, which he rented for two years, improving at the same time his present farm of 360 acres on section 13, having bought the same January 25, 1874. In March, 1876, he moved on his own farm. He was married in Switzerland to Miss Mary A. Schweingruber, and to them one child was born—John J., now of Lincoln Township. His wife died in January, 1852, aged twenty-five years. February 1, 1855, he married in Dubuque Miss Elizabeth Fern, daughter of Robert and Mary Fern. She was born in Dubuque, March 19, 1836, and is thought to be the first white child born in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller have had nine children—two are deceased, Rosa and an infant; Mary A. is the wife of C. C. Coddington; William N. is a farmer of Lincoln Township; John R. lives in Dawson County, Nebraska; Alfred C., Henry, Herman and Franklin are at home. In politics Mr. Mueller affiliates with the Democratic party. In religious faith he is liberal. The parents of Mrs. Mueller came from England and were among the earliest settlers in the lead-mining region, locating near Sinsinaway Mound, in Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1829. In the early years Mr. Fern was with General Jones, of Dubuque, in smelting works. He died in 1842, his widow surviving until 1861. One son, John Fern, lives in Lincoln Township, and another, Benjamin, is a farmer and lead-miner near Dubuque.

JOHN KING, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, Big Creek Township, was born in East Tennessee, May 28, 1831, a son of Stephen and Mary (Etter) King, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. In 1851 his father moved to Iowa, and located in Benton County, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was twice married, and had a family of fifteen children, our subject being the eldest child of his second marriage. He was reared in his native State, and was twenty-one years of age when he accompanied his father to Iowa. He has devoted his life to agriculture and has been successful, now owning a fine farm of 340 acres, valued at $35 an acre. The greater part of this he has made himself, the only help he had being about forty acres from his father's estate. He is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Black Hawk County, and has assisted materially in advancing the interests of his township. He has held the office of school director and has been president of

the board, the cause of education being one in which he is much interested. He was married in Benton County, January, 1857, to Eliza Jane Lamer, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1837, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Lamer. They have had a family of fourteen children—Rebecca, wife of Enoch Fox, of Kansas; Emma, wife of Andrew Wilson, of Clay County, Nebraska; Alice, David, Ida, Estella B., Adella, Lutitia, Burt, Maude, Nettie, Roy J., Charles and Clarence. Alice, Burt and Maude are deceased. Mr. King in politics is allied to no party, casting his suffrage for the men he considers best fitted for the office. In his religious views he is a Seventh Day Adventist. His Grandfather Etter was a hero of the war of 1812.

A. H. BROWN, retired farmer, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1822, a son of John and Violet Brown, natives of Virginia. His father died in 1828, aged thirty-five years, and his mother in 1864, aged seventy-two years. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are living—Matthew, William and A. H., first two living in Oregon. A. H. Brown lived on a farm until fourteen years of age, and then began to learn the tailor's trade, at which he worked thirty years. He came to Iowa in 1854, and in 1855 located in Black Hawk County, on the land which now is his homestead. At that time it was wholly unimproved, but now is under a good state of cultivation, and he has a good residence and other farm buildings. Two cottonwood trees planted by him twenty-five years ago are now eleven and nine feet in circumference. Mr. Brown's farm contains 120 acres of fine farming land, and he also owns a house and three lots in Waterloo. He was married in Logan County, Ohio, February 2, 1844, to Mary E. Green, a native of that county, born June 25, 1825, daughter of William and Hester (Purdy) Green. They had two children born to them—Mary, wife of Isaac Boomhower, of Benton County, has one child—Mary; Amanda, now the wife of James Sprague. The latter first married R. C. Hagenbaugh, who at the time of his death left one child—Nellie, now living with her grandparents. She has one child, Dora M., by her last marriage. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican. He is a strict prohibitionist, and a member of the Good Templars order.

JOHN OSBORN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, Big Creek Township, was born in Rutland County, England, April 20, 1827, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Yates) Osborn. May 2, 1852, he embarked for the United States in a sailing vessel, the British Crown, and after a very perilous voyage of storm and shipwreck landed in New York City, July 18. He remained in the State of New York two years, living in Aurora, Erie County, but met with many discouragements, incident to a life in a strange land. Being a stranger and alone he had little idea of the boundless extent of the agricultural interests of America, but learning of the Western country, he came as far as De Kalb County, Illinois, and from there in January, 1855, to Black Hawk County, Iowa, thus being among the pioneer settlers of the county. He has a fine farm of 287 acres, all well improved, but his special attention is devoted to raising and dealing in fine stock. He has a herd of over seventy thoroughbred short horn cattle of good standard families registered in the American Herd Book. Sires that have been used in his herd of late are Meadow Duke, 21,684, American Herd

Book; Roses Duke, 40,758, a Rose of Sharon and Major Jupiter, 42,209, the latter now at the head of the herd. He has constantly on hand and keeps for sale animals of either sex. He has four one-year-old calves that will weigh 1,000 pounds each. His cattle are among the finest in the State of Iowa, and will compare favorably with any in the United States. He has been a diligent and untiring worker in caring for and improving the grade of his cattle, and is rewarded by seeing them come up to the high standard of excellence that is unsurpassed by any in his county. Mr. Osborn is truly a self-made man; his habits of industry and economy, added to his indomitable will and perseverance, have secured for him a fine property, and made him one of the prominent and prosperous business men of Black Hawk County. Mr. Osborn was married in 1861 to Amy Seamans, a native of New York, born in 1836, and to them were born five children—George; Mary, wife of William Henby; Amos, Ida and Janie. Mrs. Osborn died in 1870, and in 1871 Mr. Osborn married Sarah Seamans, his first wife's sister. They have two children—Lenora and Ettie. Mr. Osborn meeting with success in his adventures in a new country, brothers and relatives have followed after to this great land of promise, and all are doing well.

MARK BURNHAM, one of the enterprising young farmers of Big Creek Township, Black Hawk County, was born September 2, 1860, in Tama County, Iowa. His parents, Erastus and Louisa Burnham, were also natives of the same State, where they were reared and married, living there till they came to Black Hawk County, in 1865. The father died in this county in 1868, and his widow subsequently went to California where she still resides. They were the parents of three children—Silas, Leslie and Mark. Mark Burnham was reared to manhood on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation, his education being obtained at the common schools of Black Hawk County. He was united in marriage March 12, 1883, to Miss Ellie Pray, a daughter of R. J. Pray, a resident of La Porte City. Mr. Burnham has lived in this county the greater part of his life, coming here with his parents when about five years of age. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of eighty acres of excellent farming land under a high state of cultivation, his home farm being on section 35, of Big Creek Township. In his political views Mr. Burnham casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

THURMAN DENNY, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 2, Spring Creek Township, where he has a well-cultivated farm of 460 acres, was born in North Carolina, October 3, 1826, a son of Jesse and Oney (Bowles) Denny, who were natives of the same State. They subsequently removed to Preble County, Ohio, and after living there a few years they settled in Johnson County, Indiana, living there till their death, the father dying February 28, 1865, and the mother dying August 3, of the same year. They were the parents of seven children—Thurman, our subject; Cilviria, died November 23, 1878; Lucinda, of Benton County, Iowa; Hepsy Ann, of Miami County, Indiana; Thomas B., of Johnson County, Indiana; Mary E., of Johnson County, Indiana, and Jacob, died December 27, 1864. Thurman Denny was reared on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits successfully through life.

He was married in Johnson County, Indiana, February 21, 1850, to Rebecca E. Smith, daughter of W. K. and Elizabeth (Grossclose) Smith, natives of Virginia. Of the three children born to this union only one is living—Mary C., who married John W. Clark, of Spring Creek Township, and has one child—Oscea. Mr. Denny is truly a self-made man, commencing life without means, and on coming to this county in 1852 he was obliged to go in debt for a part of his land. His first house here was a rude log cabin, 12 x 14 feet, and his furniture was of the most primitive kind. By years of persevering industry and economy, aided by his amiable wife, he has acquired a good property, and is now classed among the prosperous farmers of the county. Mr. Denny was one of the stock-holders in the First National Bank of Jesup. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the good of his county, and gives liberally of his means, to every worthy object. Mrs. Denny's father was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1806. He left his native State for Fayette County, Indiana, in 1818, and was married there to Elizabeth Grossclose, by whom he had ten children. September 9, 1827, he left Fayette County and settled in Johnson County, Indiana, where his wife died in 1865. He is still living in that county, at the advanced age of eighty years.

F M. SMITH, farmer, section 17, Spring Creek Township, was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 13, 1830, a son of Canada and Rhoda (Hall) Smith, natives of New Jersey. The former died in Ohio and the mother now lives in Black Hawk County in the enjoyment of good health. In 1854 Mr. Smith came to Iowa and settled in Waterloo, where he lived until 1859, when he located on the farm where he now lives, in Spring Creek Township. He has a good farm of forty acres, and his residence and buildings are commodious and comfortable. He was married in 1859 to Harriet (Burnham) Merrill, who was born in Washington County, Vermont, in 1821, a daughter of James and Fanny (Hebard) Burnham, natives of Vermont, and widow of Roswell Merrill, who was born in New Hampshire, to whom she was married in McHenry County, Illinois, in 1843. Mr. Merrill died in 1857, leaving four children—Edgar M., Rush M. (who enlisted in the service when seventeen years old), David E. and Don J. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children, but one of whom, Byron R., is living. Mr. Smith was postmaster eight years and Mrs. Smith ten years, in Black Hawk County. Mr. Smith and his wife are, in religious belief, free thinkers. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

THOMAS P. McMANUS, residing on section 17, Lincoln Township, was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 2, 1843, his parents, John H. and Lydia (Pierson) McManus being born, reared and married in the State of Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage they settled in Ohio, and in 1848 removed to Delaware County, Indiana, with their family. There the father died in 1855, the mother having died in 1854, leaving five children—Otho J., Lieutenant in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, was killed in battle at Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865; Hiram J., living in Cherokee County, Iowa; Thomas P., our subject; Millie, wife of Milton Finch, of Sioux County, Iowa, and John F., died in Delaware County, Indiana, in 1867. After the death of his parents Thomas P. Mc-

Manus was taken into the home of Hon. Thomas Sumner, of Marshall County, Indiana, and to the lessons taught him by this good man he attributes much of his success in life. August 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was under Grant in that General's first battle at Belmont, Missouri, at the capture of Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, three-days battle of Stone River, and Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the right hand; at Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Dallas. He was severely wounded in the left arm and shoulder at the battle of Dallas, May 27, 1864, and was in hospital at Nashville, Louisville and St. Louis. March 3, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, under Thomas Sumner as First Lieutenant. He served until the close of the war when he was honorably discharged September 19, 1865, and is now receiving a pension for his services. After the war he returned to his home in Indiana, and in November, 1865, he became a resident of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa. March 10, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Sarah McManus, widow of his brother, Otho McManus. She was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 15, 1839, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Rupp. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McManus have been born three children —George H., attending the State Normal school at Cedar Falls; Thomas L. and Oscar J., at home. Mrs. McManus had two children by her first marriage—Mary Alice, wife of Stephen P. Hicks, of Chicago, and Nettie, who died aged six months. Mr. McManus settled on his present farm in the spring of 1866, commencing on eighty acres. He commenced life in Iowa with very limited means, but being full of energy and good business management he has been prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of one of the best farms in his part of the township, containing 400 acres of land with as good building improvements as can be found in his neighborhood. He is one of the enterprising citizens of his township which he has served very acceptably as trustee, and has also served on the School Board. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN BARKER has been a resident of this county since December 1, 1861. He lived at Waterloo till March, 1862, when he settled on his present farm of eighty acres, on section 16, Lester Township. On his land a small log cabin had been erected, and a half acre of land broken when he first settled on it. His land is now under cultivation, and his residence is comfortable and commodious. Mr. Barker was born in Essex County, New York, August 22, 1820, and when he was four years old his parents, Samuel and Parmelia (Henderson) Barker, moved to Georgia, Vermont, then to Massachusetts, and three years later removed to Lower Canada. His father was born in England, and at the age of sixteen ran away from his home, coming to America, and was married in Shelburne, Vermont, his wife being a native of that place. He died in 1836. John Barker began to earn his own living at the early age of ten years. He was married in Randolph, Wisconsin, April 23, 1849, to Mrs. Sarah A. Presba, and to this union have been born two children—Frederick G., born February 9, 1850, died in Black Hawk County, May 24, 1874, and Alice J., born in Wisconsin, August 23, 1854, married Thomas Carns, of Lester Township, and has three children. Mrs. Barker was born in Lower Canada, May 2, 1821, and was there married to her first husband, John Presba, a native of New Hampshire, who died in Wisconsin in 1848, leaving four children—William, Ann,

Betsey and James A., of whom William is the only one now living. Mrs. Barker is a daughter of William B. and Elizabeth Cory, who were natives of New Hampshire, living there till after their marriage when they removed to Lower Canada. Mr. Barker's Grandfather Henderson was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the old settlers in Vermont, in which State he resided till his death. In politics Mr. Barker is a Republican. He has served his township as trustee for one year, and has also filled the office of school director and road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church.

NATHANIEL H. DU FOE, farmer, Cedar Falls Township, was born October 27, 1836, a native of New York State, and a son of Alexander H. and Sophia Du Foe, his father being a soldier in the war of 1812. His paternal great-grandfather, Charles Du Foe, was born in Quebec, Canada, but removed to Canandaigua, New York, when it was but a hamlet. Nathaniel H. was reared to manhood on a farm in his native State, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. His mother died when he was a child, and at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private at Dowagiac, Michigan, a member of Company E, and shortly after was commissioned Second Lieutenant. Their company was the first organized in Cass County, and the twenty-seventh in the State of Michigan. In the following June this company was accepted in the Douglas Brigade, which was then being formed at Chicago, Illinois, this brigade consisting mainly of men who had cast their first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, and were known as the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Island No. 10, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He subsequently re-enlisted as a veteran and took part in the Atlanta campaign, and many other battles of importance, and was honorably discharged in May, 1864. In 1865 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and the following year settled on his present farm near Cedar Falls, where he has eighty acres of valuable land under good cultivation. January 1, 1865, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Beeson, daughter of Jesse G. and Anna Beeson, who were pioneers of Cass County, Michigan, the father being a native of Indiana and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Du Foe have two children—Nellie E., born October 5, 1871, and Rolla N., born September 1, 1873. Mr. Du Foe is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDWIN RODENBERGER was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1837, a son of John and Hannah Rodenberger. To his parents were born six children—Edwin, Reuben, Emma, Adelaide, Henry and Wilman, the two last mentioned being deceased. When nine years old our subject was taken by his parents to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1879. Edwin Rodenberger was reared to manhood on a farm, and in his youth attended the common schools. He is a natural mathematician, and to this subject has devoted considerable time, and by his knowledge of this important subject he has become very proficient in his business, that of surveying and engineering. Mr. Rodenberger was married June 9, 1861, to Miss Hannah Martin, daughter of James and Mary Martin, of Wisconsin. This union has been blessed

with five children, two of whom are the only survivors—Eddie, born July 24, 1873, and Frank, born August 11, 1875. Mr. Rodenberger was elected for four successive terms, of two years each, surveyor of Black Hawk County, but resigned before completing his last term. His duties in this capacity were performed in an able and efficient manner, gaining for himself, by his straight-forward dealing, the confidence of the public. He has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, since 1865, when he settled in Cedar Falls. In the fall of 1880 he removed to the western part of Cedar Falls Township, where he has a well-improved farm containing 170 acres of valuable land. Politically he is a Republican. He has served his district very satisfactorily as school director.

GUY D. LAWSON, grain merchant at La Porte City, Iowa, was born in McHenry County, Illinois, December 15, 1839, his parents, Toly and Rachel Lawson, being natives of Norway. He was reared and educated in the schools of his native State, and at the age of nineteen years began learning the miller's trade, which he followed for several years. For many years he has been engaged in buying and shipping grain, engaging in this business at Woodstock, Illinois, in 1865, which he continued at that place about seven years. He then came to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and for nearly a year was in the employ of the Granger Elevator Company. In 1873 he came to La Porte City, since which he has been handling grain at various times, part of the time being associated in business with a partner. Mr. Lawson is classed among the substantial and enterprising business men of La Porte City, and in all his undertakings has met with success. Mr. Lawson was united in marriage in September, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth A. Dufield, of Woodstock, Illinois. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Carrie B., born September 2, 1868, who is at present attending the Chicago, Illinois, Musical College. She possesses many accomplishments, and is a general favorite in society. Politically Mr. Lawson is a Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOSEPH K. OREN, farmer and apiarist, section 25, Spring Creek Township, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, a son of John and Lydia Oren. He commenced the furniture business at Middletown, Pennsylvania, in 1855; came West in 1865 and lived in Benton County, Iowa, about thirteen years, removing to Black Hawk County in 1879. He has a fine farm of 180 acres, 120 acres being in Spring Creek Township and sixty acres in Buchanan County. He makes a specialty of bee culture, an industry he has been engaged in about thirty years. He now has about 160 stands, his bees being of the pure Italian variety. Mr. Oren was married in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1858, to Elizabeth Rathvon, who was born in 1837, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Rathvon. The founder of the Rathvon family in America came from Europe between the years 1736 and 1744. John Rathvon married Mary Miller, and their son, Michael, was born April 14, 1790, and May 26, 1811, married Barbara Alleman. Their daughter Mary married George Etter, and their son Jacob married Elizabeth Roop. To Mr. and Mrs. Oren have been born five children, four of whom are living—Mary R., Charles R., Blanchard B. and Josephine E. Mr. Oren has held the office of justice of the peace one term. He is a prominent

member of the Odd Fellows order. He is self-made, his entire capital when he began life for himself consisting of $2, and his fine property has been acquired by industry and economy, assisted by a frugal and careful wife. He is one of the prominent citizens of Spring Creek Township, a liberal supporter of all projects that promise benefit, either material or social, to his county.

SAMUEL BERRY, one of the largest land-owners in Northern Iowa, was born in Canada East, February 27, 1825, a son of John and Rebecca Berry, both natives of New Hampshire. After their marriage his parents moved to Canada, and in 1847 settled in Stephenson County, Illinois. Our subject was married in that county in 1848, to Miss Charlotte Allard, who was also a native of Canada East. They have two daughters—Sophia, wife of M. L. Newton, of La Porte, and Anzeletta, wife of Ezra S. Newton. A son, Albert, died in 1880, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Berry was brought up on a farm and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He has been very successful through life and was one the leading farmers of Northern Illinois, owning there 1,000 acres of improved land which he sold at from $65 to $75 per acre. He then invested in lands in Black Hawk and Tama counties, and now owns about 2,600 acres of land, almost all of which is under cultivation. After his marriage he lived in Silver Creek Township, Stephenson County, Illinois, until he settled in his present home on section 24, Eagle Township, where he has resided since April, 1876. His home farm contains 400 acres, 100 acres of which is located on section 19, Big Creek Township, and his residence and farm buildings are among the best in the township, he having expended over $16,000 on his building improvements. His property in Eagle Township consists of 1,740 acres, besides which he owns 460 acres of improved land and eighty-nine acres of timber land in Big Creek Township, and two farms, containing 120 and 180 acres each, in Tama County, Iowa. Nine of his farms have residences and are occupied by tenants. Mr. Berry devotes considerable time to stock raising, and is turning all his farms to that purpose. He now owns about 200 head of cattle and forty horses. His son-in-law, Ezra S. Newton, is in partnership with him in the management of the property, in which he takes an active interest, the management having devolved largely on him. On the home farm is a syrup factory, which is owned and operated by the Newton brothers, E. S. and M. L. Newton, and during the season of 1885 they manufactured 2,000 pounds of an excellent quality of sugar from amber cane, and 3,200 gallons of syrup. There is also a creamery on his farm, although not operated by him. The parents of Mr. Berry both died in Stephenson County, Illinois. He has a brother, Daniel Berry, living near him, a resident of Big Creek Township. In early life Mr. Berry was an old-line Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party and has never missed voting at any election.

HON. GEORGE W. HAYZLETT was born February 16, 1837, in Hancock County, Indiana, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Hayzlett, who were natives of Virginia. His parents settled in Hancock County, Indiana, about 1830, residing there till 1851, when they settled in Linn County, Iowa, on a farm near Mount Vernon, the father being in his eighty-fourth year and the mother eighty-six years of age. Of the

six children born to them four are living—John G., William H., George W. and Osca, wife of Rev. C. A. Hown. Our subject received a moderate education, and in his nineteenth year began clerking in a mercantile store at Mount Vernon, Iowa. In his twenty-third year he became associated with A. P. Risley, and was engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Risley & Hayzlett about one year. He then engaged in business on his own account, which he continued at Mount Vernon till 1859 when he came to La Porte City, Black Hawk County. He was engaged in the same business at this place alone for four years, when he formed a partnership with Jasper Parks, the firm of Hayzlett & Parks continuing until 1871, when Mr. Hayzlett sold his interest to his partner. In 1863 he was appointed postmaster of La Porte, serving as such till 1873, when he resigned. In the fall of 1873 he was elected sheriff of Black Hawk County, assuming the duties of that office in January, 1874, which position he filled for five terms of two years each, declining the next election. He was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1883 to represent Black Hawk County in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa, and is serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was one of the first councilmen of La Porte City, and at present is holding the same position. He served for one term under the old regime as a member of the County Board of Supervisors. September 23, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Waln, daughter of Hon. Elijah D. and Mary J. Waln, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, they settling among the Indians in Linn County, Iowa, where Mrs. Hayzlett was reared to maturity. Her father represented Linn County in the First General Assembly of the State of Iowa, held at Des Moines in 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayzlett have been born four children—Charles A., at home; Paris L., an attorney at La Porte City; John G., married and farming, and Ernest E., a telegraph operator at Cedar Rapids. Mr. Hayzlett has always taken an active interest in every enterprise which he deems for the good of his county. He is at present devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, and has a valuable farm of 148 acres near La Porte City. In politics he is a Republican.

MARVIN WALTS was born in Herkimer County, New York, March 20, 1839, and is a son of Michael and Mary M. Walts, his parents being natives of New York State and of German descent. His father lived in Jefferson County, New York, till his death, which occurred in 1858, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother is still living in her native State, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Marvin Walts, our subject, was reared to manhood on a farm and has made farming his principal avocation through life. He became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1868, when he purchased eighty acres of land, on which but few improvements had been made, only a few acres having been broken and a small shanty erected. This farm, which is located on section 27, Big Creek Township, has all been brought under a high state of cultivation by the untiring industry of Mr. Walts, and the primitive dwelling has given place to his present commodious residence, where he is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. Mr. Walts also owns a house and lot in La Porte City. He was married in Jefferson County, New York, in 1860, to Miss Martha Busler, a native of New York, born December 1, 1840, a daughter of Peter and Margaret Busler, who were natives

of the same State. Mr. Walts's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for his services his mother now draws a pension. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walts of whom three are living—Nellie, Fred and John. A son, Milton, is deceased.

THOMAS L. MAYES, an old and respected citizen of Big Creek Township, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1809, his parents, James and Rebecca Mayes, being natives of the same State. Of the five children born to his parents only two are now living—Thomas L. and William. Thomas L. was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He was first married in Pennsylvania to Rebecca Armstrong, by whom he had two children, of whom only one survives—Anna, now the wife of Thomas Cascaden, of Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Mayes married his second wife in Ohio, whose maiden name was Jane Patterson, and this union was blessed with four children—William P.; Jennie R., wife of George Knowles, of Colorado; John B., married Jennie M. Marietta, and Matthew. Mr. Mayes was again united in marriage in Ohio, taking for his present wife Catherine Lafferty, of Miami County, that State, and of the three children born to this union only one is living—a daughter, Mary. Mr Mayes lived in Logan County, Ohio, for several years, and in 1859 came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and located in Big Creek Township, where he still resides, his home farm containing 160 acres of choice land under good cultivation. He is one of the self-made men of Black Hawk County, commencing life on his own account without any capital. His large and valuable property has been earned by hard labor, frugality and fair dealing, most of his property having been given to his children, he retaining the homestead. He has served his township very acceptably in several official trusts, holding the office of assessor, road supervisor and school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been elder since its organization in the place. Mr. Mayes could not think of raising his family out of a church, consequently he was the founder of the First Presbyterian Church in La Porte City, and has been liberal beyond his means toward its support.

GEORGE B. BIRDSALL, section 20, East Waterloo Township, was born in Herkimer County, New York, September 21, 1836, a son of Nathan Birdsall, a native of Dutchess County, New York. Our subject's grandfather, Nathan Birdsall, was an engineer and captain under General Washington during the Revolutionary war. The family were originally Quakers in religious belief. George B. was reared on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. He received his primary education in the district schools in his native county and later attended the Sauquoit Academy, of Oneida County. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, which he followed for several terms during the winter months. He served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company H, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. He was sent to the front and later to fight against the Indians, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. After being mustered out he returned to Black Hawk County and engaged in general farming. He has now 102 acres of choice land, all the improvements on the farm having been made by Mr. Birdsall. He was married in the year 1870 to Miss Anna M. Caffrey, a native of Canada East, she

having come to Black Hawk County in 1868. They have three children—Willis G., Mary L. and Alice M. Mrs. Birdsall is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Birdsall commenced life on limited means, but has ever been an industrious man, and in all his farming operations has been fairly successful.

CALVIN W. EIGHMEY, one of the pioneer settlers of Eagle Township, residing on section 10, was born in Saratoga County, New York, October 11, 1831, his parents, Leman A. and Chloe (Barrass) Eighmey, being born, reared and married in the same State. Calvin W. was reared in his native county till sixteen years of age, when he came to Dubuque County, Iowa, with his parents, where his father engaged in the hotel business at Rock Dale. In 1868 his parents settled on section 10, Eagle Township, Black Hawk County, where the father died April 14, 1872, aged sixty-four years. He was born and married near Saratoga, New York. His widow was born in Oswego County, New York, February 27, 1810, and is now living on the homestead on section 10, Eagle Township, with her son Orson. Her sons Hiram, Parley, Orson, and Calvin W. have made homes in Eagle Township, and are all prosperous farmers. Her son Charles is a banker at Dubuque. Of her daughters, Mrs. Helen Taggart lives in Eagle Township; Mrs. Mary Jane Conrad lives in Lewis, Cass County, Iowa; and Mrs. Nettie Coles resides in Kansas. When a young man our subject began working in the lead mines at and near Dubuque, which he followed for years. In 1853 he went to La Salle County, Illinois, remaining there about one year. He was married in that county April 19, 1854, to Catherine A. Penney, a native of Germany, born October 20, 1834, coming to the United States when about eleven years of age. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eighmey four are living—William, a merchant at Hudson, Iowa; Nettie, wife of Henry Miller, of Lincoln Township; Frank, cashier of a bank at Dell Rapids, Dakota, and Charles, at home. Jessie, the youngest child, died at the age of three years in April, 1876. When Mr. and Mrs. Eighmey settled on their present farm it consisted of eighty acres of raw prairie land. He has now one of the finest farms in the township, containing 160 acres, his building improvements being noticeably good. In politics Mr. Eighmey affiliates with the Republican party. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years. He has held many official trusts in his township, always proving himself capable and trustworthy. No man in Eagle Township has lived a more honorable life, and none more fully enjoys the respect, confidence and esteem of the people than C. W. Eighmey. Mrs. Eighmey's parents, John and Elizabeth Penney, settled in La Salle County, Illinois, in the year 1845, coming to Eagle Township in 1857, where the father died in 1870. The mother is still a resident of Eagle Township, making her home with her son William.

WILLIAM HEATH was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, a son of John and Ruth Heath, natives of New England. His parents had a family of nine children, of whom six still survive—William, Levi, Phineas C., Martha, Quincey and Rodolphus C. William Heath was reared to manhood on a farm, his education being received in a district school. He was married in his native State, February 4, 1841, to Elvira Lowell, now deceased, a daughter of James and Esther Lowell. To this union

were born six children—Simon, Lucius, Mary, Jennie, Charles and Elvira. Jennie and Charles are deceased. For his second wife Mr. Heath married Mrs. Harriet Parker, of Canada, June 1, 1865. Mr. Heath left Vermont in his twenty-ninth year and for twenty years followed farming in Columbia County, Wisconsin. He then removed with his family to Iowa and for years resided in Delaware County. He came to Black Hawk County in the fall of 1878 and has since been a resident of La Porte City. Mr. Heath started in life without means, and although he has met with reverses in business, he has acquired a competency for his old age, and is now living retired from the active duties of life, enjoying the fruits of a life spent in honest toil. He is an enterprising citizen and is a liberal supporter of the church, school, railroads, and all enterprises for the advancement of the county. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



M. ASHLEY, farmer, section 16, Spring Creek Township, is a native of Black Hawk County, Iowa, born August 7, 1858, a son of N. F. and Elmina Ashley, pioneers of this county, coming here in 1853, and locating on section 17, Spring Creek Township, where they still live. Our subject received a good education in the common schools and also attended the high school at Waterloo one term, and Tilford Academy, Vinton, Iowa. He has always given his attention to agriculture and is one of the prosperous young farmers of the county. He has a good farm of fifty-two acres which is well cultivated, and his residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient. Mr. Ashley was married September 4, 1879, to Ida Harmon, a native of Black Hawk County, born April 2, 1861, daughter of William N. and C. E. Harmon, pioneers of this county, but now residents of Centerville, Dakota. They have two children—Roy E. and Tina J. When but twenty-two years of age Mr. Ashley was elected justice of the peace and served two terms. He has also served as clerk of his township, and in his official relations has given perfect satisfaction to his constituents. He is an enterprising young man, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.



PROF. MARTIN L. NEWTON, civil engineer, La Porte City, and one of the representative citizens of Black Hawk County, was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, May 27, 1851. His parents, Seth and Anna M. Newton, were natives of Lower Canada, of New England descent, and were among the early settlers of Stephenson County, Illinois, having settled there in 1847. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1870, graduated from the Freeport High School. The following year he engaged in teaching, and in the fall of 1871 entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a four-year course in civil engineering, graduating from that institution in June, 1875. In 1876 he came to La Porte, Iowa, and the two years following was principal of the high school at this place, and later held the same position for one and a half years. October 25, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Berry, daughter of Samuel Berry, of Black Hawk County. Of the two children born to this union but one daughter, Georgia, is living. Professor Newton was elected surveyor of Black Hawk County, and served two terms, having been appointed one term to fill a vacancy. In the spring of 1881 he was ap-

pointed assessor to fill a vacancy, and has since held that position. For four years he served as justice of the peace, and in the performance of his duties was always wise and just in his decisions. In connection with his duties as civil engineer he attends to the duties of a notary public. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

CHRISTIAN SCHILDMEIER, a prominent farmer of Spring Creek Township, lives on section 3, where he has a pleasant home and 440 acres of valuable land. He is a native of Germany, but when a young man came to the United States, and is now one of the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Black Hawk County. He was married in this county in 1860 to Christine Harting, also a native of Germany. They have eight children—Christian, Charles, William, Christine, Emma, Matilda, Sophie and Anton. They are members of the German Lutheran church.

ROLLIN WELLS, a farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, Spring Creek Township, was born in Ohio, November 18, 1844, a son of Caleb and Nancy Wells, his father a native of New York, and his mother of Ohio. His parents removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1857, and settled in Spring Creek Township, and here the father died in 1868, aged sixty-two years. The mother is still living aged seventy-nine years. Their family consisted of nine children—Elizabeth, Rosanna, Polly, Cornelia, Simon, Allanus, Orlando, Henry and Rollin. Our subject remained with his parents till twenty years of age, when, in 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and served a little more than a year, the greater part of the time being on the plains. He was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1865. He then returned home and has since followed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He has a good farm of 208 acres, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. His parents were in limited circumstances, and he was obliged to rely on himself when he started in life, but his natural ability and good management have made him one of the prosperous men of the township, and he is now a prominent and highly esteemed citizen. He was married at Waterloo, Iowa, in 1867, to Clara E. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1850, a daughter of Mahlon and Christina Smith. They have a family of six children—Henry, George, Harley, Onie, Simon and Frank.

EDMOND SAWYER, retired farmer, was born in North Carolina, March 15, 1804, a son of Wilson and Penelope Sawyer, both natives of North Carolina, where they spent their lives. In 1852 Mr. Sawyer came to Iowa and entered 150 acres of wild land on section 7, Spring Creek Township, Black Creek County, on which there was no improvement save a little log cabin. His market and mill were at Cedar Rapids, it taking him three or four days to make the trip. He has been prominently identified with the county since his settlement, and has assisted materially in advancing all enterprises that promised to progress its interests. He has seen Black Hawk change from a wild tract of land to a country of fine farms and prosperous villages. The first school-house in the township was built near his home, the children prior to this attending school at private houses. Mr. Sawyer's farm is now all

under cultivation and his residence and other improvements are among the best in the township. In addition to his homestead of 150 acres he has forty-five acres of valuable land on another section. Mr. Sawyer was married in North Carolina to Mary Williams, who died in 1843. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living—Mary A., Isaac, Martha, Elizabeth, Edmond, Jr., Lucinda and George W. The deceased are—Wilson, Lorenzo, and Demarius; the latter was killed when in the service of his country in the war of the Rebellion. He was a second time married, in 1847, to Mary Wininger, a native of Indiana, and to them were born three children—Maria, wife of William Rice; John A., of Oregon, and Nancy Gilley, of Waterloo. His wife died in 1853, and in 1856 he married Elizabeth Findley, daughter of John and Martha Findley. In politics Mr. Sawyer was originally a Democrat, but now casts his suffrage irrespective of party.

ANDREW MOORE, farmer, section 30, Big Creek Township, was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, September 23, 1833, a son of Charles and Harriet (Young) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively. His parents now live in Michigan, his father aged eighty-seven and his mother eighty-four years. He was reared a farmer, and has always devoted his attention to that industry, at which he has met with success, owing to his industry and close attention to his business. His fine farm of 200 acres was a wild, uncultivated tract when he bought it, but is now one of the best farms in the township and is valued at $40 an acre. Mr. Moore has been twice married, first in Michigan, in 1861, to Jane Edwards, a native of New Jersey, born in 1835. She died in 1864 leaving three children—Samuel W., Joseph M. and Eva C. In 1870 Mr. Moore married Lavina Vore, who was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, in 1843. They have four children—Harriet M., Jessie M., John H. and Frederick G. Mr. Moore is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

SOLOMON EMMERT, deceased, was one of the progressive and substantial farmers of Black Hawk County. He was a man of strict integrity, perfectly honorable and upright in all his dealings, and was respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who admired his many manly qualities, and genial, social manners. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 7, 1821, a son of John Emmert, and was married in his native State, in Somerset County, in 1843, to Mattie Kring. He came West to Illinois in 1866, and thence in 1868 to Iowa, and settled on the farm in Big Creek Township, where his family now reside. He died November 20, 1881. He was twice married, his family by the first marriage consisting of the following children—Lizzie, born December 11, 1845, now lives in Nebraska; Lucy, born August 18, 1847, lives in Benton County, Iowa; John, born November 28, 1848, of Nebraska; David, born May 31, 1851, of Iowa; Mary, born April 11, 1853, lives in Illinois; Susan, born June 29, 1854, lives in Pennsylvania; Sophie, born November 8, 1857, lives in Ohio; George, born February 11, 1859, was stabbed and killed February 7, 1875, just as he was leaving church; Hattie, born May 17, 1860, lives in Nebraska; Ida, born January 7, 1862, lives in Nebraska, and Wesley, born June 13, 1866. His second wife, to

whom he was married in 1872, was Rose McDowell, born in 1841, a daughter of George and Mary (Roberts) McDowell. To them were born four children—An infant, born September 27, 1873, died November 5, following; Edwin, born September 25, 1874; Arthur, born May 12, 1878; and Miller, June 22, 1881. Mrs. Emmert has charge of the homestead, Wesley making his home with her.

CHRISTIAN GOOD was born in Greene County, Tennessee, December 23, 1826, a son of John and Susannah (Smeltzer) Good, his father being a native of Virginia, and his mother of Tennessee, both of German extraction. His parents immigrated from Tennessee to Boone County, Indiana, a half a century ago, living in that county till their death. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Christian was the eighth child. He was married in Boone County in 1846, to Charity Cotton, who was born in Indiana in 1826, a daughter of Cyrus and Mary Cotton, who were also natives of Virginia, of English, Dutch and Welsh extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Good have had eleven children born to them—John C., living in Cherokee County, this State; William A., of La-Porte City; Noah P., living in this county; Irenius C., of Benton County, Iowa; Martha A., Eve R., Allie I., Handy O., Isaac N., and Francis M. at home. Mr. Good was one of the pioneers of this county, coming here when Indians and wild animals were the principal inhabitants, and has witnessed the many changes which have taken place since that early day. He was the first settler of Big Creek Township, La Porte City, and built the first school-house in Big Creek Township. He was also the first justice of the peace of his township. He was a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination for several years, but has retired from the ministry, and is now living on section 29, Big Creek Township, where he has eighty acres of fine land. Of late years Mr. Good has been quite liberal in his religious views. He is one of the respected citizens of his township.

SAMUEL HALLMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, Barclay Township, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born October 14, 1833, a son of Henry and Hannah Hallman, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His father died in December, 1863, aged fifty-five years, and the mother is living in Pennsylvania, aged seventy-five years. Our subject was reared in his native State. When fourteen years of age he began working for his own maintenance, and worked for wages till twenty years old. He had been prudent and saved his earnings, and at the age of twenty years was able to begin work for himself. He remained in his native State till 1865, when he came West and lived in Naperville, Illinois, a year. In 1866 he came to Iowa, and bought 160 acres of land in Black Hawk County, for which he paid $19 an acre. He has added to his first purchase till he now owns 450 acres of choice land, all under cultivation. A poor boy when he commenced life, Mr. Hallman has by perseverance, industry and frugality accumulated a large property, and is now one of the wealthiest men in Barclay Township. He is a prominent and influential citizen, and has been instrumental in advancing many projects of material interest to his township. He has held the office of supervisor of Barclay Township. He was married in Pennsylvania, September 23, 1856, to Catherine Hauser, also a native of that State, born April 24, 1829. They have a family of four

children—Elamanda O., wife of Frank Lauer; Victor, Milton, and Elanora O., wife of John Walker. Victor graduated in February, 1886, from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. He married Ida Bickert. In politics Mr. Hallman is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church.

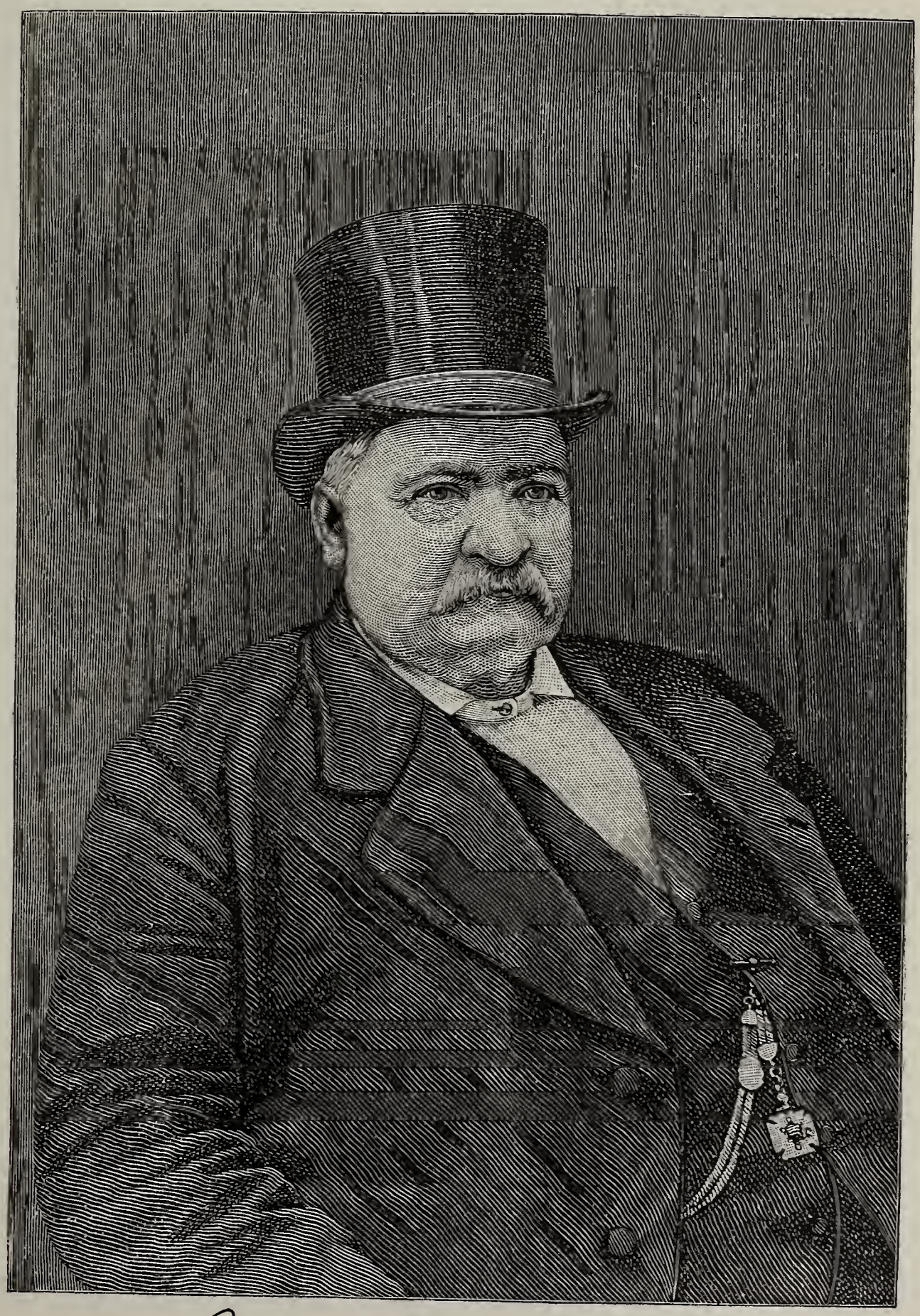
REV. GOTTLOB GROSSMAN, pastor of the German Lutheran church, of Fox Township, is a young man of promise in his church and profession. He is a native of Iowa, born in Clayton County, a son of George and Nancy Grossman, the former being first professor in the German College at Waverly. He is well educated, completing his studies at Mendota, Illinois, where he was from 1875 till 1881. He has for four years been pastor of the Fox Township church, his residence being on section 35. He was married in Waverly, Iowa, in 1882, to Anna Kaufman, who was born near Detroit, Michigan, in 1862. They have three children—Cordelia, Arthur and Rosa.

ALBERT F. RAYMOND, farmer and stock-raiser, of Cedar Falls Township, was born in Fond Du Lac County, Wisconsin, April 17, 1852. At the age of sixteen years he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his parents, Ebenezer and Sarah Raymond. Here the father bought a farm located on section 8, Cedar Falls Township, on which he settled with his family. Of the four children born to Ebenezer Raymond and his wife three are yet living—Albert F., whose name heads this sketch; Hattie and Ada. Albert F. was reared to manhood on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. He completed his education at the Cedar Falls High School, after which he engaged in teaching school in Grundy County, Iowa, for a short time. April 10, 1879, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Susan Smith, daughter of Nelson W. and Olive Smith, of Cedar Falls Township. Three children have blessed this union—Effie M., born February 14, 1880; Ross L., born October 5, 1881, and Mertie B., born December 23, 1884. Mr. Raymond is an active, enterprising citizen, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his township, and also in educational matters, having served as secretary and treasurer of Pleasant Valley School District, and for two terms was assessor of Cedar Falls Township. He is the owner of a good farm of eighty acres. In politics he is a Republican.

ANDREW CLARK, one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County, resides on section 22, Spring Creek Township, where he owns 700 acres of valuable land. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1836, a son of John and Barbara Clark, also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1852 his parents moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled one mile east of where our subject now lives. His father entered large tracts of land and left his family in good circumstances. He died July 28, 1877, and his widow now makes her home with her youngest son, William. Their family consisted of eight children—Simon, George, Henry, Mrs. Teeter, Andrew, Mrs. Howrey, Lewis and William. Andrew Clark was reared a farmer, receiving a fair education in the common-schools. He was married September 4, 1857, to Sarah A. Masters, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Masters, her mother deceased, but her fa-

ther living in Central City, Iowa. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark but two are living—Minerva L., wife of Edward Haymond, and Lizzie J. Elliott is deceased. In politics Mr. Clark is a Democrat. He has served his township as school director and takes an active interest in educational matters. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Brethren church.

JESSE WASSON, M. D.—To the faithful, skilled and successful labors of Dr. Wasson too high a tribute cannot be paid. Forty-five years' experience as a practitioner have given him a reputation of which any man might well be proud. Through all these years he has been devoted to his profession, and day and night has responded to the calls of the sick, bringing to their bedside a knowledge of disease, that was the result of close study and experience. His friends feared lest his arduous duties should undermine his own health, but his strong constitution and observance of sanitary laws enabled him to live to enjoy the highest walks to be obtained in the medical profession. Dr. Wasson was born in Richmond, Indiana, October 22, 1821, a son of Jehiel and Lydia Wasson, natives of North Carolina. He was reared to manhood in La Porte, Indiana, whither his parents moved when he was thirteen years of age. He received a good common-school education in his youth, and in 1844 entered the Indiana Medical College, at La Porte, from which he graduated in February, 1847. Soon after his graduation, he located in New Buffalo, Michigan, where for a time he practiced his profession, and then returned to La Porte, where he remained until 1853. In the latter year he came to Iowa and lived for a short time in Vinton, Benton County. In 1855 he came to Black Hawk County, and bought twenty acres of land, a part of which is now the site of La Porte City, and the same year surveyed and laid out the town, naming it in honor of his old home in Indiana. For the first few years after coming to the county he engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his medical practice, ex-Governor B. R. Sherman, then a young man in his employ, conducting the business. He was the first physician to locate in his section of the county, and soon built up a good practice, which gradually increased as the country grew, and his skill became known. Since 1870 he has devoted considerable attention to journalism, being the editor of the *Progress*, a paper devoted to the interests of his town and county. In 1880, he with G. W. Hayzlett, bought the buildings and started a cheese factory and creamery, of which he became sole owner in 1884. As a citizen, Dr. Wasson has always been foremost in enterprises that have had for their object the bettering of the condition of the people by advancing their public and private interests, and La Porte City would have been far in advance of what it now is if more had been as diligent and liberal as he in the use of their time and means for its improvement. He was a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and by his untiring efforts secured for La Porte City, through the Legislature, the first convenient postal facilities. He was the first postmaster appointed at La Porte, serving from 1855 till 1860, and was also the first justice of the peace. He has served as mayor of La Porte City four years and has served several terms on the Board of Supervisors of Black Hawk County, and is an untiring worker in all interests of benefit to the county at large, his zeal not being confined alone to the city where he resides. He is at present interested in the building of a railroad, and is one of its leading promoters,



J. Harrison

as it will be of lasting benefit to the city of La Porte, which it is hoped it will reach at no distant day. Thus it will be seen, that not alone as a skilled physician is Dr. Wasson esteemed, but his unselfish, noble character and liberal public-spiritedness have endeared him to the hearts of all, and long after his form has ceased to be seen on our streets and his voice heard in our homes will his memory be green in the hearts of those who have loved and honored him. Dr. Wasson enlisted in September, 1862, and was assigned to the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry as its Assistant Surgeon. He served in this capacity nine months, when he was promoted to Surgeon of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and served until February, 1865, when on account of physical disability he was obliged to resign. He is now a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he is much interested. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Trowel Lodge, No. 216. Dr. Wasson was married May 31, 1855, to Junia Haun, of Benton County, and to them have been born five children, four of whom are living—Buren S., Jesse G., George H. and Maud.

THOMAS EDWARDS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Big Creek Township, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1822, a son of Everett and Anna (White) Edwards. He was reared in his native State, and there married, in 1850, to Sarah Haffer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. In 1870 they went to Iowa and settled in Black Hawk County, and now have one of the best farms in Big Creek Township, containing 160 acres, valued at $40 an acre. His residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient, and his farm shows the result of having a thrifty and energetic owner. Mr. Edwards is a public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the benefit of his community, and a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises. He has a family of ten children—Ellen, Lottie, Baker L., Hattie, Phœbe, Caroline, Asher D., Anise, Ida and Emma. Baker L. is a young man of industrious and economical habits, and now has the management of the farm. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and his wife of the Lutheran church.

R. L. LELAND, section 25, Mount Vernon Township, is a native of New York City, born December 11, 1833, a son of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Knapp) Leland. His father was born in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, January 2, 1803, and his mother was born January 27, 1803, in Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York. They came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the spring of 1855, with their three children—George, Henry P. and Ambrose, all of whom are now living in Waterloo Township. Their sister, Mrs. Sarah C. Link, came from her home in Rensselaer County, New York, in the fall of 1885 and bought a house in Waterloo where she intends to make her home. Our subject's mother is making her home with him. His father died in Waterloo, March 8, 1865, and is buried in Waterloo cemetery. R. L. was married February 22, 1852, to Rachel M. Cole, who was born in Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, August 8, 1831, a daughter of John and Phœbe (Cook) Cole, natives of Dutchess County, New York, who are now deceased, the mother dying in February, 1882, in her eighty-ninth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Leland have been born

three children—George F., married Margaret C. Boyd, and is living with his father; Sarah E., also living at home; Adolphus H., born June 10, 1853, and drowned October 4, 1874, in Cedar River. R. L. Leland came to Black Hawk County in the fall of 1854, and made his first settlement in Mt. Vernon Township. In 1855 he bought land in Waterloo Township, on section 3, where he followed farming for eighteen years, after which he rented land for two or three years. He then, in 1874, moved to his present farm, which he had rented for several years previous to other parties. The house on this land was destroyed by fire in 1872, but being insured his loss was only about $200. Since coming here Mr. Leland has made all the improvements on his farm here and on the farm in Waterloo. He has now 380 acres. His farm is well tiled, he having laid about 230 rods of tile in the fall of 1885, and his residence, barns, sheds and other farm buildings are among the finest improved in the township. Mr. Leland is a member of the Universalist church. In his political views he is a Republican. He was elected first justice of the peace of his township, but did not serve. His son George was the first white child born in the township. Mr. Leland's ancestry can be traced back over 200 years. He is a descendant of Henry Leland, to whose memory a monument was raised a Sherborn, Massachusetts, about forty years ago.

SIMON BITTERLY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 33, Big Creek Township, is a native of Germany, born in 1826. He was reared in his native country, and was there married in 1855, to Clara Shanker, also a native of Germany, born in 1829. In 1857 they came to the United States, and for eight years made their home in Stephenson County, Illinois. In 1865 they moved to Iowa, and settled in Black Hawk County, and for over twenty years have been identified with all the interests of their township, assisting materially in its advancement. They are progressive, enterprising citizens, and liberal supporters of all projects that are of benefit to the community. They have had a family of eight children—Benedict, Edward, two who died in infancy unnamed, Lizzie, Benjamin, Leony, and Tillie. Edward was married December 14, 1885, to Anna, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta Ripple. In his political views Mr. Bitterly affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Evangelical Association.

GEORGE E. EBERHART, the present efficient postmaster of Cedar Falls, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1839, a son of Albert J. and Eliza Eberhart. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, coming to America before the Revolutionary war, and served with Washington's army, having been among those who endured the terrible hardships of the winter passed at Valley Forge. After the close of the war he settled in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the manufacture of glass. Here his son, Albert J., father of our subject, was reared to manhood and educated for the Baptist ministry, to which calling he earnestly devoted the greater part of his life. About 1850 he was called to fill the pulpit at Edgington, Lee County, Illinois, remaining there several years, when he came to Iowa and officiated as pastor of the Baptist church at Waterloo for some time. In the fall of 1860 he received a call from the church at Cedar Rapids, but shortly after going there he enlisted in the late war as Chaplain of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

After remaining with his regiment six months, owing to failing health he returned to Cedar Rapids, and in the fall of 1862 he removed to Cedar Falls, where he labored earnestly and successfully for five years as pastor of the Baptist church. After spending years in various fields of mission work he returned to Waterloo, living there till his death, which occurred a few years ago. George E. Eberhart, whose name heads this sketch, attended the common schools in his youth, receiving a fair education. He learned the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade which he followed before and after the war. He enlisted in May, 1861, in Company I, Third Iowa Infantry. He was engaged in guerrilla warfare and in guarding bridges and railroads in Missouri till the following fall when he was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was quartered a short time. After spending a short time in Mexico and Missouri he was transferred to Grant's command and participated in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Vicksburg. He was with Sherman in his march from Vicksburg to Meriden, Mississippi, and also in the Atlanta campaign. July 22, 1864, during the siege of Atlanta, he was captured by the Confederates and sent to Andersonville Prison, remaining in confinement there till he was exchanged September 21, 1864. Mr. Eberhart re-enlisted as a veteran in January, 1864, and remained with Sherman's army till he received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, July 10, 1865, when he returned to Cedar Falls. He was subsequently employed for nine years in the United States Railway Postal Service, running for eight years between Albert Lea and Burlington, and for one year between Burlington and Chicago. December 24, 1868, he was married to Ida Markley, of Cedar Falls, daughter of James and Catherine Markley. They have four children—Lewis V., Philip H., Nora A. and Clyde. Mr. Eberhart was appointed to his present position as postmaster of Cedar Falls, February 19, 1884. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of James Brownell Post, G. A. R., which he has served as Adjutant.

JULIUS C. BURNHAM, deceased, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Black Hawk County, was born in Vermont in 1824, a son of James and Fanny Burnham. He came West with his parents in 1840, and lived in Illinois until 1850, when he went to California and remained three years, and while there made $1,600. He returned to Aurora, Illinois, when he engaged in the mercantile business till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he raised a company for the Union army and was elected its First Lieutenant, but on account of ill health was unable to serve. He came to Iowa in 1862 and settled on section 30, Big Creek Township. At that time the land was unimproved and the only building was a little log cabin. When Mr. Burnham died he had the land all under cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings were among the best in the township. Mr. Burnham was a prominent man in his township and held different offices of trust, among others those of assessor and supervisor. While a member of the Board of Supervisors it was owing to his influence that the practice of speculating with the county money was broken up, the officers loaning the money to the bank and thus increasing the amount of its funds, and making county warrants worth 100 cents on a dollar, while they had been valued at only from 60 to 80 cents. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders for thirty years. Mr. Burnham was married in Aurora, Illinois, in 1846, to Julia

Baird, a native of Jefferson County, New York, born in 1830. To them were born seven children, but four of whom are living —Victor E., foreman of the glazing works at Clinton, Iowa; Frank F., a farmer of Spirit Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Lottie B. Hayden, of Minnesota, and Guy M., principal of the Alden, Iowa, High School. The deceased are—Harriet, James and an infant.

EZRA S. NEWTON, a son of Seth Newton, was born in Silver Creek Township, Stephenson County, Illinois, January 9, 1855. He was reared to a farm life in his native county, where he lived till 1876. He then came to Iowa with his father, who yet lives at State Center, Marshall County. He left his father's home in 1880, since which he has been a resident of Black Hawk County, and now manages the property of his father-in-law, Samuel Berry, who is the owner of 2,600 acres of improved land located in Black Hawk and Tama counties, Iowa. Mr. Newton was united in marriage May 26, 1880, to Miss Anzeletta Berry, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Allard) Berry. Mrs. Newton was a native of the same county as her husband, born in Silver Creek Township, October 25, 1854. Mr. Newton is a young man of excellent business qualifications, and by his industrious habits and persevering energy has proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him.

DEWITT C. COOK, proprietor of livery and dealer in horses, was born in Wyoming County, New York, February 26, 1833, the youngest of nine children of Philander and Esther (Graves) Cook, who were also natives of Wyoming County, and of English descent, the mother dying when our subject was a mere boy. His education was obtained in the district schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen he began to earn his own living by working on farms in his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as long as he remained in New York State. In the spring of 1857 he came to Iowa, making the journey with a four-horse team. He located at Waterloo, and soon after began working at his trade, which he continued here till 1867, after which he was successfully engaged in buying and shipping stock till 1879, shipping mostly to the Eastern markets. He then opened his livery stable which is well stocked with buggies of all kinds, and fine horses, and has a good run of custom. In connection with his livery he is also engaged in buying and selling horses. In the winter of 1859 Mr. Cook was married to Caroline Courson, who came with her parents from Pennsylvania to this county in 1856. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been born three sons—Wells C., John E. and Jay. In politics Mr. Cook affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE SEVERANCE, proprietor of the livery-stable at Hudson, was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, November 30, 1827, the third son of Pliny and Sophia Severance, his parents being born, reared and married in the same State. Our subject remained on the home farm till eighteen years of age, when he commenced life on his own account. For six years following he was employed in hotels in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Brattleboro, Vermont, after which he worked on his father's farm for two years. He was then employed in a burnishing establishment for three

years at Glastonbury, Connecticut, and in 1856 he came with his family to Iowa, being a pioneer of Grundy County. He recalls the fact that he and his brother Fred brought from Dubuque the lumber for the first frame dwelling built in Grundy Center. Mr. Severance made his first home in Black Hawk County in 1861, on a farm near Hudson, but a year later removed to the farm owned by his brother-in-law, Alfred Areline. Since 1865 he has made his home in the village of Hudson where he is well established in the livery business. Besides his business he also owns a good farm, which is located in Lincoln Township. He was married at Springfield, Massachusetts, November 29, 1849, to Eliza Elizabeth Backus, born in Windham, Connecticut, March 12, 1826. Their family consists of five children—Anne, wife of William Sharp, of Hudson; Belle M., wife of Frederick Denio, of Nebraska; Virginia, at home; Carrie E., wife of Frank Chambers, of Hudson, and Charles F., at home. Politically Mr. Severance is a staunch Republican. Our subject's mother, with her three sons, Henry, Charles and Frederick, and a daughter, Ellen, came to Grundy County in 1856. The father and son Henry had visited that county before, Henry buying at that time 240 acres of land and the family located on this land. The father not liking the new country remained in Massachusetts till 1866 when he came to Grundy County, where he died January 18, 1883, aged eighty-seven years, the mother having died in the same county May 28, 1872, aged seventy-two years. Both are buried in Grundy Center. Of their children Edwin W. now lives in Lincoln Township, this county, he having come to Iowa after the war. Henry's sad fate has never been solved. In 1876 he left his home in Grundy County for Cedar Falls, carrying about $700 with which he was to pay for some land, and is supposed to have been murdered for his money. A daughter, Sophia, was postmistress at Grundy Center for several years and also owner of a drug store at the same place. She now lives in New York State. Mary married E. W. Chapin and resides in New York State. Ellen married Alfred Areline and died at Le Mars, Iowa. Charles lives on the homestead in Grundy County, and Frederick is in Kansas.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, farmer and stock-raiser, of Spring Creek Township, lives on section 7, where he owns 185 acres of valuable land. He also owns 160 acres in Kossuth County, which is farmed by his second son, Robert. Mr. Campbell was born in Scotland in 1820, a son of Joseph and Ann (Timball) Campbell. His father died in Scotland about 1850, and in 1853 his mother came to America and died about 1858. Our subject came to America in 1844, but subsequently returned to Scotland and was there married in 1855 to Isabella Thompson, who was born in 1825. To them have been born five children—Samuel, of Kossuth County; Mary J., wife of George Frisby, has one child, Robert; Ellen L., at home; Robert, of Kossuth County, and Joseph, at home. They also reared and educated Martha L. Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, an Englishman. Her mother died and she made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell until twenty-one years old, and then went to Nebraska to live with her father, and there married, and now lives in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Presbyterian church at La Porte. They have been connected with that denomination many years and have been earnest and active workers in the church and for the cause of Christianity. Mr. Campbell is purely a self-made man, his accumulations being the result

of combined energy, pluck and industry. In his youth he worked at the stonecutter's trade nine years, but since coming to Black Hawk County he has followed agricultural pursuits. In politics he is independent, casting his vote for men, not party. He has served several years as justice of the peace of his township, a position he is eminently qualified to fill, his keen sense of right making him a just and equitable adviser.

SYLVESTER H. PACKARD, attorney at law, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was born in Rochester, New York, September 10, 1826, a son of Sylvester H. and Clarissa (Wadsworth) Packard, of Welsh and English descent, respectively, the mother being a direct descendant of the noted Captain Wadsworth who, during the reign of King James II., hid the royal charter in the oak tree. Our subject's father was one of the earliest settlers of Rochester, and for many years was one of its leading business men, being engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and for a time was Brigadier Inspector of the volunteer militia. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, and at the age of seventeen years he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Horace Gay, of Rochester, at that time one of the leading lawyers of New York State. Here he continued his legal studies seven years, when he was admitted to the bar in 1850. He remained with Mr. Gay for three years after being admitted to the bar, and in 1854 he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he opened a law office in partnership with W. H. McClure. In connection with their legal practice Mr. Packard published the Cedar Falls *Banner* about three years, which paper is supposed to be the first published in Black Hawk County. Since disposing of this paper, Mr. Packard has devoted his attention to the practice of law, being at times associated with W. H. McClure. Mr. Packard was married at Cedar Falls to Miss Z. C. Barnes, and of the four children born to this union two are living—Jeffrey G. and Helen M. December 3, 1858, having been at Sioux Rapids attending to his real estate interests, Mr. Packard started on horseback for Fort Dodge, when he was overtaken by a northwestern blizzard, and for two days and nights he was at its mercy without tasting food, or seeing a human being. This exposure resulted in the freezing of his lower limbs, which subsequently had to be amputated. Mr. Packard has served as councilman of Cedar Falls, and for many years acted as City Clerk. He served for three years as postmaster, and for a time was commissioner of the United States Courts. He is a member of Black Hawk Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of Cedar Falls, and of Valley Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

JONATHAN E. BABCOCK, deceased, was a native of the State of New York, where he was born in 1838, and in that State he was reared to manhood. After coming to Iowa, he was engaged in clerking for Timothy Elwell, now deceased, at Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Mr. Elwell at that time being engaged in the mercantile business. After coming to La Porte City he became a partner of his former employer, Mr. Elwell, in Elwell & Babcock's grist-mill at this city, carrying on the business together till his death. July 9, 1868,

he was married at La Porte to Martha J. Elwell, and this union was blessed with three children—Mark E., Ida C. and Albert P. His death occurred July 9, 1875, and was much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was classed among the live and substantial business men of the place, and was always interested in all enterprises for the good of his county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his remains were interred with Masonic rites. In his political views he was a Republican.

CAPTAIN ROBERT J. McQUILKIN, one of the enterprising citizens of La Porte City, Iowa, was born August 7, 1833, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, a son of James and Rebecca McQuilkin. He was reared in his native State, receiving his education at the academy at Leechburg, Pennsylvania, and after completing his education he taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania for several years. He came to Iowa in 1855, and for one year taught school at Vandalia, Jasper County, when he returned to Pennsylvania, remaining there till 1861. He then returned to Iowa, and for a short time followed farming in Benton County. He served as a a Captain during the late war, enlisting in August, 1863, in Company D, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and for a time formed a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under General Logan. He participated in the battles of Haines Bluff, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, including the fighting at Champion Hill, the battles of Black River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold and the entire Atlanta campaign, going with Sherman on his march to the sea. He witnessed the surrender of Columbia, and the surrender of the Confederate army under General Johnston, and participated in the grand review at Washington at the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge in June, 1865, having served as a brave and gallant soldier. After the war he returned to La Porte City, and for a short time was principal of the high school. He has been engaged in the lumber business for many years and is doing an extensive trade, and in this line of business has met with excellent success. He was married in December, 1866, to Jennie H. Thompson, of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. They have five children—Minnie R., Lizzie J., Hattie B., James E. and Maggie L. Mr. McQuilkin was the first Mayor of La Porte City, holding that office two successive terms. He has also served as city councilman, and for several years held the office of justice of the peace. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a comrade of the Grand Army Post, which he is at present serving as Adjutant, and also belongs to Shield's Lodge, A. O. U. W., of which he has been master workman for two terms. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder.

EDWARD QUACKENBUSH, one of the old settlers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, was born June 11, 1827, a native of New York State, and a son of Abraham and Delany (Wolfe) Quackenbush, his Grandfather Quackenbush being one of the first settlers of Otsego County, New York. Of the six children born to his parents, four are living—Catherine, Adelia, Amelia and Edward. Marvin and Maria are deceased. Edward Quackenbush was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving in his youth a fair education. He subsequently engaged in teaching school, which he fol-

lowed successfully for a period of twenty years, teaching in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, being one of the first teachers in La Porte City, this county. He left his native State in the spring of 1853, coming West and locating in Kane County, Illinois, where he resided two years. He then went to La Fayette County, Wisconsin, and in 1856 came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, buying 120 acres of raw prairie land in Cedar Township, where he lived till 1865. He then removed to La Porte City, where he has since made his home. He was married in the State of New York, March 6, 1853, to Sylvia Eddy, a daughter of David and Polly Eddy, who were natives of Vermont. Six children were born to this union—Julia R., Florence B., Amine E., Nettie D., Tuma S. and Dora E. Mr. Quackenbush has, by his industry and good management, become the owner of 218 acres of well-improved land. He has served four years as justice of the peace of Cedar Township, and three years as assessor of Big Creek Township. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of La Porte City Lodge, No. 216. Both he and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church, which he is serving at present as clerk.

WILLIAM L. FOX, one of the old pioneers of Black Hawk County, and proprietor of the National House of La Porte City, was born February 15, 1827, a son of Enoch and Christiann (Sechler) Fox, and is of German descent. He was first married in 1852 in Pennsylvania, to Sarah Walts, who was born in that State in 1826, a daughter of Barney and Katie (Shoemaker) Walts, and to this union were born six children—Catherine, wife of M. D. Saunders, of Decatur, Iowa; Cyrus, of Lincoln County, Nebraska; Christiann, wife of James Boyd; Mary, wife of George McClintock, of Jackson; John, of La Porte City, and Jesse. For his second wife Mr. Fox married Mrs. Alice (Long) Kepkey, in this county, in 1878. Mrs. Fox was first married to John E. Kepkey, who died in 1874. By her first marriage she had two children—Georgie M. and Aurilla E. The latter is deceased. Mr. Fox has been a resident of this county for many years, and has witnessed all the changes which have taken place during the past thirty years. He has one of the best regulated hotels to be found in a place of this size in the State of Iowa, and has connected with it first class sample rooms, and livery for the accommodation of his customers.

EDWIN W. SEVERANCE, farmer, section 21, Lincoln Township, is a son of Pliny and Sophia (Wrisley) Severance, a pioneer family of Grundy County, settling there in 1856. He was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, July 16, 1825, the second of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. He was reared in the Old Bay State, remaining under the home roof till twenty years of age. He then found employment in a hotel at Springfield, going thence to Boston, Massachusetts, where for five years he was employed at the Revere House. In 1851 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and a short time later to Columbus, Ohio, and was bookkeeper in the American House four years, and in the Neil House a year. Leaving Columbus he was engaged in the same capacity in the American House, Cleveland, Ohio, a year, and subsequently as clerk in the Briggs House, Chicago, Illinois. Soon after the opening of the Newhall House in Milwaukee, he was employed there as clerk, remaining three

years. In August, 1860, he left Milwaukee, and went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was employed in the Louisville Hotel till the breaking out of the Rebellion. When General Rousseau recruited the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, he went into the service as its Sutler, and for three years shared the rough fortunes of that regiment. He then became Post Sutler at Taylor Barracks, but in October, 1864, tiring of army life, he closed out his business and became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, buying a farm of 350 acres on section 35, Black Hawk Township, south of the village of Hudson, on which he settled the following December, living there five years to a day, when he moved to Waterloo, where he lived two years. From March, 1872, till March, 1877, he lived in Orange Township, and then moved to the farm where he now lives in Lincoln Township, which he bought in February, 1870. His farm is one of the best in the township, and the thrift and good management of the owner is evident to all, the soil being unusually productive, and the farm buildings are commodious and in good repair. In politics he is a Republican, but his independence of thought and action in politics as well other things is well known. His large experience in hotel life added to his life in the army has made him a judge of men, and his friends are among the best citizens of the county. In his likes and dislikes he is somewhat radical, and as he values friends above everything else, they always receive a hearty welcome, and are made to feel at home when his guests. While in Milwaukee, April 28, 1859, he was married to Carrie A. St. John, who was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, April 1, 1839. Being left an orphan in her infancy, she was reared by Mr. Kean, the first proprietor of the Newhall House. They have had a family of seven children—Edwin K., their eldest, was the first child born in the Newhall House; Charlton M. and William M. were born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky; Lewis H., Henry W., Mary F. and Josephine were born in Black Hawk County.

WALTER O. RICHARDS, physician and surgeon, of Waterloo, was born November 1, 1820, in Genesee County, New York, a son of Richard and Clarissa A. (Ames) Richards. At the age of seventeen years he removed with his parents to Geauga County, Ohio, where he attended school. In 1840 he entered Oberlin College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1845. He soon after located at Sturgis, Michigan, where he taught school three years, and at the same time studied medicine under James Taft, an eminent physician and surgeon of that place. After leaving Sturgis he taught school at Lima, Indiana. He took his first course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after which he returned to the office of his preceptor where he pursued his studies, and in the winter taught school at Lima as before mentioned. He then returned to Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1855. The Doctor began the practice of his profession with Dr. Sargent, of Ontario, Indiana, and in the summer of 1855 he came to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, where he has since been actively engaged building a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 Dr. Richards with three other gentlemen organized the Union Milling Company, of Waterloo. He is a member of the National Medical Association, and was one of the organizers of the Cedar Valley Medical Association, of which he was a delegate to New Orleans in 1885. He was married to Julia A. Bundy, a graduate of a collegiate institute. To them have been born two children—Julian

E., a graduate of the State University of Iowa City, and editor of the Waterloo *Courier*, and Effie S., who also attended the State University, now the wife of E. M. Johnson, of Minneapolis. The Doctor is a strict Good Templar. He is a member of the Congregational church.

J. W. LEEPER came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, October 11, 1853, from Wyandot County, Ohio, by way of Southern Illinois. He was first employed in husking corn for a man at Cedar Falls, and in May, 1854, he bought his first land from the Government. In the winter of 1853-'54 he was engaged in splitting rails along the Cedar River. In the spring of 1854 he settled on his land and commenced to improve the place, and there make a home. He now owns 160 acres on section 27 and 160 acres on section 34, all well improved. He has one of the best farm houses in the county, and his fine barn, built in 1874, and his other farm buildings are as good as any in the township. His residence, which is of brick, was built in 1880, and is heated almost entirely by a furnace. Mr. Leeper was born in Crawford, now Wyandot County, Ohio, December 11, 1831, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Baum) Leeper, the father born in Ireland in 1771, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. His father was but twelve years of age when he came with his parents to America. He was shipwrecked three times, and was three years on the voyage. Our subject's father was an early settler of Ross County, Ohio, and there built the first saw and grist mills about forty miles from Sandusky City. He died at the age of sixty years, May 28, 1831. His wife died November 23, 1860, at the age of sixty-eight years. J. W. Leeper was married May 21, 1854, to Milta Ford, who was born December 4, 1833, in Wyandot County, Ohio, a daughter of David and Catherine (Van Gundy) Ford, both natives of Ross County, Ohio. Her mother died in Washington Township, this county, in February, 1879, at the age of sixty-six years, and her father is living in this county with one of his sons. Her parents came to this county with their family of ten children, of whom Mrs. Leeper was the eldest, and settled in Washington Township in the fall of 1853. Their children are—Mrs. Leeper; Sarah M., wife of James Caughey; Mary A., wife of Warren Sherman; Ellen, wife of William Deming; Eliza, wife of A. V. Sprague; Curlis, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Niram, living in Washington Township; Lydia, wife of G. W. Gochenour, of Washington Township; Reuben, living in Washington Township; Nancy, the youngest child, is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Leeper have been born ten children—Clemens, born August 28, 1855; Thomas E., born June 14, 1857, dealing in stock in Waterloo Township, this county; Lydia J., born February 8, 1860, wife of J. P. Albert, stock-dealer, living in Waterloo; Catherine, born April 5, 1862, wife of D. G. Wert, living on Mr. Leeper's farm; James William, born May 1, 1864, died of diphtheria, September 8, 1880; Eliza E., born November 14, 1866, living at home; Sissy, born January 25, 1869, died aged fourteen months; Rosa, born March 29, 1871, died November 8, 1880, of diphtheria; Charles, born May 20, 1874, living at home; David, born December 7, 1877, died of diphtheria November 8, 1880. In politics Mr. Leeper is a Republican. He has never sought for public office, his time being wholly devoted to his agricultural pursuits. He sowed the first timothy seed in his township, bringing the seed with him from Ohio. He was extensively engaged in stock-raising for many years, and at present keeps about seventy-five head of cattle on his farm, and is making a specialty

of Holstein cattle. He also raises from seventy-five to one hundred hogs per year. Mr. Leeper has in his possession a writing desk over 100 years old, made by Mr. Wiley, a blind man, who was stepfather to our subject's father. Mr. Leeper's daughter Lydia has two children—Rosy, born February 22, 1883, and Harry, born November 6, 1884. His son Clemens was the second white child born in the township. He married Emma Bailey and has one child—Freddie, born September 29, 1881. He is living in Mount Vernon Township where he has 120 acres of land.

ROBERT A. JONES, deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of Black Hawk County, making his home on section 7, Orange Township, in 1850. He bought the first lumber cut in the county, and built a log cabin there, it being the first habitation in this part of the county. He brought some means with him, and soon was the owner of 600 acres of land which he bought from the Government. He was an active and progressive man, ever kind and generous to new comers, helping them to get land, and in other ways where help was needed. He gave to the poor if not able to pay, telling them to pay when they were able. A few years after settling here he went to Southern Illinois bringing back with him a large stock of cattle, which nearly all perished in the hard winter of 1856-'57. Mr. Jones was born in Edwards County, Illinois, March 24, 1823, and December 23, 1843, was married to Margaret Hunt, a native of the same county, born April 27, 1825. In 1849 they moved to Wisconsin, coming to this county the year following with a family of four children—Mary Elizabeth, now wife of O. J. Turner, of State Center; Emeline, now principal of the high school at Decatur, Nebraska; George and Annie, both now deceased. The following children were born to them after coming to the county—Charles M.; Arthur, who died aged eight years; Mrs. Rosa E. Fisher, a widow; and Isabella, wife of Alexander S. Gillen, of Brule County, Dakota. Mr. Jones sold his original land purchase in Orange Township in 1861, and bought a farm near Marshalltown which he disposed of soon after. He then went to Poweshiek County where he followed cheese-making one season, and in 1862 returned to Black Hawk County, buying a farm of 176 acres on section 23, Black Hawk Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred January 9, 1882, and his memory will always be cherished by all old pioneers for his many acts of kindness. In religion he was a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics, a Democrat. His widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Rosa Fisher, at Hastings, Nebraska. Cadwallader Jones, father of our subject, was a Kentuckian by birth, and a pioneer of Southern Illinois. He was a prominent man and officer in the Black Hawk war. Mrs. Jones's parents were also early settlers of Southern Illinois, from Kentucky.

CHARLES M. JONES, son of Robert A. and Margaret (Hunt) Jones, was born in Orange Township, Black Hawk County, January 12, 1854. His health failing him he started for the Black Hills, March 1, 1876, making Custer City his objective point. He was in Deadwood when the first house was being built in that city. He spent five years in the mining districts of Nebraska and Dakota, prospecting over a wide area, and mining with varied success. He was one of the projectors and proprietors of Leeds City, he giving the

name to that city, and naming all of its streets. He returned to Black Hawk County, if not rich in wealth, possessed of what is far better, good health. Three weeks after his return his father died and he has since continued to reside on the old homestead in Black Hawk Township, which he now owns. Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Gillen December 27, 1882. She was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1854, the fifth of a family of ten children of John and Elizabeth Gillen. Her father was of Irish parentage, born on the ocean July 18, 1818. He died in Pennsylvania, October 1, 1865, and in 1867 his widow brought her family to Iowa, living in Linn County till 1870, since which she has resided in Black Hawk Township.

AMASA COTTRELL, one of the leading agriculturists of Black Hawk County, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, June 6, 1825, a son of John and Sarah Cottrell, his father born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 15, 1776, and his mother a native of New York State, born December 11, 1788. They were married in Rensselaer County, living there till their death, the father dying August 10, 1842, and the mother September 18, 1869. They reared a family of nine children—John C., living in Michigan; George, on the old homestead in New York; James, of New York State; Mrs. Mary Jane Feathers; Sally Ann, now deceased; William, died in 1870; Mrs. Eleanor M. Moul; Mrs. Susan C. Castle, and Amasa, our subject, the only member of the family who makes his home in Iowa. Amasa Cottrell was reared on the home farm, remaining with his parents till after maturity. He was married May 15, 1847, to Miss Rebecca Deavitt, born in Rensselaer County, New York, February 6, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell have four children—William A., born April 10, 1848, married Fiddie A. Titcomb, and is now a resident of Le Mars, Iowa; Louisa Jane, wife of Noah Williams, of Ida County, Iowa; Warren H., residing with his parents, married Annie E. Wilson, and Harmon S., married Laura B. A. Powers and is now a resident of Lincoln Township, this county. Mr. Cottrell came to Black Hawk County, in 1857, and the first three years he worked rented land in Black Hawk Township. He then went to Pike's Peak, leaving his family here, and was there engaged very successfully in prospecting and mining. He returned to Black Hawk Township in the fall of 1860, and in the spring of 1861 went back to the mines, taking his family with him. In September of the same year he again returned to this county, buying 320 acres of land on section 33, in the spring of 1862, where he has since made his home. He has since added to his original purchase till he is now the owner of 960 acres of choice land under excellent cultivation. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and also buys largely to feed for market. His shipments of cattle and hogs in 1885 reached ten car-loads, and his farm is increasing in productive powers. Among the many valuable farm buildings to be found in this part of the county none are better than those found on the farm of Mr. Cottrell. His large barn is 60 x 100 feet, and his substantial residence, which is one of the finest in the township, is furnished with all modern conveniences. Mr. Cottrell has always been an active, public-spirited man. He has served as township trustee one year, and has also served many years as school director, holding the position of secretary of the School Board a number of years. He was president of Black Hawk Agricultural Society three years, and for two years held the same position in the Patron's Joint-Stock

Company. He was also president of the Waterloo, Belle Plaine & Northern Missouri Narrow-Gauge Railroad for two years. In politics Mr. Cottrell has been a life-long Democrat. He and his wife and family are members of the Congregational church. Mrs. Cottrell's parents were natives of New York State, the father born in March, 1784, and the mother August 1, 1790. Both died in Rensselaer County, the father in 1878, and the mother January 26, 1850. Mrs. Cottrell has three married sisters living in Wisconsin—Mrs. Maria Bonestell, in Marquette County; Mrs. Eliza E. Welch, in Columbia County, and Mrs. Esther Newland, in Green Lake County. One sister, Mrs. Harriet Dumelton, died in Green Lake County.

JOSEPH BANCROFT, one of the old and respected settlers of Cedar Falls, is a native of England, born in Leicester, December 19, 1826. He was reared in his native country, and there received the benefits of a common-school education. July 4, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Holbrook, daughter of William and Mary Holbrook, of Derbyshire, England. To this union were born five children of whom four are yet living—Eliza E., Mary T., John W. and George H. Annie, the youngest child, is deceased. During the summer of 1851 Mr. Bancroft immigrated to America with his family, landing at New York. He first located in Fayette County, Ohio, where he remained three years, after which he spent a short time near Paris, Illinois. In the fall of 1855 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating at Cedar Falls, where he has since resided. Mr. Bancroft has followed farming and gardening the greater part of his life, and since coming to this county he has carried on a garden and nursery, and at present is conducting an excellent greenhouse. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society.

AAMAN INGALLS was born in Du Page County, Illinois, July 31, 1854, the youngest of twelve children of John and Jerusha Ingalls, who were both natives of Oneida County, New York. Soon after their marriage the parents made their home in Cattaraugus County, New York. In 1846 they removed to Du Page County, Illinois, and in 1856 they located in Kane County, Illinois, where the father died in 1864, aged fifty five years. The mother subsequently went with her youngest children to De Kalb County, Illinois, and in 1868 removed to Grundy County, Iowa, locating near the present residence of our subject, and in 1870 she settled on section 19, Lincoln Township. Eight of her children are now living—Edward, living in California; George, of Lincoln Township; Mrs. Jerusha Pattison, of Reinbeck; Amelia, residing in California; Mrs. Harriet Lewis, of Reinbeck; Orrin, of Tama County; Mrs. Mary Bean, of Grundy County, and Naaman. Milton, Charles, John and William, are deceased. Charles was a member of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and died in the service, and William belonged to the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, dying in hospital in 1863. After his mother's death, which occurred February 4, 1882, our subject became heir to the fine farm of 160 acres which he helped to acquire, and which he now occupies. December 25, 1877, Mr. Ingalls was married to Charlotte Ingamells, who was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, January 19, 1856. They have two sons—Frank and Clarence. In politics Mr. Ingalls is identified with the

Republican party. George Ingalls, brother of our subject, is also a resident of Lincoln Township, and owns a fine farm of 160 acres, on section 20. He was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, March 22, 1836. While living in Illinois he was married April 11, 1858, to Miss Selinda Wright, a native of Allegany County, New York, born October 30, 1834. He came to Iowa in 1868, locating first in Story County, and in 1878 came to Black Hawk County, where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. George Ingalls have six children—Francelia (wife of Howard Hitchcock), Charles, Harriet, John, Georgia and Ella.

D. C. HENRY, son of James and Hannah(Clark) Henry, came with his parents to this county in October, 1858. His father was born April 7, 1807, near Colchester, Massachussetts, and was of Irish and English descent. The father was reared and educated in Madison County, New York, and was there married, his wife being a native of Connecticut, born May 6, 1806. He removed with his family to Illinois in 1856, and as before stated, came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1858, living in Mount Vernon Township till his death. His wife also died in this township. They were the parents of the following children—Albert Henry, born in September, 1835, farming in Washington Territory; Alpheus, born in July, 1837, living in Mt. Vernon Township; D. C., born August 14, 1840, in Madison County, New York; Frederick, born in June, 1844, and Hannah M., born June 2, 1850, died in August, 1882, all the children being born in Madison County, New York. Our subject was reared in his native county till sixteen years of age, and there received a limited education in the common schools. January 1, 1868, he was married to Maria E. Thurston, born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 22, 1842, a daughter of Ira and Amanda (Fletcher) Thurston, residents of Bremer County, Iowa. To this union have been born five children, of whom three are living—H. Mabel, born February 2, 1870; Bertha M., born June 2, 1872; Frank C., born September 14, 1876, all in Mount Vernon Township. Charles C. was born in July, 1875, and died August 23, 1875, and George A., born January 24, 1879, died January 10, 1880. Mrs. Henry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his religious views Mr. Henry is liberal. In politics he is a Greenbacker. He has served twelve years as justice of the peace, and has also served as assessor, being elected such in the fall of 1884. Mr. Henry has made farming his principal occupation through life, and has met with fair success. He now owns 240 acres on section 33, Mount Vernon Township. Mrs. Henry's father was born in Lyle, Brown County, New York, February 24, 1810, and when he was ten years of age his parents moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he was married, living there till about sixty years of age. In May, 1854, he came to Iowa, and settled in Bremer County, where he has since resided. His wife was born in Mentor, Geauga County, Ohio, August 16, 1817.

MAHLON WILLIAMS, a prominent farmer of Spring Creek Township, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, January 27, 1841, a son of William and Catherine Williams, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Indiana. Of a family of twelve children but five are living—Elizabeth, Matilda, Philander, William R. and Mahlon. In 1855 his parents came to Iowa, and settled in Spring Creek Township, Black Hawk County, where his moth-

er died April 5, 1878. His father is still living at the advanced age of eighty years. Mahlon Williams remained with his parents until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, July 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Jackson, Chattanooga, second battle at Corinth, Ebenezer Church, Selma, Columbus, Marysville, and many others of minor importance. He was discharged in August, 1865, and returned to Black Hawk County, where, with the exception of three years spent in Washington Territory, he has since resided. His fine farm of 360 acres is under good cultivation, and his residence and other improvements, are among the best in the township. Mr. Williams was married February 18, 1867, to Elizabeth Rice. They have two children—Dennis and Ira C. Mr. Williams is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican.

NICHOLAS WALLIS, proprietor of livery stable, La Porte City, Iowa, is a native of England, born in Cornwall County, January 4, 1849, and is a son of John and Jane Wallis. Of nine children born to his parents six are still living—Mary J., Nicholas, Richard D., John, Annie and Albretta. He passed his boyhood in attending the common schools of his native country, and when a young man came to America with his father, his mother immigrating to this country some three years later. For several years the family resided in Michigan, and in 1879 removed to Wisconsin, where the parents still make their home. Nicholas Wallis was married in Illinois, June 28, 1883, to Miss Nellie Burnett, of Jo Daviess County, that State. One child has blessed this union, a son—Floyd B. In 1883 Mr. Wallis came to Iowa, locating at La Porte City, in this county, and for some time has been successfully engaged in his present business, he having the best conducted livery in the city, and is quite liberally patronized. He has a pleasant, social disposition, and has become popular among the business men of his community. In politics he is a Republican, voting that ticket in all National elections.

REV. CHRISTIAN ESHER is a native of Alsace, France, born March 24, 1826, a son of John J. and Mary N. Esher, and a brother of Bishop Esher, of the German Evangelical Association. When he was five years of age he was brought by his parents to America, and after landing in New York they went to Pennsylvania, and resided in Warren County a few years. They then moved to Cook County, Illinois, and there our subject was reared to manhood, and received an excellent education. He left Illinois in 1855, and came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating on a farm in Big Creek Township, about three miles northwest of La Porte City, where he resided eight years. November 8, 1851, he was married to Mary J. Kennicott, a native of Canada, born March 18, 1831, coming with her parents, Levi and Abigail Kennicott, to Cook County, Illinois, when but three years of age. Her father is now deceased. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Esher three are living—Frank W., Edwin L. and Winnie I. Mr. Esher was ordained an elder in the German Evangelical Association in 1868, but for four years previous had devoted much time to preaching the gospel. He followed his ministerial labors in various places throughout Iowa for about eighteen years, when, on

account of failing health, in the spring of 1882 he retired from his active duties, and has since then been a resident of La Porte City, and is still taking an active interest in all Christian work. He is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres of well cultivated land located in the township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM R. GRAHAM, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was born October 13, 1842, at the head of Seneca Lake, in what is now Schuyler County, New York, a son of Alexander and Abigail Graham, who were also natives of New York State, the latter being a daughter of General Martin Keep. When a boy he went with his parents to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he enlisted in May, 1861, in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and in the following November he enlisted in Company E, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, comprising a part of the army of the frontier. He was principally engaged in scouting and reconnoitering in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Indian Territory. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove and a number of other engagements. He enlisted as a private, but was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant, having command of Company G, and served in this position till he received his discharge in the spring of 1864, when he returned to his home in Janesville. In his youth he attended the Janesville High School, completing his education at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and graduating from that institution in the class of 1867. In 1870 he was admitted to the Wisconsin State bar, but has never followed the legal profession for any length of time. For a time he was a member of the firm of S. I. Russell & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds at Chicago, Illinois. He has been a resident of Cedar Falls, Iowa, since 1876, and for several years after coming here was interested with his father in a merchant flouring mill. In 1882 a company was formed for the manufacture of paper at Cedar Falls, of which company Mr. Graham was chosen president and manager, continuing as such till January, 1886, when he disposed of his interests. Mr. Graham was married September 24, 1867, to Miss Martha Hawkins, daughter of Hon. Olney and Mary Hawkins, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have three children—Mary G., Alexander and Augustus. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, the Legion of Honor and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is at present grand master of the Loyal Grand Lodge. He also belongs to the Grand Army Post at Cedar Falls. Politically he is a Republican.

SOLOMON HARVEY, son of George W. and Margaret Harvey, is a native of Herkimer County, New York, where he was reared to manhood on a farm. In his youth he obtained a common-school education, which was mainly acquired by his own exertions. Leaving his native State in 1854, he located in De Kalb County, Illinois, remaining there but a short time. November 4, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Oroke, of De Kalb County. Five sons have been born to this union—George W., Earl, Oscar, John and Willis. Mr. Harvey came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1857, where he has since resided. He first located on a farm after coming to this county on which he lived till the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry. His regiment was assigned to

the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by General Grant. He served his country over a year, much of the time being in ill health, which necessitated his discharge. He has been a resident of La Porte City for many years, and has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and in the performance of his duties his counsels have been wise and just, striving at all times to be a peace-maker.

HON. JEREMIAH L. GAY, section 33, Cedar Township, has been prominently identified with Black Hawk County since 1856. He was born in Windsor County, Vermont, December 6, 1821, a son of Luminary and Lucinda (Ranney) Gay, natives also of the Green Mountain State. He is the eldest of eight children, the others being—Lester and Byron, of Oregon; John R., of Benton County, Iowa; Mrs. Plethynnai Brunson, of Will County, Illinois; Mrs. Eveline Merrill, of Jefferson County, Illinois; Mrs. Minerva Black, of Hardin County, Iowa, and Mrs. Adelaide Lemon, of Dallas County, Iowa. In 1865 the parents of Mr. Gay made his house their home, and there his father died March 31, 1880, aged eighty-three years. His mother is still living, and although in the eighty-eighth year of her age retains her physical and mental vigor to a remarkable degree. Our subject was reared a farmer, and being the eldest of the family his father early required his assistance, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited. However, he made the best use of the time he had and acquired a good, practical, business education. When twenty-one years of age he turned his face westward, and for a short time worked as a farm laborer in Cook County, Illinois, but soon became a land-owner. In 1850 he made his home in Kankakee County, Illinois, and the same year returned to Vermont for his bride and was married June 24 to Caroline Putnam, who was born in Windsor County, Vermont, February 20, 1822, a daughter of Daniel Putnam. In July, 1856, they left Kankakee County and removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and in November, 1865, made their present residence their home. The homestead contains 300 acres of choice land, located in the beautiful valley of the Cedar River, and the improvements are all of the first class. Mr. Gay has held almost every position of public trust in the township. He has served as magistrate twenty years. Although he has no children he has given much time and attention to the school interests of his township and district. In 1877 he was elected to the General Assembly of Iowa and was re-elected in 1879, serving as legislator with ability and efficiency. He has served on the Board of Trustees of the asylum for the blind at Vinton, Iowa, eight years. In politics Mr. Gay is identified with the Republican party. He is liberally endowed with the qualities that make an active, progressive, public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES KLECKNER, an enterprising farmer of Barclay Township, residing on section 7, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1833. His parents, George S. and Rebecca Kleckner were natives of the same State, and were both of German descent. He came to Iowa in 1855, locating for a short time in Buchanan County. He then came to Black Hawk County and settled on land three miles east of where he now resides, where he remained two years. He then removed to section 7, Barclay Township,

buying eighty acres of land, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he has 240 acres where he now resides, besides forty acres of land in Buchanan County. He was married in this county in 1861 to Anna Buss, who was born in Germany in 1845, and to this union has been born one child—a son, named George S. Mr. Kleckner commenced life with no capital, but by industry and economy, together with his good management he has made his life a success, and by his own efforts he has acquired a good property, and has besides gained the respect of all who know him. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

REV. JOHN S. HAUGER, a son of Simon and Margaret (Smith) Hauger, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1813. His grandfather, John S. Hauger, came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and took part in that war under command of General Washington. After the war he settled in Pennsylvania, and married Barbara Miller, who, during the war, had been captured by the Indians, being held a prisoner for several years, when she was released with other captives at the close of the war. Simon Hauger, father of our subject, was one of the nine children born to this union. He married Margaret Smith, and of a large family, six children are yet living—Jacob, a minister in the German Baptist church, and for the past forty years a bishop of that denomination; John S., Simon S., Susan, Margaret and Lydia. John S., our subject, was reared to manhood in his native county, and for a short time was engaged in teaching in the early schools of Pennsylvania. In November, 1841, he was married to Harriet Lint, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Eight of the twelve children born to this union are living—Daniel C., Noah S., Hiram, John W., Michael, William E., Amanda and Elmira. Cyrus, Mary, Lydia and Annie are deceased. Mr. Hauger left his native State with his family in 1866, and after living a few months in Tazewell County, Illinois, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and located two and a half miles east of Waterloo City, where he resided about two years. He subsequently settled on a farm three miles west of La Porte, living there till the fall of 1860, since which he has made his home in La Porte City. He has been actively engaged in church work for more than fifty years, and for many years has been a minister of the Evangelical Association, and although he has retired from active life, he still occasionally discourses from the pulpit. He has ever been honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and has spent a life worthy of imitation, gaining the respect of all who know him. He is the owner of two fine farms, containing 290 acres of highly cultivated land. In his political views he is a Republican.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, section 13, Mount Vernon Township, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, April 7, 1836, a son of Giles and Rebecca (Whited) Thompson, both of whom died on the old homestead in St. Joseph County. His father was born December 12, 1791, in New Hampshire, where he lived till after his marriage. He then lived a short time in New York, after which he moved to Sandusky City, now called Fremont, where he lived twelve years, eight years of this time being sheriff of the county. He then moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he

spent the last years of his life. He was twice married. His first wife died in New York State, July 18, 1828, leaving four children—Hiram G., Charles A., Samuel A. and Mary C., of whom Charles is the only one living. The latter is now living in Jefferson City, Missouri. He was a surgeon in the army and has practiced as a physician for more than forty years. Giles Thompson married Rebecca Whited for his second wife. She was a native of Ohio. She died about 1838 leaving three children—Rebecca, who is now deceased; Joseph, our subject, and James W., engaged in business in Omaha, Nebraska. James W. enlisted in the late war as a private and was discharged at the close of the war as First Lieutenant. Joseph W., our subject, was reared at his birth-place and there received a limited common-school education. He was married October 4, 1860, to Rhoda H. Smith, daughter of Levi G. and Harty M. (Curtis) Smith, both natives of Steuben County, New York, the father born May 31, 1811, and the mother August 31, 1813. Her parents were reared and married in their native county, and in 1846 moved with their family to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where they lived till their death. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have five children—Harold L., born August 1, 1861, living at home; Lora H., born December 25, 1862, wife of Cyrus E. Hall, living at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Hattie T., born October 11, 1864, teaching in Iowa; Grace Mabel, born November 16, 1879, and Charles Arthur, born September 29, 1881. Mr. Thompson came to Black Hawk County in November, 1863, and settled on section 14, Mt. Vernon Township, where he has since resided, his land at the time of his settlement being only partly improved. He owns forty acres on section 13 and eighty acres on section 14, all well cultivated, and his residence and farm buildings, which have all been built since he came here, are in excellent condition. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a Republican. He has served his township as assessor for two terms and has also served as tax collector. He was justice of the peace one term and for several years was township assessor and has polled every vote on both tickets.

JOHN J. EMMERT, section 12, Poyner Township, has been a resident of Black Hawk County since 1868. He then bought 280 acres of his present farm, paying for it $23.50 per acre, there being on the land a small frame house and shed. He now owns 440 acres, located on sections 12, 13 and 14, besides having 320 acres in litigation. When he came to this county everything was booming. Wheat sold at $1.92, corn at 72 cents, and land was rapidly advancing in price. Mr. Emmert has a large and commodious frame residence, which he built in 1875, at a cost of $3,000. His barn, which is one of the largest in the township, being 105 x 60 feet, was built in 1881, at a cost of about $5,000, he having paid $4,000 in cash. He has an addition to his barn, 12 x 32 feet, which he uses for a milk house and store room. He also has a crib which holds about 2,000 bushels of corn, and other good farm buildings. He can stable fifty-two cows and thirty-two head of horses, his stable being 100 x 32 feet in dimension. He makes his own butter, keeping about twenty-five cows. He has about 100 head of cattle, twenty-five horses, and 150 head of hogs. He raises on an average 175 acres of corn a year. Mr. Emmert was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1837, a son of John and Susannah (Zimmerman) Emmert. At the age of sixteen he left his native county and went to Lee County,

Illinois, where he worked for farmers by the month for two years. He then rented a farm on which he lived one year, when he returned to Pennsylvania. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Second Kentucky Cavalry, and after being with his regiment a short time he was taken sick, and for seven weeks was in Brown's United States Hospital, near Louisville, Kentucky. After leaving the hospital he was detailed into the Quartermaster's department, where he served till being mustered out in April, 1865. He then returned to Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming till 1868, he and his brother David having rented their father's farm, which they purchased some five years later. In 1868 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, selling his interest in the stock to his brother at that time, and a few years later returned to Somerset County and sold his interest in the farm to his brother. Mr. Emmert was married August 19, 1866, to Elizabeth Maurer, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1841, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Walker) Maurer, both natives of the same county, the father born January 3, 1791, and the mother, January 5, 1799. Mrs. Emmert is the youngest of eleven children, all of whom are yet living. Her father was of German descent. He died in Somerset County, August 7, 1866, his father, Phillip Maurer, dying in the same county. Mrs. Maurer died in the same county, October 15, 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Emmert have been born four children—Ross W., born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1867; Clara B., born November 11, 1869, in Black Hawk County, died March 4, 1876, of diphtheria; Carrie V., born August 15, 1877, in Black Hawk County, and Anna May, born May 25, 1871, died of diphtheria March 29, 1876. In religious belief Mrs Emmert is a Lutheran. Politically Mr. Emmert is a Republican. He takes an active interest in educational matters; and for twelve years has been school treasurer, serving as school director for five years. John Emmert, father of our subject, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1791, in the same house as his son, John J., and died within a mile of the same house, in 1869. His father, Wendell Emmert, was born in Emmertsburgh, Maryland. He was one of the first settlers of Somerset County, where he died in 1792. Mrs. Emmert, our subject's mother, was born in Somerset, Somerset County, in 1794. Her father, Jacob Zimmerman, was a native of Hesse, Germany, and was one of the Hessian soldiers who were captured by General Washington, he being then only seventeen years old. He took the oath of allegiance and became a soldier in the American army, and was in camp at Valley Forge. He married a New England woman, Susannah Kissinger, who was of English descent, and after his marriage settled in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where he lived many years.

STUART SMILEY was born November 27, 1808, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Susan Smiley, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Eight children were born to his parents—Stuart, Betsy, Thomas T., Benjamin S., Joseph, David, Nancy, and John M. (deceased). Stuart Smiley was reared in his native county, and educated in the schools of that early day. He has been three times united in marriage, taking for his first wife Elizabeth Fairbanks, by whom he had thirteen children—Susan A., Melvina E., Thomas J., Edgar A., Stuart L., Frederick L., Charles E., Deett, Mary O., William J., Frank B., Adelia M.

and George D. The maiden name of his second wife was Sarah Vosburgh, and of the two children, Myrtie and Bessie, born to this union both are deceased. For his present wife he married Miss Mary Rodman. Mr. Smiley located in DeKalb County, Illinois, about 1859, and after a residence there of six years he removed to Linn County, Iowa. In 1870 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating in La Porte City, where he has since made his home. Before leaving Pennsylvania he served for many years as justice of the peace, holding the same office for a short time while living in Linn County, Iowa. Mr. Smiley is a liberal supporter to both church and social enterprises, and in all the affairs of his township and county takes an active interest. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. He is the owner of a good farm located in Big Creek Township.

REV. WILLIAM R. BRADFIELD, pastor of the Free Methodist church at Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa, lives on section 8, Spring Creek Township, where he owns a fine farm of 235 acres. He was born in Randolph County, Indiana, February 20, 1840, a son of Carey and Atlantic O. (Bales) Bradfield, pioneers of Black Hawk County. He was reared to the occupation of farming which he followed forty-four years, and in 1884 began to prepare for the ministry, although for several years he had held an exhorter's license. He has now been on a circuit a year and a half. He has always been a hard-working man, and his industry and good management has gained him a fine property. He is now an earnest worker in the ministry, and has made many friends, both in and out of the church. He was married in 1861 to Martha E. Conor, a native of Indiana, born April 6, 1846, daughter of William and Maria Conor. They have three children—John J., Rosa E. and William R. The eldest son now has charge of the farm, and is an industrious and thrifty young farmer. In politics Mr. Bradfield is a Republican.

ALBERT VITTUM, one of the old pioneers of Lincoln Township, residing on section 30, was born in Sandwich, Carroll County, New Hampshire, the fourth child of Ephraim and Hannah (Eaton) Vittum. He was reared in his native State, his youth being spent on a farm and in attending the district schools. He remained under the home roof until he reached his twenty-first year, when he went to Newton, Massachusetts, and there worked one season in a nursery. In the fall of the same year he went to Boston, remaining there till 1856, and during his three years residence at that city he was employed as mail carrier, and part of the time drove an express wagon. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1856, where he had previously located 300 acres of land on sections 30 and 31, Lincoln Township, which land he still owns. He was the second man who settled in Lincoln Township, he building the first frame residence here, where he kept bachelor's hall. He returned East in 1859, leaving a man in charge of his property. He again returned to Black Hawk County in 1863, where he has since made his home, his farm now containing 460 acres of choice land. Beside his home farm he owns forty acres of timber land on Black Hawk Creek. He was married in March, 1864, to Mary E. Sherrett, by whom he had two sons, Edgar and Frank. He was legally divorced from his first wife, and in March, 1870, he was married to Martha A. Baker, a native of Canada, born June 21, 1845, and to this union has been born six children—Arthur,

Ernest, Henrietta, Allena, Clarence and Garfield. Mrs. Vittum's parents, David and Rebecca Baker, moved to Lee County, Illinois, in 1849, and in 1856 removed to this county, locating near Waterloo. They are now residents of Kansas. Mr. Vittum's parents died in Brockton, Massachusetts, the mother dying in the year 1864. The father survived till 1874, when he died at the age of seventy-five years. Of the nine children born to his parents only three are now living—Asahel, of South Reading, Vermont; Edwin E., living in Brockton, Massachusetts, and Albert, our subject. Mr. Vittum is always active in promoting every enterprise that tends to advance the interest of his township, and is much respected by all who come in contact with him. He has served as supervisor for four years, and as assessor for the same length of time. For six years he held the office of justice of the peace, and for many years was an efficient school director. Politically he is an ardent Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ORSON EIGHMEY, a son of Leman and Chloe Eighmey, is a native of Iowa, born in Rock Dale, Dubuque County, July 6, 1849. In his youth he worked in the lead mines of his native county, and in the year 1868 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his parents, settling in Eagle Township, on section 10, where his father died April 14, 1872. He now owns the homestead, to which he has added till the farm contains 120 acres of choice land. His widowed mother makes her home with him. March 22, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Hopkins, who was born in Waterloo, this county, February 6, 1857, a daughter of Peter and Adeline Hopkins. To this union have been born three children—Edith M., Ada and Lucretia G. Mrs. Eighmey is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Eighmey casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

ABRAHAM E. BROWN, the fifth child of Otho and Susan Brown, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1845. His father being a farmer, Abraham was reared to that occupation, which he has always followed. At the age of eighteen years he commenced life for himself, and determining to try his fortune in the West he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, arriving at Waterloo, October 18, 1863. For several years he worked by the month at farm labor, and with his earnings he bought eighty acres of raw prairie land on section 34, Orange Township, which he at once began to improve, making his home there soon after. To his original purchase he has since added eighty acres and now owns a finely improved farm of 160 acres, with a comfortable home residence and excellent farm buildings. Mr. Brown was married January 13, 1867, to Miss Lydia Lichty, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, born October 14, 1844, who came with her parents to this township in 1860, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children—Susan, Ervin, John, Maggie and William. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and their daughter Susan are members of the United Brethren church. In politics Mr. Brown is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Brown is a thorough and practical farmer, and is a highly respected citizen of Orange Township. His parents were born, reared and married in the State of Pennsylvania, and to them were born six children. Their eld-

est son, Thomas, and their daughter, Barbara, died in Pennsylvania, and Jacob, Henry and Jeremiah still live in their native State, Abraham being the only member of the family to make his home in the West. The father died on the old homestead in Pennsylvania in 1860, since which the mother has made her home with her children in that State.

DANIEL H. FISH, one of the leading farmers of Orange Township, has been a resident of this county since 1864, when he purchased his present farm, at that time uncultivated land on which no improvements had been made. He now occupies one of the finest residences in the township, and his farm, which contains 240 acres, is now under a high state of cultivation, and his farm buildings, all of which have been erected by him, are in good condition. Mr. Fish was born in Northumberland County, Canada, December 9, 1837, being the youngest of a family of nine children of Ellery and Hannah (Carpenter) Fish, who were natives of Vermont and New York respectively. His parents removed from New York State with their family of eight children about the year 1834, and located in Canada, from whence they removed to Illinois, becoming residents of Kane County for a short time. In the latter part of 1852 they removed to Clinton County, Iowa, where the father purchased land and engaged in farming. In that county our subject was reared to manhood, he remaining on the farm with his parents till after his marriage. He was married January 30, 1861, to Mary M. Jameyson, who was born near Toronto, Canada, March 25, 1843, a daughter of Samuel Jameyson. When she was a child her parents left Canada for Ohio, in which State her father died. Her mother subsequently removed with her family to Clinton County, Iowa, where she died. Mr. and Mrs. Fish have two children—Edwinie and Charles A. Mr. Fish continued to live with his parents till he settled on the place in 1864 which he still owns and occupies. His parents accompanied him to his new home and made their home with him till their death. The father died in February, 1875, aged eighty-four years, the mother dying in July of the same year at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Fish and their daughter are members of the First Baptist Church of Waterloo. In politics Mr. Fish has been identified with the Republican party since casting his first vote. He has served as supervisor, and has held other local offices since coming to this county, and is ever active in promoting all enterprises that pertain to the good of the county.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, farmer, section 16, Barclay Township, is a native of Scotland, born in Perthshire in 1820, a son of John and Elizabeth Campbell, who died in their native land. He was reared in Scotland, and in 1858 came to America and lived in Canada three years. In 1861 he came to Iowa and located in Black Hawk County, buying a tract of uncultivated land in Barclay Township. This land he has improved, and now has one of the finest farms in the county. It contains 420 acres of well-cultivated land, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. He is one of the prominent and influential men of the township, an industrious, economical citizen and honorable upright business man. In 1866, thinking the time had come for him to take a wife, he returned to his native country, as the girls of Scotland were reared more to his fancy

than the American girls, and there he married Margaret Young, who was born in 1836. They have three children—John, James and Finley. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican, but in local elections votes for men, not party.

CARLEY P. EIGHMEY has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, since August, 1865, when he settled on his present farm on section 9, Eagle Township. Mr. Eighmey was born in Saratoga County, New York, December 25, 1842, a son of Leman and Chloe (Barrass) Eighmey. When he was five years of age his parents settled in Dubuque County, Iowa, and in that county his boyhood was spent. November 16, 1861, he enlisted in the late war, in Company A, Third Iowa Infantry. He had previously enlisted without the consent of his parents, at the first call of President Lincoln. His first engagement was at Blue Mills, Missouri, after which he participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hatchie River, and in the campaign and battles leading up to the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was also at the battle of Jackson, and soon after re-enlisted and returned home on a veteran furlough. He then joined Sherman's army at Kenesaw Mountain, and was in the battle in front of Atlanta. July 22 his regiment lost every commanding officer who went into the battle, coming out of action under command of a Sergeant. Mr. Eighmey followed the banners of Sherman to the sea, and through the Carolinas, taking part at the final grand review at Washington in June, 1865. He was a gallant and faithful soldier, and during his entire term of service was never in hospital, never missed a march, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was one of the few who never received a wound. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Eighmey came to Eagle Township a single man, but returned to Dubuque County for his bride, Miss Jennie Bradbury, whom he married October 11, 1866. She was born in Yorkshire, England, March 16, 1842, coming to America with her parents, Charles and Elizabeth Bradbury, in 1854. Her father died of cholera in the hospital at Brooklyn, New York, when her mother went with her family to Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and in 1856 settled in Dubuque County, Iowa. She died of apoplexy August 22, 1875, while on a visit to Mrs Eighmey. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eighmey two are living—Leman and Orlie C. Louisa and Charles died in infancy. Mr. Eighmey began life in Eagle Township on eighty acres of unimproved land. He has by his industry and good management brought his land under fine cultivation, and has added to it till he now owns 120 acres, with a comfortable home and good farm buildings. He has served his township many terms as justice of the peace, was township treasurer four years, and was also school secretary of the township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are attendants of Union Church in Eagle Township. Mr. Eighmey is a member of Robert Anderson Post, No. 68, G. A. R., at Waterloo.

AD. CLARK, residing on the northeast quarter of section 2, Poyner Township, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 11, 1836, a son of Elick and Eunice (Brown) Clark, the father a native of Rutland, Vermont. Both parents died in Ashtabula County, the father in 1867 at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother in 1852

aged fifty-two years. A. D. was reared at his native place and in his youth received a good common-school education. October 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Wisconsin Infantry, and for a time served in the Fourteenth Army Corps under General Thomas. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, serving under General Sherman till the capture of Atlanta, after which he returned to the Fourteenth Army Corps. He was discharged October 8, 1864. In March, 1867, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, when he settled on his present farm, which at that time was an unimproved tract of land. He now owns 160 acres of well-cultivated land, a comfortable residence, surrounded by fine grounds, and barns and sheds in good condition. Since coming to Iowa he has taught school every winter with the exception of three, and during the summers has followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Clark was married April 22, 1860, to Mary Lindsey, daughter of Nelson and Matilda (Baker) Lindsey, both natives of New York. Mr. Lindsey is now living in Waterloo, Iowa. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark three are living—Ellen M., Charlie L. and Roscoe L. An infant unnamed died in 1861. Mr. Clark has served his township as assessor for several years.

LUTHER O. HOWLAND, dealer in agricultural implements, Cedar Falls, is a native of Columbia County, New York, born November 18, 1838, a son of George and Eliza Howland. The Howland family is descended from John Howland, a Puritan, who left his native country on account of his religious persecution, coming to this country in the Mayflower, and locating in Massachusetts. When an infant our subject, Luther O., was taken by his parents to Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, where he was reared. He was educated at the Fredonia Academy and after completing his education he followed school-teaching very successfully for several years. In the spring of 1864 he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and began dealing in agricultural implements, which he has since followed, and lately has established a branch store at Waterloo, this county. September 18, 1878, he was married to Miss Ida M. Sawyer, a Normal graduate, a daughter of Levi B. and Jane B. Sawyer, the father living in Washington County, Maine, and the mother deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Howland—Eugene L., born April 2, 1880; Laura J., born June 3, 1881, and Luther H., born July 26, 1885. Mr. Howland ranks among the best business men of Cedar Falls, where he is much respected for his many manly qualities. He has served as city councilman for six consecutive years by re-election. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Iowa Legion of Honor, and the Masonic order, and is also grand recorder of the Loyal Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN F. MESSINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, of East Waterloo Township, was born in Marion County, Indiana, in March, 1831, the third son of John H. and Mary (Miller) Messinger, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children. In the winter of 1846 the father removed with his family to Bremer County, Iowa, settling in what is known as the big woods. He was the first postmaster appointed in Bremer County, where he resided till his death, which occurred about July, 1859. John F., our subject, was

in his sixteenth year when his parents came to Iowa. He was reared to manhood in Bremer County, and was the first man married in that county. He was married in 1851, to Phœbe Tibbetts, a native of Marion County, Indiana. Of the nine children born to this union seven are living—Melissa and Melitia (twins), Isabella J., Marquis, Nettie A., and Hattie and Mattie (twins). Mr. Messinger resided in Bremer County till 1866, when he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, and settled in Mount Vernon, near his present farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he settled on the farm where he has since resided, containing forty acres of choice land, and located three miles north of Waterloo. He is extensively engaged in raising small fruits, and during the year 1885 sold 13,000 quarts of strawberries and raspberries. He is also engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of horses and hogs.

GEORGE F. WARD, one of the leading citizens of Black Hawk Township, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in the town of Brandon, May 1, 1817, a son of Erastus and Mary Ward. His mother dying when he was about five years of age, he was taken to the home of his uncle, James Ward, with whom he lived till sixteen years of age, when he commenced life on his own account. He located in Michigan in 1833, and came to Chicago in 1836, then a village, where he remained about ten years. He is now a member of the Old Settlers' Society of Chicago, which is composed of men who resided in that city prior to 1840. Mr. Ward was married in Chicago, April 10, 1844, to Miss E. J. Watson, who was born in Akron, Ohio, October 29, 1825, her father, N. W. Watson, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1842. They have a family of five children—Mary Ellen, wife of Herman Wood, of Amador, California; Charles, in the employ of the American Express Company; George F., Jr., and Fred. A., residing at home. Mr. Ward has done what few men can boast of. He has made the whole distance from Boston, Masschusetts, to San Francisco by wagon. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, where he was engaged in mining for two years, returning in 1853. In the spring of 1854 he visited Black Hawk County, Iowa, and purchased 560 acres of land in Black Hawk Township. He then returned to Chicago and in the fall of the same year he again visited Black Hawk County and bought 120 acres more. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Ward assisted in recruiting Company C, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. The regiment did duty in the Army of the Potomac and was one of the most gallant cavalry regiments in that army. The regiment was employed most of the time in the Shenandoah Valley till September, 1862. It was under General Miles at Harper's Ferry, and surrounded by General Jackson's rebel force when the officers of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry and the Eighth New York Cavalry, with a few of the Maryland Cavalry, received permission from General Miles to cut their way out if they were able. They did so, thus saving themselves from being included in that disgraceful capitulation, and for their gallantry on that occasion they received the applause of the whole nation. In making their way out they captured a train of seventy-three wagons belonging to General Longstreet's corps. Lieutenant Wood was disabled in the retreat, by being thrown from his horse, and was so injured as to necessitate his discharge and entitle him to the pension which he now receives. During his service he was promoted to First Lieutenant. In 1864 Mr. Ward became a resident of

Black Hawk County and soon after coming here he settled on section 28, Black Hawk Township, where he remained till 1870. He then resided ten years in Waterloo, and in 1880 settled in his present residence on section 34, where he has a valuable farm of 380 acres, his residence and farm buildings being among the best in his part of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are known and respected throughout the county, and friends and acquaintances are always extended a hearty welcome at their hospitable home. In politics Mr. Ward affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of Waterloo Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the chapter at Waterloo.

FREDERICK WEISBARD, contractor and builder, and proprietor of the Cedar Falls planing mills, at Cedar Falls, is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, August 24, 1832, a son of Christian Weisbard. He was reared in his native country, and there learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In 1850 he immigrated to America, and for the first three years followed his trade in New York. He then went to Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, remaining there till the summer of 1857, since which he has been a resident of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa, becoming one of the leading contractors and builders of the place. He was married in the year 1853, to Miss Sophia Schram, and of the eight children born to this union two are deceased. Those living are—Louisa, William F., Henry L., Carrie, Esther and Clinton. In his religious views, Mr. Weisbard is identified with the German Evangelical Association, in which he has held many of the important offices. Since his residence here he has proved himself to be an honest, industrious citizen, and has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JESSE COOPER, residing at Cedar Falls, was born in Highland County, Ohio, a son of Amos and Jane Cooper, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. Of ten children born to his parents, five are yet living, whose names are—John, Phœbe, Amos, Jesse, and Dorinda. Our subject was but ten years old when his mother died, from which time till he grew to manhood he was more or less under the care of Mrs. William P. Owen. When thirteen years old he went with his father to Muscatine County, Iowa, and at the age of seventeen came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County. His primary education was received at the common schools, and after coming to Iowa he attended college at Mount Vernon, Linn County, for a time. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Third Iowa Infantry, and served in several different corps. His first engagement was at Blue Hill, in Missouri, under General Hurlbut. He also participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, sieges of Vicksburg and Atlanta, battle of Jackson and Black River Bridge, and other engagements of equal importance, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Goldsboro, North Carolina, at the close of the war, having served the last seven months as First Lieutenant. After the war he returned to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he has since resided. Mr. Cooper has made farming the principal avocation of his life, but at present is engaged in the livery business, he having established his livery stable

at Cedar Falls about three years ago. He is classed among the well-to-do citizens of the place, where he is well and favorably known. Beside his livery business, he is the owner of a well-cultivated farm, containing 160 acres. He is a member of the Friends society. Politically he is a Republican.

SAMUEL R. CROTY, proprietor of livery, Waterloo, was born in Detroit, Michigan, August 12, 1842, his parents, Richard and Margaret (Power) Croty, being both natives of New York State, and early settlers in Detroit. When he was an infant his parents moved to Chicago, Illinois, thence to La Salle County, Illinois, where they resided till their death. Samuel R. went from La Salle County to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he was engaged in dealing in horses. In the summer of 1873 he came to Waterloo, and established his present livery, and is also dealing in horses. His stable, which is located on Fifth street, on the west side of Cedar River, is well stocked with horses and vehicles of all kinds. His long experience in the livery, and handling of horses, makes him well qualified for his present business. He was married in 1874 to Sarah Watson, of Waterloo. To this union have been born two children—Walter and Alice.

JAMES E. SEDGWICK, senior member of the firm of Sedgwick Brothers, is the second son of Theodore H. and Laura S. Sedg wick, who were natives of the State of New York. He is a native of Illinois, born in the city of Moline, June 4, 1854. He was educated at Grand Prairie Seminary of Onarga, Illinois, after which he taught school a few winters. He then commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in January, 1881. The following August Mr. Sedgwick came to Waterloo, Iowa, and immediately began the practice of his profession, which he continued alone till July, 1882, and at the same time was engaged in writing a set of abstract books. In January, 1882, he became associated with his brother, C. C. Sedgwick, thus forming the present firm of Sedgwick Brothers, and in connection with their law and abstract business they are dealing in real estate. Mr. Sedgwick has served two terms as township clerk. He is one of the directors of the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES C. SEDGWICK, of the firm of Sedgwick Brothers, attorneys, abstractors and dealers in real estate, of Waterloo, is a native of McHenry County, Illinois, born November 16, 1851. He is the eldest son of Theodore and Laura S. (Parsons) Sedgwick, who were early settlers of McHenry County. The father enlisted in the Union army from McHenry County and served one year. After being mustered out of the service he moved with his family to Champaign County, Illinois, and in March, 1882, removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he still resides. Charles C., our subject, received his primary education in his native county, and later attended Prairie Seminary and Business College in Iroquois County. After completing his education he returned to the home farm, and shortly after was employed as station agent by the Illinois Central Railroad. He was married in 1876 to Louie M. Talley, of Paxton, Illinois. In January, 1882, Mr. Sedgwick came to Wa-

terloo, this county, his brother, James E., having preceded him in July, 1881. Together they wrote up a complete set of abstract books, which are still owned by them and used in their business, and for which enterprise they are entitled to much credit. Charles C. Sedgwick was appointed assessor of the city of Waterloo, in 1882, which office he has since held by re-election. Mr. Sedgwick studied law, and was admitted to the bar after coming to Waterloo, which aids him very materially in conducting his real-estate business. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He was appointed auditor of the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association, and is also manager of the Waterloo, Waverly and Cedar Falls Underwriter's Union.

JOHN MICHAELSON, deceased, was a native of Germany, where he was born August 25, 1822. He received a good education in the schools of his native country, and when a young man immigrated to America. He was married at Davenport, Iowa, in July, 1872, to Miss Frederica Sommerfield, a native of Germany, and daughter of F. A. and Caroline Sommerfield, with whom she came to America when in her eighteenth year. Her father was engaged in business for a time at Davenport, Iowa, but subsequently retired to Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Michaelson came to La Porte City, Iowa, in 1872, and for several years was extensively engaged dealing in grain and lumber, and in this business he met with excellent success. He died at this city October 8, 1885, leaving his widow, and two daughters—Hannah, who was born April 10, 1873, and Amelia, born February 28, 1878. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a good neighbor, and his death was regretted by all who knew him. He was a member of the Jewish synagogue at La Porte City. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a Knight of Pythias.

GEORGE W. STRAYER, residing on section 22, Black Hawk Township, was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1840, the eldest son of Joseph and Susannah (Knabel) Strayer. He was married November 13, 1862, in his native county to Miss Barbara Cain, who was born in the same county, a daughter of Samuel Cain, who now resides in Orange Township, this county. They have a family of six children, all of whom are at home—Almira E., William J., Lucinda A., Rebecca A., Charles L., and Robert S. Their first child, Melvina, died in Pennsylvania, aged seventeen months. Mr. Strayer visited Black Hawk County in the fall of 1868, and bought 132 acres of land on sections 22 and 23, Black Hawk Township, and in March, 1869, he settled here with his family. He has brought the place from an unimproved tract to a well-cultivated farm, which now contains 290 acres, his fine residence being on section 22. Beside his home farm he also owns eighty acres of land on section 34. Mr. Strayer is one of Black Hawk Township's best citizens, always active in enterprises which tend to the good of the county, a man of strict integrity, he has won the confidence of all who know him. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Strayer's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in their native State. In 1870 they immigrated to this county, locating on section 28, Black Hawk Township, where they bought a

farm of 400 acres. The father died there in 1875. His widow still survives. Of their family of eleven children, six survive and are residents of Black Hawk Township —George W., John C., Levi, Elizabeth, Susannah, and William J. Those deceased are—Catharine, Mary Ann and Sarah Ann (twins), Lovina and Martha.

WILLIAM BYERS was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1825, a son of Robert and Catherine Byers, and is of Scotch and German descent. Of the eight children born to his parents six are still living—William, Robert, Henry, Catherine, Elizabeth and Maria. When our subject was eleven years of age his parents removed with their family to Putnam County, Illinois, and there he was reared to manhood, and educated in the common schools. He was married in Putnam County to Miss Lydia A. Plank, of that county, and the seven children born to this union are—John, of Clay County, Iowa; Robert E., of Polk County, Nebraska; William A., an attorney of Chicago, Illinois; George, of Noah Springs, Iowa; Oella, wife of Harley F. Ham, of Noah Springs; Emma, wife of Frank Helton, of Fox Township, this county, and Eva, wife of William Huntington, of this county. Mr. Byers came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his family in the fall of 1860, and settled in Fox Township, on Spring Creek, where he had purchased a farm. In the fall of 1883 he left his farm in Fox Township, and removed to his present residence in La Porte City. Mr. Byers is a Republican in politics. While a resident of Fox Township he served as road supervisor, and as school director. Mr. Byers began life on very limited capital, but was very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and now has a competency for his declining years, the fruits of many years of toil and industry. He has given each of his children the benefit of a good education, and lives to see them all comfortably situated in homes of their own.

RICHARD T. HITT was born December 26, 1816, in Delaware County, New York, a son of Oliver and Catherine Hitt, his paternal ancestors coming from England to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and his maternal ancestors coming from Germany. Of his father's family eight children still survive—Almeda, Richard T., James R., Rensselaer, Elizabeth, Catherine, Charles and Sylvanus B. Our subject received a common-school education, and was reared to the tanner's trade, his father being proprietor of a tannery at Colchester, New York. He went to Ohio in his twenty-second year, and for many years ran a tannery and boot and shoe manufactory at Willoughby, Lake County, and for several years was interested in a tannery at Ashtabula, Ohio. He was married in September, 1843, to Henrietta Covert, daughter of Luke and Dianna Covert, who were natives of New York State. They have three sons —Harrison L., Townsend R. and Frank W. Mr. Hitt engaged in the boot and shoe business, in connection with the leather trade, at Waterloo, this county, in 1859, being associated with W. S. Robinson, continuing under the firm name of Hitt & Robinson for several years. Although being in business in Black Hawk County since 1859, Mr. Hitt did not bring his family here till the fall of 1880, since which they have been residents of La Porte City. In 1879 Mr. Hitt disposed of his large business interests in Ohio. For several years he has had an interest in a carriage manufactory at Waterloo, and also has a valuable

farm in Big Creek Township. In June, 1880, the Mound Creamery and La Porte City Cheese Factory was established at this city, with Hayslett & Wasson as proprietors, Mr. Hitt holding the position of manager and superintendent. In 1882 he bought the interest of his employers, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of the Hitt Company, with R. T. Hitt as president, and his son T. R. Hitt as vice-president, they being sole proprietors of the Mound Creamery. Ninety-two thousand pounds of butter were manufactured in 1885, which was sent principally to the New York and Philadelphia markets. The creamery is one of the best in the county, and is of no small financial interest to the farmers of this vicinity. Mr. Hitt may be called a self-made man, having been thrown on his own resources at the early age of fifteen years, and has by his own untiring industry and excellent business management become one of the prosperous citizens of Black Hawk County.

J. SPEICHER, a worthy physician and farmer of Lester Township, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1826, a son of John and Mary (Wigle) Speicher. He was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was married November 4, 1854, to Mary Bickley, who was born October 7, 1835, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where she lived till five years after her marriage. Her parents, John and Anna (Good) Bickley, were also natives of Somerset County. Her father was born October 7, 1811, and was a successful farmer and physician, following both pursuits many years. He died in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1874. His father, Abraham Bickley, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Waterloo, aged eighty years. His grandfather, Michael Bickley, was a native of Germany, coming to America at the age of sixteen years when he settled in Somerset County. Mrs. Speicher's maternal grandfather, Michael Good, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. He married Anna Cuffman, and after his marriage moved by ox team to Somerset County where he lived till his death, his son, Jacob Good, grandfather of Mrs. Speicher, having been born and died on the same farm. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Speicher five are living—Anna, born October 27, 1855, in Somerset County, married Frank Emerson, who died in January, 1885, and is now living at Hudson, Iowa; Tillie, born March 18, 1859, in Somerset County; John G., born in Somerset County August 8, 1861; Jacob B., born April 21, 1863, and Cora, born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, November 22, 1867. Sarah was born in March, 1856, and died in October, 1859, and Listom, born in October, 1864, died in May, 1867. The five children living have each taught in the school in their district. At the age of thirty-five the doctor began reading medicine under Dr. John A. Bickley, formerly of Waterloo. He then attended two courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, and about the year 1859 commenced the practice of his profession in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, remaining there about three years. In December, 1864, he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and there practiced medicine four years. He then purchased fifty acres of his present farm in Lester Township, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns 180 acres. He still continued in the practice of medicine, and is renting out his farm or having it farmed by hired help. Of late years the Doctor has practiced without the use of alcoholic remedies, using other tonics in their place.

In politics the Doctor is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren denomination. John Speicher, father of our subject, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1789, and died in the same county June 1, 1840. His parents, Christian and Veronica Speicher, were also natives of the same State, the father born in Somerset County, dying at the age of sixty-seven years, and the mother living till the advanced age of 103 years. Our subject's maternal grandfather was also a native of Pennsylvania, where he died in 1844 at the age of sixty-eight years.

WILLIAM WALKER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, Barclay Township, was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, June 14, 1827, a son of William and Jenet (Patton) Walker. His mother died in Scotland, and in 1847 he accompanied his father to the United States, landing in New York City and coming thence West to Illinois. He lived in Kane County, Illinois, till 1852, and then went to McHenry County, the same State, where he lived five years. In 1857 he came to Iowa, and settled in Barclay Township, Black Hawk County. At that time the country was an unbroken prairie, and but two houses could be seen from where he now lives. He brought a few cattle to the county, and when the first assessment was made the assessor told him he had more than could be found in all the rest of the township. July 31, 1859, the country was visited by a terrific hail-storm that completely destroyed the first crop he had planted, and on which he was depending to pay his bills and provide food for his family the coming year. Notwithstanding disappointments of this kind, Mr. Walker persevered, and by his good management, energy and hard work has surmounted all difficulties and is to-day one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the township. His homestead contains 360 acres of valuable land, and his improvements are commodious and comfortable and in good repair. Mr. Walker was married June 19, 1852, to Elizabeth Paul, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, born September 22, 1832, daughter of John and Jane Paul. They have had a family of nine children—Eliza J., born March 14, 1853; Agnes C., born December 17, 1854; Franklin C., born December 24, 1856, died October 7, 1859; John F., born July 1, 1859; William P., born May 28, 1862; Mary J., born July 30, 1864, died March 12, 1865; Franklin C., born February 3, 1866; Mary J., born July 13, 1868, and George G., born November 8, 1871. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He has three sisters and one brother in the United States—John lives in Lee County, Illinois; Margaret, widow of Robert Duncan, is a resident of Iowa; Mary lives in Minnesota, and Isabella is the wife of William Paul, of Nebraska.

HILANDER WOOD was born in Ontario, Canada, April 13, 1826, his parents, Charles and Annie Wood, also being natives of Canada, his mother dying when he was but three years of age. He was reared to manhood in his native country, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. His youth was spent on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. December 25, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Whitney, of Ontario. Four children have blessed this union—Mary A., wife of P. D. Finch, of Black Hawk County, Iowa; Samuel A., of Plymouth County, Iowa; Charles N. and Willis. Mr. Wood

left Canada in 1854, when he settled in Lee County, Illinois, and after a residence there of seven years he removed to Butler County, Iowa. He remained in Butler County till 1883, in which year he came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and during his residence here he and his family have made many friends by their courteous and hospitable manner. Mr. Wood has still his Butler County property, which consists of a valuable farm of 320 acres. Politically Mr. Wood is a Republican. Mrs. Wood is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES HENRY BRANDHORST was born in Germany, August 4, 1848, a son of Frederick and Louise Brandhorst, both of whom died in their native land. His father was a farmer and his boy hood and early youth was spent on the farm of his parents in Germany, and when fifteen years of age, in 1863, came to the United States, reaching New York City, March 28, and going thence to Dane County, Wisconsin. He remained there two years, working for a fellow countryman, Christian Hoffman, and in 1865 came to Iowa, locating in Black Hawk County. He worked for others seven years, saving his wages carefully, having ever in view, a home of his own. He then rented land three years, and in 1875 bought land in Black Hawk Township. His fine farm on section 28 contains 178 acres, and his residence and farm buildings are in good repair. Mr. Brandhorst is a practical farmer, and it is due to his thorough knowledge of agriculture, his good management, and his economy that has placed him in the independent and prominent position he now occupies. A poor German emigrant boy when he came to America, with very little more than money enough to enable him to reach Dane County, he has experienced all the hardships and privations that fall to the lot of a penniless boy in a strange land, but has persevered in spite of adverse circumstances and is now reaping a just reward for his early life of toil. His education was largely acquired in the school of experience, and its hard lessons have been well remembered and of great value. In politics he has been identified with the Democratic party and is one of its active working men. He has frequently been the candidate of his party for office in the township, but owing to their minority in the township, has with one exception failed of election. He has served as assessor one term. He is much interested in promoting the efficiency of the public schools and for the past seven years has been secretary of the School Board. Mr. Brandhorst was married March 3, 1872, to Elizabeth Strayer, a native of Johnstown, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, born March 8, 1849, daughter of Joseph J. Strayer. They have three children—William Clarence, Susan Viola, and Frank Oscar. Mrs. Brandhorst is a member of the Brethren church.

ABRAM B. GIFFORD, farmer, section 24, Fox Township, postoffice, Jesup, Iowa, is a native of the Empire State, born in Albany, June 2, 1832. His parents, Constant and Lutitia (Moore) Gifford, removed to Wisconsin in 1847, and made that State their home the remainder of their lives. He remained at home till manhood. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a prosperous farmer. In 1862 he removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled in Fox Township, where he now has a fine farm under a good state of cultivation. His building improvements are

comfortable and commodious, and his home is one of the pleasantest in the township. Mr. Gifford was married in Wisconsin, November 18, 1860, to Frances M. Tucker, a native of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, born October 31, 1843, a daughter of James and Mary Tucker. They have three children—Ida B., wife of Byron Horn, of Buchanan County, Iowa; Inza and Adda V.

A. BEEBE, section 19, Bennington Township, was born in Tioga County, New York, March 27, 1817, a son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Boyer) Beebe. His father was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, born February 12, 1790, of French descent. He was married in Onondaga County, New York, his wife being born at Camden, New Jersey, November 10, 1795, and was of German descent. Her father was a Captain in the war of the Revolution and was taken prisoner at Yorktown. Hezekiah Beebe was a farmer by occupation. After his marriage he moved to Chemung County, New York. He died at La Grange Center, Iowa, April 15, 1850, his widow surviving till February 22, 1885, being buried in Waterloo Cemetery, N. A., our subject, lived at his birthplace till 1836 when he moved to Indiana, living one and a half years near Lima, La Grange County, teaching school during the winter and working on a farm in the summer months. In the winter of 1838 he taught school at Aurora, Illinois, and in the spring of 1839 he went to Galena, Illinois, and worked in the lead mines for one season. In the spring of 1840 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked in the lead mines for a few months. May 28, 1840, Colonel Fremont started from Indiana across the plains with a band of thirty-two men, our subject being among the number, and arrived at their destination, California, the following March. This expedition was sent out by the Government, the men being paid off at St. Louis. When they reached that city they were clothed in nothing but the skins of animals. The company lived on meat alone, no vegetables being obtainable. After being twenty-two months with Fremont, Mr. Beebe returned to the mines at Dubuque, where he was employed till 1845, but his success in mining was poor. He then went to Black River, Wisconsin, and built two saw-mills, which were swept away by high water, leaving him $1,000 in debt. Only a few days previous to this disaster he had been offered $12,000 for his mills. He built another mill on credit on the same foundation, and began work again. He sold out his business in 1849 and built a mill on the Kickapoo River, remaining there till 1853, when he again sold out and went to Allamakee County, Iowa, and built a saw and flour mill on Paint Creek, and a tannery and blacksmith's shop. He also carried on a store there, and expected to build up a town, calling the place Waterville. He remained there till 1862, when he sold his interest in the place and bought 400 acres of land, the greater part of which was uncultivated. He farmed on this land till 1866 when he sold it and came to Waterloo, Iowa, living there till 1879, being engaged in the dry-goods trade, milling and foundry business. While a resident of Waterloo he lost several thousand dollars in his business. He sold his foundry and water-wheel to a Mr. Miller and removed to his farm where he has since made his home, where he has 160 acres of land. He also owns land in Bremer and Plymouth counties, Iowa. Mr. Beebe never learned a trade but is a natural mechanic. He has built seven mills and can make almost anything out of wood or iron. January 29, 1855, he was married to Mary A. Barnett, born January 20, 1830, in Brook-

ville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, living there till her parents, John and Eliza (Craddock) Barnett, moved to Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1844, where she lived till her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe have two children, both born in Allamakee County—Herman A., born March 13, 1856, and Cora N., born August 7, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe are members of the Free-Will Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as justice of the peace, receiving his appointment from Governor Dodge when Wisconsin and Iowa were Territories, and is at present filling that position. He has also served as president of the School Board, and as township trustee. Mrs. Beebe's father was born in Pennsylvania, June 16, 1795, married February 17, 1825, and died in Grant County, Wisconsin, September 4, 1872. His wife was a native of England, born January 17, 1799, and died in Waterloo, Iowa, August 19, 1869.

LUTHER S. HUNTER, son of David and Sarah (Chase) Hunter, was born February 7, 1825, in Onondaga County, New York. When an infant he was taken by his parents to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he was reared till ten years of age. He then accompanied his parents to Ogle County, Illinois, remaining in that county till manhood. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, he having to assist his father with the duties of the farm from an early age. December 15, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Carpenter, a daughter of Samuel and Tillie Carpenter, of Massachusetts, and granddaughter of David Burt, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Hunter's paternal grandfather also served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have five children—Millens T., Mahlon E., Harriet A., Frank W. and Clara E. During the spring of 1882 Mr. Hunter removed with his family to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he has since made his home, and is now living retired from the active duties of life, enjoying that rest which he has so well earned. He and his family are members of the United Brethren church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

DAVID WILER, Cedar Falls Township, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born November 10, 1821. When he was ten years of age his parents, Leonard and Barbara Wiler, immigrated with their family to America, they settling in Erie County, New York, where they made their home about eleven years. David Wiler subsequently went to Wisconsin where he resided many years, and was united in marriage in that State to Miss Anna Wolfe. To this union have been born eleven children—Daniel, born November 16, 1848; Noah, March 24, 1850; Henry J., December 24, 1851; Mary, November 10, 1853; Fletcher W., October 28, 1855; Sarah H., December 20, 1857; John D., October 16, 1859; Charles G., September 20, 1861; Annie B., October 22, 1863; Johanna H., November 8, 1865, and Ella R., May 8, 1868. The eldest son, Daniel Wiler, served as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He married Mary Rotherman, by whom he has had three children—Clara, born February 21, 1873; Wesley D., September 10, 1876, and Jesse R., April, 1882. Mr. Wiler settled in Cedar Falls Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1865, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres under good cultivation, with a comfortable residence and good farm buildings. Mr. Wiler belongs to the Methodist Episcopal

church, and is a member of the quarterly conference. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Wiler's parents had a family of eight children, of whom seven yet survive—Leonard, John, David, Margaret, Barbara, Catherine and George.

HENRY H. MARKLEY, a prominent citizen of Cedar Falls, Iowa, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 7, 1841, a son of James and Catherine (Ankeny) Markley. James Markley was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Holland descent. His father, Henry Markley, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather took part in the war of the Revolution. When he was five years of age, he was taken by his parents to Knox County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and married Catherine Ankeny, and of the eleven children born to this union, eight are still living—Samantha J., Henry H., Mary L., Lucy M., Ida L., John R., James E. and Nellie. James, George and Nora, are deceased. The father purchased about 400 acres of Government land in Cedar County, Iowa, in 1848, at about $1.25 per acre, and in 1854 he bought about 720 acres in Butler County, this State. He died in June, 1871, after having spent a life of usefulness, always ready to take an active part in every enterprise which tended to advance the interests of his county. His widow still survives, a part of her time being spent with her son Henry H. Henry H. Markley, our subject, was reared in his native county, receiving his primary education in the public schools of that county. He subsequently attended the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department in 1862. Shortly afterward he went to the Pacific coast, and early in 1864 enlisted in the Second California Infantry, and was soon promoted to Commissary Sergeant, in which position he served till his discharge in the spring of 1866. He then went to British Columbia, and for some time was engaged in mining on the Frazier and Columbia rivers. He was engaged for one year clerking in a dry-goods store at Walla Walla, Washington Territory. In the fall of 1869 he came to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, October 11, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Schenck, a daughter of John and Hannah Schenck, her father deceased, and her mother a resident of Oswego County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Markley have had three children born to them, of whom two are living—Kittie S. and Fred. A. Mr. Markley has been uniformly successful through life, and at present is the owner of 565 acres of valuable land in Butler County. He takes an active interest in the affairs of both town and county, and has served very efficiently as mayor of Cedar Falls, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

THOMAS BUNTON, a farmer of Big Creek Township, Black Hawk County, is a native of Wayne County, New York, and was born February 11, 1826, a son of Lewis and Sarah Bunton. He was reared and educated in the common schools of his native State, and after reaching manhood, he went to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming and saw-milling for several years. He was married in October, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Carey, of Binghamton, New York, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza Carey. They have an adopted daughter—Emma, who is now the wife of Charles P. Herring. Mr. Bunton came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his family in 1861, and has since made his

home here, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Iowa Light Artillery, under Captain M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque. He participated in the battles of Sugar Creek and Pea Ridge, and in the latter engagement was wounded in the right leg below the knee, on account of which he was discharged in August, 1862. Mr. Bunton has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and at present is the owner of sixty-five acres of choice land in Big Creek Township. He has served as township trustee, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his county, giving liberally of his means to all good enterprises.

ALFRED J. NORRIS was born in Chemung County, New York, March 24, 1853, a son of Alonzo and Rosanna Norris, the father being a native of New York State and of English origin, and the mother born in the State of Vermont. When he was two years old his parents settled in Northern Illinois, and when four years of age he removed with them to Iowa, the father having purchased about 3,000 acres of land in the State. After residing a short time in Cedar Falls the father removed with his family to Washington Township, this county, making his home there for many years. He was largely interested in saw and grist milling for many years, owning mills about three miles north of Cedar Falls, and subsequently had large milling interests in Kansas. He served for several terms as Supervisor of Washington Township where he lived till his death, which occurred December 25, 1876. His remains were buried with Masonic rites, he having belonged to Black Hawk Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., at Cedar Falls. He had a family of six children, five still living—Harriet L., Prescott M., Phœbe, Elizabeth and Alfred J. He was prosperous through life in all his undertakings, and at his death left ample means to give each of his children a fair start in life. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a man of uncompromising honor and sterling integrity. Alfred J. Norris has been a resi dent of Black Hawk County since 1857, when he came here with his parents and received good educational advantages in the schools of this county. He was married here to Miss Jennie Alexander, a daughter of J. W. Alexander, who settled at Cedar Falls in 1858. Mr. Norris is classed among the well-to-do citizens of Black Hawk County where he has large real-estate interests. He was actively engaged in the culture of bees for many years, and is at present secretary of the Iowa State Bee-Keeping Association. Like his father he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a Republican in his political views.

JOHN KEHE, son of Frederick and Charlotte Kehe, is a native of Germany, where he was born June 4, 1833. At the age of seventeen years he left his native country, and immigrated to the United States, landing at New York in May, 1851, from which city he went to Chicago, Illinois. He remained in Cook County, Illinois, four years, working by the month for various farmers, and during the winter attended school. He came to Iowa and settled in Bremer County in 1855, where he entered 240 acres of land from the Government. He then bought an ox-team and commenced breaking up the prairie, then began raising all his grain, and later hogs and cattle. He improved his farm, built a fine residence,

barns and out-buildings, residing there till 1882. In the winter of that year he removed to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and settled on his farm, which contains 240 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is classed among the prominent and successful farmers of his township, and has one of the most desirable farms in his part of the county. Since coming here he has built his large and substantial residence, and his barns and out-buildings are in fine condition. He is also engaged in the dairy business, and has at present twenty cows. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Kaseimeier, a native of Germany. They have six children—John, Ernest, Henry, Harry, Huldah, and Emma. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church of Waterloo. While living in Bremer County, Mr. Kehe held the office of town clerk. He was justice of the peace about eight years, and also served about the same length of time as township trustee.

GEORGE PHILPOT, Sr., one of the representative pioneers of Black Hawk County, Iowa, was born June 7, 1817, in Belmont County, Ohio, his parents, William and Ruth Philpot, being among the early settlers of Ohio, in which State he was reared to manhood and for some time was engaged in the mercantile trade. He was married to Miss Charlotte Morrison, and this union was blessed with thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living—William S., John, James, George, Sheppard, Samuel and Margaret. One son, Charles P., served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company B, Third Iowa Infantry. He served his country faithfully for two years, participating in many important battles, when he was captured by the Confederates at Claysville, Alabama, and confined in Andersonville Prison, where, like many brave Union boys, it is supposed he met his death. Mr. Philpot came to Iowa in the year 1850, buying a quarter-section of land in Cedar Falls Township, where he made a comfortable home for his family. Since becoming a resident of this place he has served for many years as constable, and has also held the office of justice of the peace, and in all enterprises for the good of his township he has been a liberal supporter. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

PETER McNALLY, residing on section 1, Lincoln Township, where he has made his home for over twenty years, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, August 27, 1838, a son of John and Eliza (Dennis) McNally, the father being of Scotch descent. His boyhood days were spent on a farm in his native country and after reaching manhood he engaged in business on his own account. July 1, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah Burke, a native of the same county as her husband, born in April, 1840. Ten children have been born to them, of whom seven are yet living—Joseph, George, John, Lizzie, Hervia, Freddie and Mabel. Thomas, Albert and Maria are deceased. Mr. McNally left Ireland with his family in January, 1865, and toward the close of the same month landed in New York City. He came at once to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and for two years farmed on rented lands in Union Township. In 1867 he bought eighty acres of his present farm on section 1, Lincoln Township, which he immediately began to improve. He is a prosperous and energetic farmer, being ranked among the best in his neighborhood. He began life in Black Hawk County with only a few dol-

lars, but by his untiring industry and frugality, together with his good management, he has acquired a fine property, his farm containing 200 acres which is mostly devoted to stock-raising and dairying. Mr. and Mrs. McNally and their eldest son are members of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. McNally affiliates with the Republican party. He is possessed of a wonderfully retentive mind and in Biblical knowledge he perhaps excels any man in the community in which he resides. He takes an active interest in educational matters and is giving his children the best of school advantages. His eldest son, Joseph, is at present attending the State Normal School at Cedar Falls.

HERBERT R. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, Cedar Falls Township, residing on section 7, was born in Elgin, Illinois, July 23, 1854. His parents, James and Hannah Brown, were both natives of Canada, and to them were born five children, of whom four yet survive—Hiram J., William A., Eva A., and Herbert R., our subject. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and received his primary education in a district school. He subsequently attended Elgin Academy for two terms, completing his education at Wheaton College, which he attended two terms. He was married February 5, 1879, to Miss Villa A. Webster, of Butler County, Iowa. They have three children—Lewis D., born September 15, 1880; Gertrude M., born June 23, 1883, and Roy S., born November 5, 1885. For three years after his marriage Mr. Brown resided in Kane County, Illinois, after which he came to Iowa, locating for a short time in Butler County. He settled on his present farm in Black Hawk County, in 1883, where he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by his untiring industry and persevering energy he has brought his fine farm of 164 acres under a high state of cultivation. Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican.

JONAS D. SWITZER, one of the leading agriculturists of Orange Township, residing on section 31, is a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He was reared a farmer, his father being a farmer by occupation, and has always followed that avocation. He became a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1865, and is one of the most practical farmers in the county. He commenced improving his farm in 1872 which at that time was raw prairie land. The farm contains 455 acres of well-cultivated land, and shows the thorough practical qualities of the owner. His fine farm residence is nicely situated, and his farm buildings, in regard to comfort and convenience, are not surpassed in the township. He was married about four years after coming here, the date of his marriage being January 1, 1869, taking for his wife Miss Lydia Lichty. She was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, coming with her father, Abraham Lichty, to this county in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have four children — Clara, Emma, Berenice and Charlie. Mr. Switzer is an active, public-spirited citizen, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church. Mr. Switzer's parents, David and Barbara Switzer, were born, reared and married in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the father remaining in his native State till his death. The mother is now making her home with her son William in

Lincoln Township, this county. She has six sons and one daughter living in this county—Jonas D., our subject; Amos D., William, John, Peter and Mrs. Lydia Speicher. One daughter, Mrs. Joanna Baxter, lives in Tama County, Iowa.

JACOB MEYER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany September 23, 1843, a son o. Jacob and Barbara Meyer, of whom the father is now deceased. The parents had a family of four children whose names are as follows—Carrie, Jacob, Gottleib and Catherine. Jacob Meyer was reared and educated in the schools of his native country, and when a young man was engaged some time as a mechanic. During the war between Germany and Austria, in 1866, Mr. Meyer served as a soldier in the Austrian army. In 1868 he immigrated to America, and immediately settled in the State of Iowa, and for a time after coming here worked as a farm hand. He subsequently rented land on which he farmed for several years, and in the fall of 1878 he bought the farm on section 24, Cedar Falls Township, where he has since been engaged in farming, having his land under excellent cultivation. He was married January 28, 1871, to Miss Catherine Shnabel, who is also a native of Germany. He and his wife are members of the German Evangelical Association. In his political views Mr. Meyer affiliates with the Republican party.

JOSEPH HUSMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, Big Creek Township, is a native of Germany. His parents, Henry and Jeannette Husman, came to the United States, May 25, 1843, and in 1855 located in Black Hawk County, Iowa, thus being among the early settlers of the county. The father was killed nine months later, by being thrown from a horse. The family consisted of six children, of whom but three are living—John, Jane and Joseph. One son, Hiram, died while in the service of his country in the war of the Rebellion. Joseph Husman has been an industrious, hard-working man, and has accumulated a good property. He owns a valuable farm of 679 acres, all under a good state of cultivation, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his township, and has served as trustee nine years and also as a member of the School Board. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and participated in many hard-fought campaigns; was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Fourteen months of his term of service he was in the hospital. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1866 to Jane Hackett, who was born in April, 1849, a daughter of George Hackett. They have four children—George H., William, Dalla and Eva O.

EO. ROBERTS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, Spring Creek Township, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, February 22, 1821, a son of Joel F. and Addah Roberts, of Welsh descent. He came to Iowa in 1854, and entered 120 acres of wild land, on which he built a small log house, and then began to make a farm out of his land. How well he succeeded is shown by his fine crops and bountiful harvests, and his pleasant home and comfortable buildings are all testimonials to his industry and good management. In his labors and privations he was

assisted and encouraged by a noble, self-sacrificing wife, who for forty-three years has shared his joys and sorrows. He was married in Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1843, to Arena McBee, a native of Tennessee, born in 1825. To them have been born thirteen children, of whom ten sons are living—John M., Jonathan J., James H., Joel C., Franklin P., Jesse D., Lemuel M., Hiram H., Elisha T., and Thomas O. In politics Mr. Roberts is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for several years has been a local preacher. His early educational advantages were limited, but he has by reading and observation become well informed on all general topics. When he came to Iowa his trading point was Cedar Rapids, and he has witnessed Black Hawk County change from a wild, uncultivated tract to a county of flourishing towns and thrifty farms, and has assisted materially in producing this change.

CAREY BRADFIELD, retired farmer, lives on section 16, Spring Creek Township, where he owns 240 acres of valuable land. When he located on this land, in 1855, there were but three acres broken, but he was industrious and possessed of indomitable will and energy, and soon brought his land under a good state of cultivation, and erected pleasant and comfortable buildings. Mr. Bradfield was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 14, 1814, a son of Joseph and Cynthia Bradfield. He has been married three times. First in Randolph County, Indiana, to Atlantic O. Bailes, daughter of Curtis H. and Hannah Bailes, who died in 1855. To them were born seven children, of whom six are living—Cynthia, of Winchester, Indiana; William R., a clergyman of the Free Methodist church; Mary, of Richmond, Indiana; Phœbe, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Hannah and Elizabeth E., of Sioux County, Iowa; John, died while in the army, of smallpox, at the hospital at Shiloh. In 1856 Mr. Bradfield married Anna M. Stifer, who was born in 1818, and died in 1879, leaving three children—Anna, of Buchanan County, Iowa; Frances A., of Dakota, and Ellsworth. In 1881 he married Mrs. Mary Little, widow of John Little, by whom he had two children—Margaret and Esther J.

JOHN M. GRANT, one of the enterprising farmers of East Waterloo Township, was born near the old French Fort in Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York, March 20, 1831. He is the second son of eleven children of George and Phœbe (Miller) Grant, seven of whom are still living. The father, George Grant, lived in New York State till his death. He was the owner of 500 acres of land, and in connection with his farming pursuits he carried on the mercantile business. John M., our subject, received a fair common-school education. His youth was passed on his father's farm, and assisting his father in the store. He remained at home till the spring of 1854, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he followed the painter's trade in the summer, and during the winters taught schools. He was married in 1859 to Gertrude A. Pendleton, daughter of Ezra Pendleton, who was one of the first settlers of this county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Grant returned with his wife to New York State, and remained at his father's home till March, 1870, when he came again to Black Hawk County with his family, and purchased his present farm, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at the same time carried on

merchandising. Of late years he has devoted considerable time to his dairy. His farm contains 100 acres of valuable land, with a good farm dwelling, barns and outbuildings. Mr. Grant is agent for the firm of Thompson & Herrod, who are running an extensive creamery, which position he has filled about four years. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have four children—Francis A. and Frederick H. (twins), Edith A. and Grace. George Grant, grandfather of our subject, was killed by a tree falling on him while at wood-chopping in New Jersey. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Miller, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was a descendant of the old Plymouth stock.

CHARLES MILLER, an old settler of Black Hawk County, is a native of Prussia, where he was born February 24, 1824. He came with his parents, Henry and Mary Miller, to America in 1848, and for several years lived in Indiana. He removed to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1852, and in 1855 came to Cedar Falls, where he followed blacksmithing for fifteen years, he being among the first blacksmiths of that village. March 28, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Steemblock, who was born in Germany, in July, 1834, a daughter of Vertea and Tubka Steemblock, with whom she came to America when a child, they being among the early settlers of Hardin County, Iowa. Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller eight are living—Mary T., Della E., Anna E., Charles W., George A., August, Cora H., and Nettie M. Mr. Miller is one of the self-made men of this county, he having begun life without means, but by his industry, frugality and untiring perseverance he has accumulated property, and is surrounded with all that makes a comfortable and pleasant home. His home farm in Cedar Falls Township contains 200 acres of choice land, under excellent cultivation. He is at present serving as school director. He is a member of the German Evangelical Association.

ELIAS WITHEY, farmer, section 13, Barclay Township, was born in Mendon, Monroe County, New York, June 26, 1826, a son of Daniel and Mary Withey, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, the former of English and the latter of German descent. He was reared in his native county, and when a young man began life for himself by driving an omnibus and carrying the mail. He was prudent and saved his money and bought ten acres of land, which he lived on until he got it cleared and then sold it and rented a farm till he was able to buy a larger one in Steuben County, New York, on which he lived several years. In 1856 he came West and lived in Kane County, Illinois, one summer, and then came to Iowa and settled on the farm where he now lives, in Barclay Township, Black Hawk County. He has always been an energetic, enterprising man, and as a result has accumulated a valuable property, owning now 160 acres of choice land with improvements second to none in the township. He is public spirited and liberal and has assisted materially in advancing the interests of the township. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has held several minor offices in the township, including supervisor, and as a member of the school board, and has served with perfect satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Withey was married in Livingston County, New York, in 1850, to Louisa Taylor, a native of England, born in 1829 but reared in America, coming here with

her parents when three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Withey have two children—Ida, wife of Emery Ross, of Jesup, Iowa, and Mary E., at home.

JOHN BRIDLER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, Mount Vernon Township, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, April 29, 1847, a son of William and Mary (Burnham) Bridler, natives of England, his mother dying when he was less than three years of age. The date of his father's birth is January 6, 1808. He immigrated with his family to America, and came to Bremer County, Iowa, in 1852, the country at that time being mostly raw prairie, and the houses few and far between. He was three times married, and has a family of four children—Horseman F. and William H., residents of Bremer County; John, our subject, and Mary E., wife of George Sevinson, of Janesville, Iowa. John Bridler was reared in Bremer County, living there till after his marriage. He then farmed near Shell Rock, Butler County, Iowa, till 1875, when he sold his land and came to Mount Vernon Township, this county, buying 160 acres of land, where he has since made a fine home. Since coming here he has rebuilt all the fences on his land, and also rebuilt his house, and his barns and out buildings are in good condition. In connection with his farming he also carries on stock-raising, and intends making a specialty of the latter. His farm, which is located in this section, contains 120 acres of well-improved land, besides fifteen acres of timber land. Politically Mr. Bridler is a Republican. He has served very efficiently as school director in his township. February 20, 1868, he was married to Anna M. Pearl, a daughter of Hudson and Martha H. (Jordan) Pearl. To them have been born four children, of whom two are living—James E., born November 9, 1876, and Clarence Garfield, born November 8, 1880, both in Mount Vernon Township. Mary Florence was born in Bremer County, September 29, 1869, and died February 10, 1872; Pearl was born in Bremer County, April 10, 1875, and died February 4, 1876. Mr. Bridler is an attendant and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Bridler's father was a native of South Carolina. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and because he would not join the Confederate ranks he was shot by a rebel while returning home from a neighbor's house. He lived two years after he was shot, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, his wife also dying in that city. His son joined the rebel army, thinking to save his father's life by so doing. Mrs. Bridler is the eldest of her father's children. The other children are—Mary, wife of A. L. Burnell, living in Sioux City, Iowa; James William, of Janesville, Iowa, married Josephine Webster; Sarah Margaret, wife of W. Mullin, living near Waverly, Iowa.

DANIEL WEBSTER, farmer, section 4, Mount Vernon Township, was born May 22, 1836, in Kirkland, Lake County, Ohio, a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Moore) Webster, the father born July 4, 1801, and the mother born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1804. His parents were married in Lake County, Ohio, July 4, 1824. In 1854 they came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with their two children, Daniel, and Charlotte E., who is now the wife of Joseph Mitchell, of Nappa City, California. The parents went to Nappa City in 1876, living there till their death, the father dying July 4, 1877, and the

mother's death occurring in February, 1883. Daniel Webster was married November 22, 1855, to Helen J. Mills, daughter of William A. and Almira Mills, the father born April 5, 1811, and the mother born September 9, 1815. Her parents were married October 27, 1833. Her mother dying when she was quite young she was brought up by Salmon Wallace. To Mr. and Mrs. Webster have been born six children—Frank M., born May 3, 1857; Capitola, born September 22, 1858, died March 5, 1861; S. F., born September 16, 1859; Charles D., born September 3, 1865; Jessie M., born December 7, 1870, and Kate E., born October 22, 1872. Mr. Webster came to this county in the fall of 1854. He has since then been a resident of Mt. Vernoon Township, where he is the owner of a fine farm containing 120 acres. He and his wife are Spiritualists. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Since coming to this county he has served as school director, which office he filled very acceptably.

SAMUEL PATTERSON, farmer and stock-raiser of Cedar Falls Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1830. When he was seven years of age his parents, Robert and Mary Patterson, removed to Miami County, Ohio, and there he was reared to manhood, and from his youth has been engaged in farming. By his father's death he was left at the early age of fifteen years the main support of his widowed mother and four sisters—Jane, Hannah (now deceased), Mary A. and Flora E. He was united in marriage March 6, 1867, to Miss Jennie Hearst, of Miami County, Ohio, and to this union were born two children—William R., at present attending the Iowa State Normal School of Cedar Falls, and a daughter, Deborah, who is now deceased. Mr. Patterson left Ohio in 1867, and settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he farmed for a short time on rented land. He now resides on section 20, Cedar Falls Township, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres of land all of which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Patterson has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, having acquired his present property by his own industry and frugality. He is a much respected citizen of his township, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has served as school director of Independent District No. 7. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

EP. FRISBY, farmer, section 17, Spring Creek Township, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1828, a son of John and Mary A. (Van Cliff) Frisby. He was reared in his native State and Indiana, where his parents removed in 1840, remaining with his parents until manhood. In 1858 he came to Iowa and settled in Black Hawk County, entering his land in Spring Creek Township from the Government. He now has his land all under cultivation and has 135 acres of Spring Creek's best farming land. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in the defense of the Union in Company D, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battle of Chickasaw Mountain, the first battle at Arkansas Post, and many other hard-fought battles. January 11, 1863, he was wounded in the wrist, and eighteen days later was obliged to have his hand amputated. May 12, 1863, he was honorably discharged, and now draws a pension of $24 a month. He was married in 1852 to Catherine Butts, a native of Ohio, born

April 12, 1832. Of their ten children, nine are living—Mary S., wife of Stephen Calvin, of La Porte City; Charles, George, Peter, William, Daniel, Sarah, Van C. and Carl. Harriet is deceased. Mr. Frisby has held the office of constable five terms, and township trustee four or five terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

S. G. LEVERSEE was born in Rensselaer County, New York, March 20, 1838, and when he was three years old his parents removed to Stephenson County, Illinois, and six years later went to LaFayette County, Wisconsin, remaining there about six years when the family came to Black Hawk County, Iowa. The father was a native of Rensselaer County, New York, born August 7, 1807, living there till after his marriage, his wife being also born in that county, the date of her birth being May 20, 1810. They were the parents of four children—S. G., our subject, the eldest child; A. W., Charles D., and Emma G., wife of Clark Pattee, living in Dakota. After coming to Black Hawk County the family first settled in East Waterloo Township, but about six months later moved to Mt. Vernon Township and settled on section 31, and in the spring of 1860 the family settled on section 29, where the father died March 19, 1873. The mother is at present living alone on the old homestead. S. G. came with his parents to Black Hawk County in October, 1853. He was reared a farmer and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He assisted his father on his farm till twenty-eight years of age when he began farming for himself. He has been quite successful in his farming operations and now owns about sixty acres on section 29 and 180 acres on section 30. Mr. Leversee was married December 24, 1865, to Emma J. Eyeston, who was born February 4, 1845, in Wyandot County, Ohio, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Lundy) Eyeston, the father born in Ross County, Ohio, January 8, 1815, and the mother born March 3, 1822, near Paterson, New Jersey, the parents coming to this county July 3, 1853, and locating on section 30, Mt. Vernon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Leversee are the parents of six children—William D., born October 14, 1866; Florence A., born in 1868; Marquis A., born October 17, 1875; Samuel T., born April 19, 1877; Amos C., born March 6, 1879, and Rena E., born October 3, 1881, all natives of Mount Vernon Township, this county. Mrs. Leversee in religious faith is a Second Day Adventist. In politics Mr. Leversee affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served his township as road supervisor about eight years and has been township trustee about nine years.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT LAW, a native of Ontario, Canada, was born March 24, 1854, a son of William and Mary (Bradley) Law, natives of England. The father immigrated to Canada when twenty-one years of age, the mother living in that country from her tenth year till after her marriage. Their nine children were born in Canada, six of whom are yet living—Robert, now a resident of Kansas; Thomas R., living in Nebraska; Catherine, wife of O. R. Fritts, of Grundy County, Iowa; William McKnight, our subject, and Henry J., of Kimball County, Dakota. The parents moved to this county with their family in 1868 making their home in Black Hawk Township till 1878, since which time they have lived at Cedar Falls, retired from active life. William McKnight Law came with his parents to this county, where he

has since resided, and still resides on the homestead of his father, on section 19, Black Hawk Township, which contains 320 acres of land. He farms 200 acres of this land, the remainder, 120 acres, being rented out to tenants. Mr. Law was married August 20, 1878, to Miss Eliza J. Law, daughter of Robert Law, a prominent coal merchant of Chicago. This union has been blessed with three children—Ralph Allen, William Robert and Harvey. In politics Mr. Law casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

HUDSON BURR, son of Hudson and Martha Burr, residing on section 23, Big Creek Township, Black Hawk County, is engaged as a short-hand reporter, which occupation he has followed for several years. He was married in Waterloo, Iowa, in 1865, to Miss Helen Camp, a daughter of Asa and Margaret Camp, who were pioneers of this county, and of the four children born to this union three are living—Helen L., H. Gurdon and Florence J. A daughter, Margaret, is deceased. The home farm contains 350 acres of choice land, which is managed principally by Mrs. Burr, and which she has brought under excellent cultivation, and occasionally adding to the farm by purchasing a piece of land. Mrs. Burr is a woman of good business ability, and is considered a better financier than half the men in the township. The Burr family came to this county about ten years ago, and are respected members of society, having made many friends during their residence here. Mrs. Burr's parents had a family of eight children—Roswell, of Wisconsin; James, of La Porte City; Guston, of New York; Frances M., wife of Henry Barnes, a Baptist minister of New York; Sarah A., deceased wife of Aaron Steel, of New York; Mary E., of California; Helen, wife of our subject, and Louisa, wife of James Holmes, of New York. Mr. Burr is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LEWIS CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, Spring Creek Township, lives on section 27, where he has a fine farm of 320 acres, all under cultivation. He was but ten years of age when his parents came to Black Hawk County and here he was reared and educated, attending in his youth the pioneer schools. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1844, a son of John and Barbara Clark. His parents came to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Spring Creek Township, where the father died. The mother now makes her home with her son William. He has been successful in his agricultural pursuits and is now among the prosperous and well-to-do citizens of Spring Creek Township. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served in several official relations; among others has been road supervisor and school director, he taking a special interest in educational matters. He was married April 9, 1865, to Hester A. Howell, daughter of Stephen and Mary Howell. They have three children—William, James L. and Lewis.

A. F. BINGHAM, section 13, Fox Township, was born in Montgomery County, New York, July 18, 1812, a son of Abial and Sarah (Fowler) Bingham, natives of Connecticut. He was married in New York in 1837 to Mary Mills, a native of that State, born July 29, 1814, daughter of Frederick and Alathina Mills. They have a family of five children—Ellen S., wife of L. A. Proctor, of Milwaukee; Mary, wife of

J. D. Mills, of New York; Abial M., living on a part of the farm, married Nina Cypress; Julia, wife of Frederick E. Mills, and Ida E. Mr. Bingham is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and is one of its most prosperous farmers. His homestead contains 520 acres of land, and his building improvements are models of comfort and convenience. In addition to attending to the cultivation of his land, he has erected a factory building and is engaged in the manufacture of butter, buying the milk of the farmers of his neighborhood. His butter is of a good grade and brings the highest market price. In politics Mr. Bingham is a Republican. His grandfather was a hero of the war of the Revolution, and the love of his native country is one of the inheritances transmitted to him from his ancestors.

CHARLES L. DEAN, son of Festus A. and Hannah (Price) Dean, was born April 30, 1835, a native of Canada West, where he was reared to manhood, and educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Wisconsin, where he remained two years. He then removed to Bremer County, Iowa, where he improved a farm, and there followed farming and stock-raising till 1884, when he removed with his family to Black Hawk County, and at once settled on his present farm, where he is engaged in general farming. He is also engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of Clydesdale horses and Chester White hogs. Mr. Dean is an active and enterprising farmer, and by his own good management he has accumulated a handsome property, he having begun life in Bremer County without means. The farm on which he now resides contains eighty acres of choice land, with good improvements. Mr. Dean was married in 1868, to Roxana Drew, a native of Canada East, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Wisconsin. They have one child, named Handy A. Mrs. Dean, mother of our subject, is still living, and is now a resident of Michigan.

FRANK COTTON, son of William and Eliza Cotton, was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, the date of his birth being November 25, 1851. He lived in the State of Illinois till 1873 when he came with his father's family to Black Hawk County where he has since resided on the homestead farm on section 35, Cedar Falls Township, where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married December 4, 1881, to Miss Sarah Porter, daughter of Ezekiel and Ann W. Porter. Her mother is deceased, and her father is now a resident of Cedar Falls Township. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cotton—Harry E., born September 8, 1881, and Edna M., born November 14, 1883. Mr. Cotton has served very acceptably as school director. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are attendants of Fields' Chapel. William Cotton, father of our subject, is a native of Washington County, New York, a son of Aaron and Susannah (Rich) Cotton. His ancestors settled in the New England States prior to the war of the Revolution. Mr. Cotton has been twice married, both of his wives being deceased, his second wife dying March 21, 1885. He had a family of twelve children of whom six are yet living—Alonzo S., Albert J., Frank, Ella, Ida M. and Arthur P. William Cotton left New York State about the year 1837, locating in Lake County, Ohio, where he remained till 1844. He then removed to Illinois,

settling in Winnebago County among the early settlers. He made his home in Winnebago County till 1873 when he settled in Cedar Falls Township, Black Hawk County, where he followed farming for years, being classed among the best farmers and citizens of that township.

JOSEPH GIBSON, the genial proprietor of the Gibson House, at Cedar Falls, is a native of England, a son of John and Alice Gibson. He was reared to manhood in his native country, and there served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. He immigrated to America some thirty years ago, and after spending several years in Lee County, Illinois, he came to Cedar Falls, locating here in the fall of 1865. He was a skillful and reliable workman, and for many years was the leading blacksmith of the place. September 22, 1861, Mr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Jacobs, daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda Jacobs, both of whom died in Cedar Falls. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibson—Nellie A. and Mabel M., of whom the former is deceased. Mr. Gibson opened his present hotel in the fall of 1882, and through his good management it has become one of the most popular houses in the county. In his political views Mr. Gibson casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM CLARK, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Spring Creek Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1846, a son of John and Barbara Clark. His parents moved to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1854, and here he was reared. His parents died in this county leaving a large estate to their children, which they had acquired by many years of arduous toil and frugality. There was a family of eight children—Simon, now of Missouri; George, Lewis, Andrew, Henry, Nancy, wife of John Howery; Emeline, wife of D. B. Teeter, and William. William Clark was reared in Black Hawk County, receiving a fair education in the common schools. He has been an industrious man, and has added to the estate left him by his father until he now owns 343 acres of fair land. He is one of the prominent residents of the township, and has held many local positions of trust. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married January 1, 1873, to Ada Wallace, daughter of James Wallace, of Benton County.

WILLIAM BOWN has been a resident of Black Hawk County, Iowa, since 1853, in which year he settled on his present farm on section 10, Cedar Township. He is a native of England, born in Nottingham, February 6, 1827, remaining in that country till twenty-one years of age. He then came to the United States with his parents, Samuel and Eleanor Bown, who settled in Illinois, subsequently coming to Cedar Township, this county, where both died many years ago. While living with his parents in Illinois William Bown went to California, where he was engaged in mining for three years, and on his return joined his parents, who had, during his absence, settled in Cedar Township. He was married October 4, 1854, to Miss Martha Hall, who was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1829, a daughter of Samuel and Abigail Hall. When she was fourteen years of age her parents moved to Lake County, New York, where her father died.

Her mother is still living in New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Bown have six children —Emma, wife of Albert J. Peck, of Cedar Falls Township; Charles W. and John A., in business at La Porte, under the firm name of Bown Brothers & Hunt; Ida O., Ira E. and Omar A., living with their parents. Luella M., the youngest child, died at the age of one year. Mr. Bown was one of the first settlers of Cedar Township, and was formerly one of its most active citizens, but for the past ten years has been an invalid. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, owning at one time 640 acres. He has given eighty acres to each of his sons, and one of his daughters owns 320 acres of improved land, beside sixty acres of timber land. Politically Mr. Bown casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

HENRY DREESE was born February 22, 1844, in Pennsylvania, his parents, Henry and Eliza Dreese, being natives of the same State. Of four children born to his parents three survive—Joseph, Henry and Matilda. He was reared and educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, and December 24, 1868, was married to Louisa Miller, daughter of Michael and Catherine Miller. This union has been blessed with one son—William M., born November 29, 1871. Mr. Dreese continued to reside in his native State after his marriage, and in 1883 removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating in Cedar Falls Township, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of 155 acres of well-cultivated land on section 26. In February, 1864, Mr. Dreese enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving under General Grant. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethsaida Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatchie's Run and others of minor importance. In his political views Mr. Dreese is a Republican.

CHARLES E. PHIFER, farmer, section 13, Barclay Township, post-office Jesup, Buchanan County, is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born April 9, 1844, a son of Charles and Jane (Carpenter) Phifer, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, the former of English and German, the latter of Welsh descent. They are now living in Franklin County, Iowa, the father aged seventy-five and the mother seventy years. Our subject is the third of twelve children, seven of whom are living. His father was a glass manufacturer in Pittsburg, and he worked in the factory till seventeen years of age, when, his father selling out and going on a farm, he was employed in various vocations till 1863, when he came to Iowa, and for seven years lived in Buchanan County; nine months of the time was in the hotel business in Jesup. When Mr. Phifer started in life for himself he was a poor boy, but he has made rapid strides and is now one of the most prosperous citizens of Barclay Township. In attaining this prosperity he has been assisted by a noble and self-sacrificing wife. In addition to attending to his farm he has paid considerable attention to auctioneering and is considered the best in the county. His success in this line is due to his ready reading of human nature and his honest and honorable dealing, always giving his customers a fair knowledge of the goods they propose to buy. He was married June 23, 1867, to Emma C. Geiser, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 30, 1844. They have had three children; but

two are living—Lillian W., born July 7, 1869, and Myrtie I., born March 27, 1872. One died infancy. Lillian is a natural artist, her specimens comparing favorably with many older and more advanced students. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Phifer offered his services in defense of his country, but was rejected on account of disability, much to his chagrin and dissatisfaction.

EMANUEL SHAULIS, one of the successful agriculturists of Orange Township, residing on section 18, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1821. His parents, Adam and Julia Ann Shaulis, were born, reared and married in Somerset County, and both are buried near their old home in that county. Our subject was reared to farm life, and from his boyhood assisted his father on the farm, remaining with his parents till twenty-oneyears of age. October 20, 1842, he was married to Julia Ann Harsh, a native of the same county as her husband, born February 2, 1822, and to them were born six sons and six daughters. Nine of the children still survive—Mrs. Elizabeth Kistner, of Eagle Township; Simon, living in Orange Township; Carrie, living at home; Noah, in Orange Township; Mrs. Amanda Brant, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Emanuel A., of Dawson County, Nebraska; Mrs. Lottie Barron, of Dawson County, Nebraska; Wrestler I., of Orange Township, and Kooser J., of Dawson County. Julia died aged twelve years; Wesley died at the age of twenty-seven years, and Catherine died at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Shaulis commenced life a poor man, not having enough capital to start housekeeping. After working for others for three years, he had by his strict economy accumulated a small capital which enabled him to rent land, and in 1867 he owned a good farm in his native county, which he traded for the land in Orange Township, which he still owns. Mr. Shaulis settled in his present residence October 24, 1867, where he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. His home farm, which contains 240 acres, is under the best cultivation, and his building improvements are among the best in the township. Besides his home farm he owns 160 acres on section 20 and 160 acres on section 35 of Orange Township, and has deeded eighty acres to his son, Simon P. He also owns a quarter-section of land in Dawson County, Nebraska. In politics Mr. Shaulis affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

BERTEL P. MILLER, deceased, was born in Schleswig, Denmark, in October, 1845, and was a son of Peter and Annie Miller. He was reared and educated in his native country, and when a young man learned the tailor's trade which he followed till a short time prior to his death. He was united in marriage November 10, 1871, to Augusta Krumlinde, who was also a native of Schleswig, Denmark, and daughter of August and Elizabeth Krumlinde, of whom her mother is now deceased. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of whom only four are now living—August B., Louis H., Amanda B. and Bertel P. Mr. Miller immigrated to America in 1873, settling in Chicago, Illinois, where for several years he carried on an extensive tailoring establishment, when failing health compelled him to give up his business and find out-door employment. After leaving Chicago he settled with his family on a farm in Cedar Falls Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, where his death occurred

in October, 1884. He was an affectionate father and kind husband, and a consistent member of the Danish Lutheran church. His widow is also a member of the same church. She is still a resident of Cedar Falls Township, where she owns a well-improved farm containing 170 acres of land.

JAMES VIRDEN, section 18, Bennington Township, came to this county June 1, 1846, locating on the east side of Waterloo, within the present town site. The same year he pre-empted 158 acres on section 23, Bennington Township, fifty acres being timber land. On first coming here he worked on the mill-race at Cedar Falls till 1847, when he returned to the land he had pre-empted, living there in a log cabin till 1856, when he built a frame house, drawing the lumber by team from Dubuque. In 1858 he sold his farm and moved to Brunswick, Chariton County, Missouri, where he bought property and carried on the grocery business a year. He then sold out his store, which had been greatly damaged by the flood in the spring of 1859, and returned to Waterloo. He then bought a steam saw-mill which he operated till it was burned in 1861, his loss being about $3,000, with no insurance. He then ran a saw-mill at Waterloo for M. H. Moore for a year when he bought an eighty-acre farm near Waterloo, where he followed farming for about two years. He then sold his land and went to Elk Run, four miles east of Waterloo, where he bought 120 acres of land. After living on this land about ten years he sold it and moved to a section near, where he built a house which was soon after destroyed by fire. He then lived in Waterloo till 1880, when his family removed to his present farm. During 1880 and 1881 Mr. Virden was engaged in the silver mines of Colorado, being from home about eighteen months, his brother Daniel having been in Colorado several years. He and his brother have claims there, his brother remaining there to look after them; since his return home in 1882 he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits at his present farm. Mr. Virden was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 22, 1823, living there till nine years of age when his parents, William and Martha (Williamson) Virden, moved to Wayne County, Illinois, where he remained till he was twenty-two years old, after which he worked in the lead mines at Galena one year, when he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1846, as before stated. He was married February 27, 1851, to Charlotte Pratt, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wilcox) Pratt. She died April 3, 1855, at the age of twenty-three years, leaving two children—George, born December 28, 1851, married Carrie Job, and is farming in Colorado, and Willard, born January 8, 1853, married Mary Brickway, and is living in Colorado near his brother. Mr. Virden was again married January 18, 1858, to Harriet Richardson, born in Preston, Chenango County, New York, in 1832, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Nogar) Richardson, natives of Massachusetts, the father a native of Amherst and the mother born in Pittsfield in 1802. The father was a gunsmith by trade. He was married in Massachusetts, living there till Mrs. Virden was nine years old, when he moved to Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, New York, where he lived till his death in the winter of 1877, aged about seventy-seven years. His widow survived till 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Virden have four children—Frank, born August 17, 1861; Laura, born April 17, 1863; Emma, born October 26, 1866, and Rossen, born February 23, 1869, all natives of this county. Mr. Virden was the first man married in Black Hawk Coun-

ty. He was reared a Methodist, but is inclined to be a free thinker. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. In politics he is an independent Republican. Mr. Virden was one of the parties who laid out East Waterloo in 1853, a part of the original subdivision of the place, being a part of the land that he first pre-empted on section 23. The first general store in East Waterloo was established by Mr. Virden. Our subject's father was born in Delaware, living in his native State till of age. He then went to Kentucky where he was married, his wife being a native of New Jersey, born January 18, 1792. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, with his family in 1851, and died at Waterloo, March 3, 1855, aged sixty-eight years. James Virden, our subject, has served his township as constable and as school director.

HENRY BECKER, farmer, section 28, Big Creek Township, was born in Berkshire County, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1838, the eldest of twelve children of John and Rebecca Becker, both natives of the Keystone State. He was reared a farmer, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He came to Iowa in 1871, and in 1876 located in Black Hawk County. He now owns a good farm of forty acres, and a house and lot in La Porte City. His wife has a fine farm of 120 acres of valuable land. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary A. Bramer, a native of Ohio. She died in August, 1875. In 1876 he married Mrs. Sarah E. Falk, widow of George Falk, who was born in 1827 and died in 1873. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and was a daughter of John and Hannah Reed, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. Her father died in his native State, and her mother is still living, aged eighty-one years. She has two children by her former marriage—Laura, born May 7, 1865, and Lorenzo, born January 28, 1867. Mr. Becker has served his township as school director and road supervisor. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical church.

GREGOR GRAY, farmer, section 12, Spring Creek Township, is one of the well-to-do citizens of Black Hawk County. He has a fine farm of 190 acres, valued at $35 an acre. He is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and a ready advocate and supporter of all projects that promise benefit to his township. He is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, a son of James and Catherine Gray. He accompanied his parents to America in 1851, and in 1855 settled in Black Hawk County. His father died at Dubuque while on his way to this county, and his mother died in Spring Creek Township in 1884. Mr. Gray has never married.

CHARLES HORTING, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Black Hawk County, resides on section 2, Spring Creek Township, where he owns 300 acres of choice land, all under cultivation. He was a poor man when he located in Black Hawk County, in 1855, but by good management, industry and economy, both on his own part and that of his wife, he now has a pleasant home, and one of the best farms in the township. He is a native of Germany, born in 1824, a son of Charles and Minnie Horting. He was married in his native country to Philippine ———, and together two years later they came to

the United States. They have a family of five children—Charles, Henry, Philippine, Minnie and Christina. Mr. and Mrs. Horting are members of the German Lutheran church, and are liberal contributors to the support of the gospel, as well as to all enterprises of benefit to their community.

JOHN HARDTMAN, farmer, residing in Cedar Falls Township, was born in Germany, the date of his birth being July 2, 1826, a son of Adam Hardtman. He was reared to manhood in his native country, remaining there till the year 1869, when he immigrated to America. He came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1876 and since 1877 has made his home in Cedar Falls Township, where he has a fine farm containing eighty acres of choice land, located on section 20. For his wife he married Mrs. Blum, who was also a native of Germany, and a daughter of George and Ann M. Zwick, who came to America in 1876. Mrs. Hartman was first married in her native country to Gottleib Blum in 1859, and to this union were born four children, of whom three are yet living—Englebert, Gottleib and Sophia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hardtman are members of the German Evangelical Association, and are respected citizens of Cedar Falls Township.

WILLIAM BAULER, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Eagle Township, residing on section 18, is a native of Germany, where he was born August 18, 1834, a son of Matthias and Margaret Bauler, both of whom died in Germany. Our subject lived in his native country till twenty years of age, when in 1854 he immigrated to America, landing in New York City in May of that year. He remained in the State of New York one year when he went to Lee County, Illinois, living there and in La Salle County, Illinois, about ten years. He was united in marriage in Lee County, November 30, 1863, to Miss Annie Smith, who was also a native of Germany, born January 6, 1844. This union has been blessed with six children—Mary, William, Katie, Peter, Josephine and Emma. Mr. Bauler came with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the year 1866, when he settled on the farm where he still resides, which contains 208 acres of valuable land. Besides his home farm he owns a farm of 160 acres on section 19 of Eagle Township. Mr. Bauler came from Germany a poor boy, but by his untiring industry, persevering energy and strict frugality he has met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits, bringing with him to this county a capital of $2,000 where he is ranked among the wealthy citizens. Politically Mr. Bauler casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic church.

VALORIOUS THOMAS, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, came to Black Hawk County in July, 1851, and settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 15. He was born in Steuben County, New York, August 1, 1812, a son of Adna and Lois (Beckwith) Thomas. When he was fifteen years old his parents went to Olean County, New York, and there built a boat, and on it floated down the Alleghany River to the Ohio, and thence to Cairo, Illinois, where they took a steamer and went up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to St. Clair County,

Illinois, where a brother of his mother lived. A year later they moved to Madison County. As soon as old enough he began working by the day and month, remaining in Madison County till 1837. He then went to Winnebago County, and in the fall of 1838 to Stephenson County, and lived there till his removal to Black Hawk County, in 1851. At that time there were about twelve families in the county, and at the time of its organization only thirty-five votes were cast. Mr. Thomas has always been one of the progressive, public-spirited men of his township, and from the small beginning in 1851 he has lived to see this county grow to be one of the best in Iowa, and has assisted materially in its development. Mr. Thomas was married December 8, 1838, to Almeda Helm, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, July 10, 1818, a daughter of Vernon and Anna (Adams) Helm. Her father is living in Black Hawk County, and her mother died here in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. In 1837 her parents moved to Winnebago County, Illinois, and a year later to Stephenson County, where she met and married Mr. Thomas. The parents of Mr. Thomas were natives of Massachusetts, his father born February 10, 1783, and his mother May 10, 1789. His father died in August, 1868, in Butler County, Iowa. His mother is also deceased. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was captured at the battle of Queenstown, but was paroled by promising not to return again to his regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had five children—two sons and three daughters. The former, Chauncey, born September 1, 1839, and Charles, born July 9, 1842, were both drowned in the lake near their home, August 19, 1851, by the upsetting of a canoe in which they were rowing, no one being near to give them assistance. The daughters are—Olive, born December 13, 1840; Orrilla, born November 4, 1843, and Melinda, born December 29, 1844. Olive is the wife of James Baker, of Washington Township. Orrilla married Samuel Sheilds, of Mt. Vernon Township. Melinda married Michael Ulrich, who died April 21, 1872, leaving one child—Emma, born April 21, 1868. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving two years. March 19, 1873, Mrs. Ulrich married Waldo E. Jones, a native of Swanton Falls, Vermont, born February 28, 1854, but when about a year old his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he was reared, and in 1870 he came to Black Hawk County. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had four children—Cora L., born December 29, 1873, died aged ten months and nine days; Etta M., born March 20, 1875; Valorious E., February 23, 1879, and Ida P., October 16, 1881. In politics Mr. Thomas was originally a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, and now affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. STEIMEL, one of the early settlers of Eagle Township, resides on section 15, where he has a valuable farm containing 180 acres of land. Mr. Steimel was born in Germany, in July, 1829, and in 1854, in order to better his condition, he immigrated to America. After coming to this country he worked on a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, for two years, being employed by the month. In 1856 he invested his small capital in land, and commenced the improvement of his present home, which at that time was the naked prairie. After living on his land alone over two years, he, in 1859 married Miss Elizabeth Penne, who was also a native of Germany, born in the year 1838. She came to America with her parents, John G. and

Anna E. Penne, who settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, near the farm of Mr. Steimel, in 1857. The father died in January, 1869, and the mother still resides on the homestead, on section 15, Eagle Township. Eleven of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Steimel yet survive—Adelaide, wife of Charles Struble; Mary Bertha, finished her education at the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, and is now teaching at La Porte; Emma A., William E., Clara A., Henry E., Joseph F., John A., Frances E., Esther A. and Theodore M. are at home. John A. and Celia died in infancy. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Steimel is a very successful farmer, and is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. He is an active, public-spirited citizen, and takes a prominent part in all public matters. He was the first tax collector of his township, which position he filled seven years. He has also been assessor and township clerk several years, and for many years was school secretary, in all of which offices he served very efficiently. He is at present serving as school treasurer.

WILLIAM H. HURD, junior member of the firm of Snyder & Hurd, publishers of the Cedar Falls *Gazette*, is a son of C. and Betsey Hurd, and was born in Cayuga County, New York, November 15, 1837. He left home at the age of thirteen, and for three years was at school. He then learned the printer's trade, which he has since followed continuously, except two years and a half in the army. He enlisted in 1861, in the Nineteenth New York Infantry. In 1868 he left Syracuse and immigrated to Chicago, where he resided twelve years. He came to Cedar Falls in 1880. He was married January 7, 1864, to Ruth Hutchinson, at Pavilion, Genesee County, New York. They have one son —Egbert. Mr. Hurd is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Grand Army of the Republic.

GEORGE EILER, farmer, Cedar Falls Township, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, a son of Philip and Frederica Eiler, who were both natives of Germany. They were the parents of six children, five of whom yet survive—George, Daniel, John P., Louisa M. and Sarah. In 1868 the parents moved with their family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, locating on a farm in Cedar Falls Township, near the present home of our subject. The father began life in America with the small sum of $2, but by his industry and strict economy he added to this till at the time of his death, which occurred February 18, 1884, he was the owner of 320 acres of valuable land. He was a member of the German Evangelical Association, and was very much respected throughout his neighborhood. While living in the county he served as school director. His wife still survives, and is also a member of the Evangelical Association. Our subject came to Black Hawk County with his parents in 1868, where he grew to manhood on a farm, his education being obtained in the schools of his neighborhood. January 20, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Warden, of Black Hawk County. They have one son, Daniel, born January 21, 1883. Mr. Eiler is a successful and enterprising farmer, being the owner of a well-improved farm containing 200 acres of land located

in the southern part of Cedar Falls Township. He is one of the enterprising citizens of his township, and contributes liberally of his means to both church and county affairs. Like his parents he is a member of the German Evangelical Association. He is at present serving as school director. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

R. H. WILCOX came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in March, 1877, and immediately settled on his present farm on section 34, Mt. Vernon Township, which he had purchased in the fall of 1876. He has in all 160 acres of land, well improved and well fenced, except thirty acres. He has a good frame residence, with fair barn and other farm buildings. Mr. Wilcox was born June 6, 1836, in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he was reared till he came to Iowa. He was married February 3, 1864, in Canaan, Connecticut, to Julia A. Calkins, daughter of Noah H. and Nancy (Dean) Calkins. Her mother died when she was nine years of age, after which she lived with an aunt in Erie County, New York, and while living in Erie County her father died. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have been born four children—Carrie E., born January 28, 1865, now married to Dennis Knapp, and living in Butler County, Iowa; Nellie M., born July 9, 1870; Ida M., born December 23, 1874; Frederick H., born January 16, 1877. In politics Mr. Wilcox is a Democrat. His parents, R. H. and Fannie M. Wilcox, were both natives of Litchfield County, Connecticut, the father born March 10, 1800, and the mother in 1810. They were married in their native county, and to them were born two children—R. H., our subject, and Frank E., who was born June 6, 1839. The family came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, from Connecticut in 1877, the father dying here November 24, 1880. The mother died in Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 18, 1872. R. H. Wilcox, Sr., was a selectman from 1840 till he came to Iowa. After coming here he was a member of the Board of Relief, and held many township offices with satisfaction to his constituents. He was elected a member of the Legislature in the spring of 1861, and served one term.

TIMOTHY H. ELWELL, deceased, was born November 6, 1813, a native of Knox County, Ohio, and a son of David and Nancy Elwell. Three brothers named Elwell emigrated from Europe to America prior to the Revolutionary war, one of whom was the paternal ancestor of our subject. His grandfather served as a soldier in that and his war, father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was reared and educated in his native State, and for his first wife married a Miss McCormick. He was united in marriage to his second wife, June 23, 1847, her maiden name being Sarah Reed. She was born September 26, 1823, in Champaign County, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Jane Reed, who were early settlers of that county, her father being of English and her mother of Irish descent. To this union were born three children—Martha J., Ida and Albert. Mr. Elwell removed with his family to Black Hawk County, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, and entered Government land in the vicinity of Waterloo, residing and engaging in business at the latter place, remaining there till 1866. He then removed to La Porte City, having previous to his arrival built the well-known grist-mill, which, in 1882 was furnished throughout with new machinery, now turning out the roller-process flour of a high

grade. This property is known as the Elwell & Babcock Roller Mill, of La Porte City, Iowa. Mr. Elwell continued to reside in La Porte City till his death, which occurred August 17, 1878. He was a highly esteemed citizen, and much respected in business circles for his fair dealing and sterling business qualities, and his death was a loss to the community.

REV. THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, the resident pastor in charge of the Catholic church in Eagle Township, was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, November 29, 1855. His parents, John and Ann O'Brien, were both natives of Ireland, coming to America early in life, being married in this country. They are at present living in Dubuque, Iowa, having been residents of that city since 1857. Father O'Brien received his early education in the schools of Dubuque, where he grew to manhood. He pursued his classical studies at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara, New York, and his theological studies at St. Mary Seminary at Montreal, Canada. He was ordained priest by Bishop Hennessey, at Dubuque, in the year 1880, since which he has been in charge of his present church in Eagle Township, which under his able administration is in a flourishing condition. Father O'Brien is a young man of much ability, and is possessed of courteous and affable manners which have made him many friends during his sojourn in this county.

ANDREW MOORE, farmer, section 30, Big Creek Township, was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, September 23, 1833, a son of Charles and Harriet (Young) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut respectively. His parents now live in Michigan, his father aged eighty-seven and his mother eighty-four years. He was reared a farmer, and has always devoted his attention to that industry, at which he has met with success, owing to his industry and close attention to his business. His fine farm of 200 acres was a wild uncultivated tract when he bought it, but is now one of the best farms in the township, and is valued at $40 an acre. Mr. Moore has been twice married, first in Michigan in 1861, to Jane Edwards, a native of New Jersey, born in 1835. She died in 1864 leaving three children—Samuel W., Joseph M. and Eva C. In 1870 Mr. Moore married Lavina Vore, who was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, in 1843. They have four children—Harriet, Jessie M., John H. and Frederick G. Mr. Moore is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

GEORGE DEEMING, one of the representative farmers of Mount Vernon Township, owns 120 acres on the northeast quarter of section 27. His improvements are among the best in the township. His farm is all well fenced; his residence and farm buildings are large and comfortable and in good repair. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has assisted materially in advancing the interests of his town and county. Mr. Deeming was born in Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, England, August 8, 1836, and was fourteen years old when his father came to the United States. He lived in Lockport, Illinois, till 1857, when he went to Nebraska and lived a few miles from Sioux City a few months. In 1858 he came to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and worked by the month till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, August,

1861, he enlisted in the Third Iowa Battery. They went into camp at Dubuque, and from there were sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis. Their first battle was at Sugar Creek, Arkansas. Subsequently they participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Helena. At the battle of Pea Ridge the battery lost twenty-three horses and three guns, and eighteen men were wounded and three killed He re-enlisted in 1864 and served till the close of the war; was mustered out October 24, 1869. He then returned to Black Hawk County, and located on the farm where he now lives, which he had bought while in the service. The land was wholly unimproved and it is due entirely to his industry and energy that he is now the owner of one of the best farms in Mount Vernon Township. Mr. Deeming was married April 4, 1864, to Margaret E. Noll, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born May 16, 1841, the youngest of ten children of Isaac and Jane (Snodgrass) Noll. Mr. and Mrs. Deeming have had eight children five of whom are living—Freeman, born October 27, 1872; Isabella B., born October 15, 1874; Guido H., born August 20, 1876; Georgia M., born May 30, 1879; Jesse, born July 21, 1882; Anna, born August 31, 1868, died March 13, 1869, and two died in early infancy. In politics Mr. Deeming is a Republican. In religion he adheres to the faith of the United Brethren church. He has served his township as school director and road commissioner, and in all the duties imposed on him has been an efficient and reliable public servant. Mrs. Deeming's father was born in Ohio, August 2, 1805, and her mother in Virginia April 25, 1805. About 1844 they moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and eight years later to Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, where they lived eleven years. In 1863 they moved to Black Hawk County, and settled in East Waterloo Township, where the mother died October 27, 1868, and the father March 1, 1873. Mr. Noll enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Company G, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, in what was called the "Gray Beard Regiment," and served two years, when he was discharged on account of disability, the result of an injury received by a fall at Rock Island.

OWEN FRANKLIN MILLER, one of the pioneers of Black Hawk County, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 25, 1823, the second son of Otha and Ellen (Porter) Miller. His parents were both born and reared in Maryland. They were early settlers of Coshocton County where both died in their eighty-fifth year. They reared twelve children to maturity, and at the time of their death had over seventy grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Owen F. attended the schools of his neighborhood three months during the winter terms, and during the summer months assisted his father with the work of the farm, remaining at home till twenty years of age when he commenced life for himself. May 29, 1844, he was married to Eliza E. Casteel, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Casteel, of Coshocton County, Ohio. They have had eleven children born to them of whom eight are still living. Mr. Miller followed farming in his native county till the fall of 1855, when he removed with his family, which then consisted of his wife and five children, to Black Hawk County, Iowa. Shortly after coming here he purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land, and there the family lived in a log shanty for twelve years when it was burned down. He then erected a good house which was carried about a mile away by a cyclone about July, 1873, the family narrowly escaping with their lives. After buying his eighty acres here

Mr. Miller had but $5 left, but by industry and persevering energy he has met with success. He has added to his original purchase till he now owns 150 acres of good land on section 6, East Waterloo Township. When he first came here he had no neighbors, and for several years there were no schools in his neighborhood. He endured many of the hardships and privations incident to the life of a pioneer, and has lived to see the country around him grow into thriving towns and villages. He is now in his sixty-second year, and is yet strong and hearty. Mr. Miller has now a good residence and out buildings. The soil on his farm is of sandy loam, and is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain. In politics Mr. Miller has always voted the Democratic ticket. He has served many years as road supervisor.

GENERAL HISTORY



INTRODUCTORY.

WITHIN one brief generation a wild waste of unbroken prairie has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these the prosperous cities of Waterloo and Cedar Falls and numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For fifty years the people of Black Hawk County have been making a history that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative of the history of any county in the Northwest and, considering the extent of territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic. While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed

> "No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
> For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

they were nevertheless for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the great West was not opened to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent westward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shone upon—from the pineries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long may this heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning till the last glimmer of the setting

sun, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day on their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the workingman and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broadcloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of the parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit, but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money, or prestige, or influential friends, the old pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Iowa—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides let the records and tax-gatherers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with "shakes" riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the "shakes" they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which their goods were brought. These were the times when the workingman labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeed in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed is all around us. Many individuals were perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can have a

bridge over a stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a rail-road depot on the borders of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are often times outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages. The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of a quarter of a century ago, and contrast those homes with comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log-cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hangs the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the farther end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

"Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs, complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they

tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low doorway, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.

EARLY AND CIVIL HISTORY.

THE Indian title to the territory in Iowa west of the Black Hawk purchase and south of the neutral ground at Winnebago Reserve was not extinguished until 1837, and the beautiful valley of the Red Cedar, a portion of which is now embraced in the limits of Black Hawk County, was the favorite hunting-ground of the Sacs and Foxes. Nor did they relinquish it entirely when they ceded "the beautiful land" to the United States. For years wandering bands roved through this region, and were occasionally very troublesome to the few white settlers who ventured to establish homes in the smiling wilderness.

The first "pale-face" to enter the domain of the Sacs and Foxes, in that portion of the valley of the Cedar now embraced within the limits of Black Hawk County, was G. Paul Somaneux, a Frenchman, who located at the falls of the Cedar in the spring or early summer of 1837, and commenced trafficking with the natives. For some reason, probably not caring to spend the winter alone, surrounded by no gentler neighbors than Indians, he left his encampment in the autumn of that same year. Although his first stay was so brief, Somaneux must probably be considered the pioneer settler of Black Hawk County, for he returned ten years after his first visit, or stay, and in the winter of 1847–'48, in company with A. J. Taylor, trapped above Sturgis Falls. During the following summer of 1848 Somaneux worked for Overman & Company. In the autumn of that year he trapped along the Shell Rock, and early in the winter of 1848–'49 made a claim and built a cabin where the village of Cedar City now stands. He is said to have been a very devout Catholic, having been reared by a Catholic priest of Detroit, Michigan, and very rarely uttered a profane word. He died at his cabin in the autumn of 1850, and was buried on the bank of a slough near by. Leaving no known heirs, his estate was administered by John T. Barrick.

Somaneux was not the only white man who came to the Cedar Valley in 1837. Robert Stuart, an elderly man, said to have been a surveyor, spent the summer of 1837 in the vicinity of the falls, engaged in trading with the Indians. Stuart's testimony remains, that the summer of 1837 was extremely wet. The river, according

to his statement, rose to higher water than it has ever reached since that time.

In 1855 Stuart was at Cedar Falls; while there an evangelist visited the place and held meetings in the school-house every evening during the week, and announced three discourses on the Sabbath. He drew large audiences, and it was understood that a collection was to be taken up in his behalf on Sunday afternoon. The house was crowded as usual; Bob Stuart, the pioneer of 1837, was among the audience; the sermon was long and Stuart got tired. He was near the door and determined to leave; he rose to his feet and deliberately marched up the aisle toward the preacher. Every eye was upon him, for he was over six feet high, gaunt, stoop-shouldered, grizzly, and dressed as a frontiersman; he halted at the desk, thrust his bony hand deep into his trousers, fished up a ten-cent piece, which he turned over on the open Bible with a muscular slap, and exclaimed, "Here's my sheer," turned on his heel and passed out of the door, leaving both preacher and congregation paralyzed with astonishment.

A man named Osborn, who afterward settled in the southern part of Cedar County, hunted at the forks of the Cedar prior to 1845, but in what year is not now known.

From 1837 to 1844, a period of seven years, there are no traces of white occupation of any portion of the territory of this county. It does not seem probable, however, that this beautiful valley could have been so long overlooked by the roving frontier traders and trappers known to have had their tramping-grounds in this region. Although the Sacs and Foxes had ceded this region to the United States in 1837, so that south of the neutral line it was open to white occupation, they had not left their old hunting-grounds. The south line of the neutral ground, starting from a point on the left bank of the Des Moines River, thirty-seven miles seventy and one-half chains below the second or upper fork of the same, and running a course north, seventy degrees fifteen minutes east, passed very near the forks of the Cedar, and very near the northwest corner of the county of Black Hawk, as subsequently laid out.

This line was surveyed by James Craig, under instructions from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, April 9, 1833. North of this line, from 1833 to 1848, the Winnebago Indians had their reserve, a strip forty miles wide, from the Des Moines River to the Mississippi. Along this line Indian traders and an occasional settler located. In 1840 Franklin Wilcox, with his family and his brother Nathaniel, settled just south of the line surveyed by Craig, in Fayette County; and a few miles east on the Volga, in 1841, George Culver built a log trading-post that is still standing.

With these facts in view, and with the knowledge that white men lived on the bank of the Cedar in 1837, it is difficult to believe that from that date to 1844 this lovely valley was untrodden by any save Indian feet. It seems almost certain that other traders lived in succeeding summers where Somaneux and Stuart tarried in 1837; but there are no evidences remaining to verify this belief.

In the spring of 1844, however, William Chambers, a genuine specimen of the Western frontiersman, from Louisa County, established himself at the falls of the Cedar, built a cabin and engaged in trading with the Indians. The cabin which he occupied (whether he or some previous trader built it, is not so clear) stood on the south bank of the Cedar, at the head of the falls. The south end of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad bridge at Cedar Falls is very near the spot where Chambers lived "monarch of all he surveyed," in the summer of 1844. It is not known whether Chambers made any "claim," as understood by Western pio-

neers. If he did, he abandoned it in the autumn, when he is said to have returned to his home in Louisa County, and never returned to make any permanent settlement.

The next visitors at this point were destined to make a more permanent location. In March, 1845, William Sturgis, a farmer from Michigan, and his wife, and Erasmus D. Adams, a cabinet-maker from Ohio, then living in Johnson County, made a trip up the valley of the Red Cedar, in search of homes aud a desirable water-power. Arrived at the point where Chambers had lived the previous year, they were charmed by the romantic beauty of the spot, and, with an eye to business, appreciating its adaptability for a town site in the future, they determined to remain and make claims. Mr. Sturgis claimed the north part of the present town of Cedar Falls, including the mill site, and Adams selected his claim farther south, near what is now called Dry Run.

Sturgis built a double log cabin on the bank of the river, and broke five acres of prairie. Adams built a cabin on his claim, about two miles from Mr. Hanna's, and also broke about five acres. This breaking by Sturgis and Adams was the first breaking done in Black Hawk County. Adams soon returned to Iowa City. Sturgis had some hands, and commenced getting out timber for a mill, but his family got sick, and he and his family went back to Iowa City again, leaving a German to work his claim, and not intending to return until other settlers came in. The man he left had a claim on Miller's Creek, and the creek took its name from him. To Mrs. Sturgis must be accorded the credit of being the pioneer white woman of Black Hawk County. In the fall Sturgis and his wife, and Adams and his wife and his little boy John, came back and occupied the cabins they had built in the spring previous. The Chambers cabin was yet standing as he had left it, but soon after Sturgis and Adams moved to their claims in the autumn, it singularly enough tumbled into the river. By what mysterious agency this result was produced is not known, but it is said that Sturgis had a theory upon which the phenomenon was to be explained.

When the mill was built and the town of Cedar Falls was laid out, Sturgis's cabin proved to be near the upper end of the race, at the foot of Washington street, where it remained until a few years ago it was removed to give place to a more permanent and graceful building.

In May or June, 1845, John Hamilton and his sons, also from Johnson County, arrived and made claims near Sturgis and Adams. They brought a team and breaking-plow with them, and broke some prairie. The Hamiltons did not remain long. Becoming dissatisfied, they abandoned their claims, returned to Johnson County, and left Sturgis and Adams the only white men in the county, whose nearest white neighbors were at Quasqueton, Buchanan County, and Fremont (Vinton), Benton County.

They, too, had gone when, on the 18th day of July, 1845, George W. Hanna, with his wife and two children and his wife's brother, John Melrose, arrived and located on section 20, town 89, range 13, about half way between Sturgis' Falls and Prairie Rapids. If Mrs. Sturgis is fairly entitled to the honor of being the first white woman in the county Mrs. Hanna has the honor of being the first to permanently settle here.

In the fall, about the time Sturgis and Adams moved in, William Virden and his family, consisting of his wife and little daughter, settled about half a mile southeast of Hanna's cabin. The four families of Hanna, Sturgis, Adams and Virden, numbering thirteen souls, comprised the entire permanent population of Black Hawk County in the winter of 1845–'6. Mr.

Sturgis made some progress with his dam across the Cedar at the head of the falls during the fall, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining hands, the work progressed very slowly.

Captain Boone of Missouri, visited Iowa in the summer of 1836, and in the fall of that year gave James Newell, then living in the vicinity of Muscatine, a glowing description of the region about the three forks of the Cedar, through which he had passed some years before in command of a squad of eleven soldiers, marching from Council Bluffs to Prairie du Chien. So much pleased had Boone been with the beauty of the surroundings, that he halted his party there for four days, and spent the time in hunting and fishing.

In the spring of 1845 James Newell and Harris Wilson started out from the vicinity of Muscatine to visit the country along the upper part of Cedar River. At Marion they were informed that the last settler northward lived seventeen miles out, and that after they passed that lonely cabin they must keep a sharp look-out, for the fall before the Indians had robbed two brothers named Ward who had been trapping along the Cedar. The two explorers met James Chambers as they proceeded northwestward, who told them it was a fine country along the Cedar; but that no white man could live there in safety, because it was neutral ground for the Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes and Sioux. The first night in Black Hawk County, the two men camped near where Gilbertville was afterward laid out. Near where Waterloo now stands, they crossed ar. Indian trail leading from Fort Atkinson to Indiantown, on the Iowa River, which crossed the Cedar at the Rapids above. The men left the ford to the left, and came to the Cedar again near where Janesville now stands, where they crossed and explored the country between the Cedar and the Shellrock. While camping in the vicinity, a heavy rain occurred. They forded the Shellrock with great difficulty, and in crossing the Cedar the water filled their wagon-box. Wilson was hardly satisfied with the forks of the Cedar, but Newell had made up his mind to settle there. Returning, Wilson was better pleased with the land north of the Rapids, where Sturgis had just made his claim, but objected to the whole country as being too far from Muscatine.

The two travelers decided they must visit Sturgis, and on the way Newell picked up a piece of coal, which Wilson suggested had been carried thither by ice. Arriving opposite Sturgis' Rapids, they found a small canoe at the eddy below, into which they got, Newell rowing. When they reached the main current, Wilson became frightened and stretched himself in the bottom of the boat, whimpering, praying and begging Newell to set him on shore. When they reached the south bank, Wilson sprang out and remarked that he'd "be d—d if Newell would get him in that boat again." They did not find Sturgis, and had nothing to do but to return to camp. That evening Wilson visited the bank of the second bottom, and found flood-wood about seven feet higher than their camping ground, which convinced him that he did not want to settle there.

The following fall Newell returned to the forks of the Cedar, called "Turkey Foot Forks" by the Indians, accompanied by his brother Robert, Walter Fillman and Joseph Brown, but was much incommoded on the way by an attack of ague. His companions built him a cabin, and, not fancying the region, they soon returned down the river, Newell going back with them, fully determined to return to his claim as soon as possible.

In January, 1846, James Newell and Hugh Rawdon started up the Cedar, with the intention of cutting cedar logs and rafting

them down. They engaged Charles Hinkley, of Benton County, to go with them as guide. They found the Dickersons cutting ogs near the mouth of Big Creek. The Dickersons informed them that "Cedar" Johnson had begun cutting eight miles above Big Creek in 1844.

They found Johnson's cabin and moved in without ceremony, sending Rawdon back for grain for the teams. Johnson heard that his cabin was occupied, and sent word up the river for the party to vacate, or to "prepare their wooden jackets," for he intended to shoot them at sight. But the little party kept at work till they had cut and hauled logs enough for a raft eighty-four yards long. About this time they were visited by John Sturgis, who stayed one night with them. When Newell was about ready to start, Johnson came up in a wagon, with two hands. His desire for human blood was not so great as when he was at Cedar Rapids. Johnson went into the grove, saw that it was badly slashed, and returned to the cabin, where, after being invited in by Newell, he expostulated mildly about Newell's occupying his cabin, and gave Newell to understand that he intended to sue him for the value of the logs. Newell remarks concerning this, "that it would be a d—d pretty case—two thieves going to law about property they were stealing from the Government."

The latter part of March came, and the water being too low for rafting, Newell started for home in a canoe down the Cedar, sold his place and made his preparations to move to Black Hawk County. He reached his cabin May 19, 1846. He mentions that his wagon broke down at Poyner Creek, and that Clark and Giles, of Quasqueton, passed by without offering to help him. He had sold his share of the raft, and was enabled to go to farming in earnest as soon as he reached his claim. In spite of the crows, he raised 500 bushels of corn, one hundred of which he sold to the Indians at a dollar a bushel.

Wolves were very numerous around Newell's cabin in the fall of 1846, killing off all his chickens but one rooster, whose gills turned white with fear. To save his life, they had to take him in the cabin at night.

June 1, 1846, James Virden came to visit his brother William and see the country, and was so well pleased that he made a claim and broke some prairie on the east side of the Cedar, at Prairie Rapids, on section 23, township 89, range 13, just above the original town plat of Waterloo, but he did not build a cabin until the fall of the next year. June 24 Charles Mullan and family, wife and two children (Mrs. Mullan was a sister of James and William Virden), located on the west side of the river, opposite Prairie Rapids, and built a log cabin on the northwest quarter of section 26, township 89, range 13. The first actual settler near the future city, Andrew Jackson Taylor, and his family, settled at Sturgis' Falls about the same time. E. G. Young settled at Turkey Foot Forks, near Newell's, in the fall of 1846, and two Williams families settled in the vicinity. Mr. Sturgis continued work on his dam during this year, but did not succeed in completing it.

The first school on the territory of the future county of Black Hawk was taught at Sturgis' Falls, during the summer of 1846, by Mrs. A. J. Taylor, with six scholars, who doubtless acquired the rudiments of knowledge under Mrs. Taylor's tuition just as readily and thoroughly as the pupils of a generation later with the infinitely better advantages have done.

It is said that when the winter of 1846–'7 set in, there were ten white families in the entire area of Black Hawk County.

There was an election held at Cedar Falls in August, 1847, at which time township officers were elected, and votes cast

for officers of Buchanan County, to which Black Hawk was then attached for revenue and judicial purposes. The judges of that election were George W. Hanna, E. D. Adams and John Melrose, while Wm. Sturgis and a man from Butler County whose name has been forgotten acted as clerks.

In February, 1847, the Overmans and John T. Barrick came to Sturgis Falls. Sturgis was trying to build a dam and mill, but his resources were very limited, and he finally concluded to sell, and during the next fall did sell to John W. Overman, D. C. Overman and Barrick, his claim of 280 acres of land, including the mill site and improvements, for $2,200, Barrick borrowing $500 of James Newell to make part payment for his share of the purchase. The new firm pushed the work with such energy that early in 1848 they had the saw-mill—the first in the county—in operation, and in 1850, in a shed addition to the saw-mill, the company put in one run of stones cut from a granite bowlder in the vicinity. This was the first grist-mill in the county, and was of great service to the settlers who patronized it for a hundred miles north and west.

About 1847, Moses Bates, from Western Indiana, located on the bank of Spring Creek. Bates appears to have been connected with the gang of prairie bandits, and was a "hard case." On one occasion he went to the cabin of Henry Gray, who had settled near him. Abruptly entering his neighbor's house, he roughly inquired of Gray if he knew who his visitor was. Gray said he had that honor, whereupon Bates, who was armed with a rifle, tomahawk, three revolvers and a bowie-knife, informed his quiet neighbor that he might have just three days to pack up his "traps" and leave the county. Gray, however, did not belong to a timid family; he didn't "scare" worth a cent. His trusty rifle was hanging just over his head. He coolly took it down, "drew a bead" on his surly neighbor and exclaimed, "D——n you, Bates, I'll give *you* just three *minutes* to get out from here. Git!" It is needless to add that before the three minutes had expired Bates had placed himself at a safe distance from Gray's rifle.

On another occasion a German from Allamakee County, in search of some horses that had been stolen, found them in Bates' possession. There were other evidences of Bates' propensity to appropriate to his own use the property of others, without rendering compensation, and about a dozen stalwart settlers gathered, took the offender into the woods, stripped him and tied him securely to a tree. The men then prudently formed a ring with their *backs* to the center while the irate owner of the stolen horses applied a liberal dose of hickory to his bare back. Bates afterward had his castigator arrested, but as there were no witnesses who had *seen* him chastised, he was unable to maintain his accusation. Bates sold out to John Clark in 1852, and removed to Boone County, where he died.

Soon after Bates, Peyton Culver and John Robinson settled near him on the southwest quarter on section 14, and commenced building a saw-mill on Spring Creek, but abandoned the project, and after remaining a year or two removed to Marysville.

The years 1848 and 1849 were uneventful, and the population of the county did not increase very rapidly. Among those who sought homes in Black Hawk during these two years were: William Pennell, H. H. Meredith, J. L. Kirkpatrick, Geo. Philpot, Jonathan R. Pratt, Edwin Brown and Samuel Newell.

During the summer of 1850 Andrew Mullarky, removed from Independence to Sturgis' Falls, brought a small stock of goods and opened a store. He occupied a small building on the north side of First street, which served for both store and

residence. This was soon named the "Black Hawk Store," the first in the county, and, like the mill, drew custom for a hundred miles north and west.

In 1850, according to the United States census of that year, there were 26 families in the county, with a total population of 135 persons—75 males and 60 females. The whole number of children attending school was four, and there were two births and two deaths during that year. There were 389 acres of improved land; farming implements valued at $655; 15 horses, 39 cows, 28 oxen, 41 head of other cattle, 40 sheep and 183 hogs. The entire productions of the county in that year were 160 bushels of wheat, 2,150 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, 75 bushels of buckwheat, 120 pounds of wool, 3,364 pounds of maple sugar, and 615 pounds of honey. In 1852 the population had increased to 315.

The first white child born in the county was Jeannette, daughter of William Sturgis, born October 1, 1846. The first white male child was Henry F. Adams, a son of E. D. Adams, who was born three days after Jeannette Sturgis. The third birth was Emily Hanna, March 7, 1847.

The first wedding, so far as can now be ascertained, was that of James Virden and Charlotte Pratt, at the house of Jonathan R. Pratt, at Cedar City. The license was obtained from the county judge of Buchanan County, February 25, 1851, and the wedding took place on the 27th, George W. Hanna, Justice of the Peace, officiating. The records of Buchanan County show the following marriages under that jurisdiction, viz.: David S. Pratt and Miss Jane Sturgis, license issued September 16, married by Edwin Brown, Justice of the Peace, September 21, 1851; James S. Hampton and Mary Ann Payne, license dated June 22, married June 27, 1852, by George W. Hanna, Justice of the Peace; Marquis L. Knapp and Mary Streeter, licensed September 3, married September 5, 1852, by G. W. Hanna, Justice of the Peace; James Keeler, Jr., and Cornelia Streeter, married September 21, 1852, by James Keeler, Justice of the Peace; Adam Shigley and Aurelia S. Harwood, license issued June 13, 1853, married June 14, by Benoni Harris, local preacher.

The first marriage of any resident of Black Hawk, however, was that of James Newell. His wife died June 2, 1847, and his family, one an infant born May 21, 1847, needed the care of a mother; accordingly he found Mrs. Howard in Cedar County, and married her there, November 7, 1847.

The first death was James Monroe Hanna, infant son of George W. and Mary Hanna, who died October 18, 1845. The second was Mrs. James Newell, June 2, 1847. The third death, so far as is known, was that of Mary Virden, two years old, daughter of William Virden, whose clothes took fire accidentally, and she was so badly burned that she died soon after, in 1848.

In 1847 Rev. Mr. Collins, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, visited the region and held religious services in Mr. Mullan's cabin at "Prairie Rapids" and at other places in the county where there were any settlers to listen to him. Rev. Mr. Johnson, also a Methodist, preached to the pioneers of Black Hawk a little later in the same year.

It is perhaps a little singular that no post-office was established in Black Hawk County until January 3, 1850, when Dempsey C. Overman was appointed postmaster at Cedar Falls. The arrival of the first mail was quite an event, but for some time the mails were so small that the postmaster used to carry the letters in his hat, delivering them as he happened to meet the persons addressed. It is not known that there were any other carrier deliveries in the State at that time, and Mr. Overman may be called the pioneer

letter-carrier of Iowa. The mails were carried on horseback by Thomas W. Case, and the receipts of the first quarter were $2.50. It was nearly two years after the establishment of the first postoffice at Cedar Falls before the second one was established at Waterloo.

In 1851 Mr. John T. Barrick had disposed of his interest in the mill property to the Overmans, Edwin Brown and Dr. H. H. Meredith. This change brought into the combination considerable capital, which was at once applied to developing the water-power. The race was increased in width and depth, and the brush dam was replaced with one of logs and plank, and soon after a three-story flouring mill was erected. A town plat was surveyed, and the little settlement for the first time received the name of Cedar Falls. The plat was not recorded, however, and two years later the town was again surveyed, and recorded as Independence. John R. Cameron purchased the first lot, on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, on which he erected a frame building for a store. The first frame dwelling was that of Samuel Wick, on First street, near Main. At the time the plat was made there were nine log cabins and forty inhabitants in the new town of Cedar Falls.

INDIAN SCARES.

The hardy pioneers of Black Hawk County, like most others who endured the toils, privations and hardships of frontier life when they were brought into frequent and disagreeable contact with the Indians, who were being slowly but surely crowded toward the setting sun by the active encroachments of the Anglo-Saxon race, have many thrilling stories to tell of their experiences.

During the years 1853–'4 the settlers in this and neighboring counties were frequently alarmed by reports of Indian depredations and massacres north and west of here. Every few weeks settlers would come in from a distance and tell the most wonderful stories of hair-breadth escapes from cruel deaths by blood-thirsty savages, of houses burned and stock driven off. But investigation invariably demonstrated that all these alleged frightful occurrences were utterly without foundation.

For some time the relations existing between the Sioux and Winnebagoes living in the neighborhood had not been friendly, which finally culminated in an outbreak in which a Winnebago boy was killed. The news of this affair rapidly spread, gaining strength as it was told by one excited and thoroughly scared settler to another, until by the time it had reached Black Hawk County it was reported that hundreds of painted warriors were marching down the valley murdering and burning everything before them. The people became fearfully excited, and many fled with their families and what little household stuff they could carry, finding safety in the more thickly settled counties or in the adjoining States. A company was raised at Cedar Falls, and under command of Captain E. Brown and Lieutenants A. F. Brown and W. H. McClure, went out to reconnoiter the enemy, going as far as Floyd County, where they learned, to their great joy and greater chagrin, that it was all a hoax and no hostile Indians were within hundreds of miles. Others went from Waterloo and Independence; while at Janesville and some other places they hastily constructed rude forts or stockades, and put themselves in the best possible shape to make a strong defense against the blood-thirsty savages.

James Virden, who lived in the grove at the upper end of Waterloo, was awakened one night by a man from near Waverly, who informed him that the Indians were coming, killing and burning everything in their path, and warning him to pack up and flee

to a place of safety. Mr. Virden had passed through two or three "scares," and took but little stock in the story. He asked the man in, and finally prevailed upon him to go to bed. In the morning settlers began arriving on foot, horseback and in wagons, and the yard and surrounding grove were soon filled with the fleeing settlers. Mr. Virden, Charles Mullan and one or two others mounted their horses and started up the river on a reconnoissance. After a day's ride, failing to discover any signs of Indians, they returned, and their reports reassured the runaways, who started at once for their homes.

These sensational reports had a bad effect upon the timid, and several families left here and went to Linn County, then supposed to be thickly settled and safe.

At the supreme agony of the scare, says Mr. Streeter, who had just got the main part of his house up and inclosed, fifty persons stayed all night with him; and he says his house was so full he could not step between the sleeping fugitives that night. Many of them had buried their valuables before starting, and some of them, when they got over their fright and returned, could not remember where they had dug and hid their property. The danger became more imminent as the news was carried eastward, and by the time it had got to Dubuque 6,000 Sioux warriors were rampaging down the Cedar with the besom of death and desolation.

Some very ludicrous incidents are told in connection with the bloodless war. On the return of the company to Cedar Falls, one of their number, to signalize the victory, rode his horse into the office of the Carter House, around the stove and out again, whereupon his comrades fired a salute in honor of his bravery, rousing the whole town. A settler of the name of Rucker and his wife were so badly frightened by the firing of this salute, supposing it to be the realization of what they had so long intensely feared, that they left everything and rushing out ran sixteen miles that night. At Waterloo, several of the timid left, and after spending a few weeks in Illinois, or some other supposed safe locality, returned.

Among others thus leaving was Greenleaf Glidden and family, living on the west side. After spending a short time in Linn County, Mr. Glidden returned and resumed his home here. The night of his return there was a wedding in town (Isaac Virden and Eliza May being the parties interested), and the boys had made arrangements to give the newly married couple a *charivari*. Soon after Glidden went to bed the clan assembled with cow-bells, pans and various instruments more noted for noise than melody, and the first general break-out of the din aroused Mr. Glidden, who was probably dreaming of Indians; and when he sprang from his bed the general hub-bub and clatter only confirmed him in the belief that the Indians had surely come, and were killing all the inhabitants. Hastily *burying his grindstone*, which was evidently a highly cherished possession, and throwing his feather-bed and household traps into his wagon, he hitched up his horses and started at full speed for the land of safety, alarming the settlers as he went. He made a halt at Abraham Turner's, below town, told his blood-curdling tale, and warned them to flee. While he was talking he glanced backward toward town, expecting probably to see the flames of the burning houses, but instead saw several dark objects approaching at a rapid gait, and with a cry, almost of despair, he shouted, "They are coming! Here they are!" and putting the whip to his team he once more started on his journey at a break-neck speed. A lady at Turner's was so alarmed at Glidden's story that she started at once for some place where she

would be safe, and wandered around all night in the sloughs and wet grass in her night clothes. The dark objects that had so suddenly and terribly frightened Mr. Glidden, turned out to be a number of colts that had followed the flying team. Glidden continued his journey until he reached the river, and finding he could not ford it in safety in the dark, was compelled to remain there until morning, when the nature of the "scare" was ascertained, and afterward afforded many a hearty laugh.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

The first entries of land in each township in the county, made at the United States Land Office, are as follows:

Township 90, range 11 (Lester)—Joseph Potterf entered a part of section 36 July 21, 1851; Caspar Rowse entered a part of section 14, July 23, 1851; David S. Wilson, H. W. Sanford, Frederick E. Bissell, George Counts, John Somers, Alvin S. McDowell and John Stobie entered land in this township in 1852.

Township 90, range 12 (Bennington)—Allen C. Fuller entered a part of section 36, July 20, 1854. Nearly all the land in this township was entered in 1855.

Township 90, range 13 (Mt. Vernon)—William Bergin entered a part of section 3, July 21, 1852; Thomas Gordon entered a part of section 3; William Joshua, Barney and William Kern entered in 1852.

Township 90, range 14 (Washington and Union)—James W. True entered July 18, 1850; Benjamin Knapp entered a part of section 27, November 1, 1850; James Newell entered January 18, 1851; John Fairbrother, C. H. Wilson, Valorious Thomas, E. G. Young, C. F. Jaquith, Wm. Kern, John C. Higginson, James L. Cumons, Margaret Roberts, Simon Wyatt, Jr., James Sween, Alfred Goss, Solomon S. Knapp, James Carlisle, S. M. Knapp, Jesse Morgan and others entered in 1851.

Township 89, range 11 (Barclay)—Joseph Potterf entered a part of section 13, and Edward Moiney entered a part of section 12, June 16, 1851.

Township 89, range 12 (partly in Poyner and partly in East Waterloo)—John Crumrine entered a part of sections 31 and 32, December 5, 1850; Caleb H. Booth, John L. Kirkpatrick and Joseph M. Pennell entered in 1852.

Township 89, range 13 (Waterloo and East Waterloo)—Alvin R. Dunton entered parts of sections 22 and 23, July 24, 1847; George W. Hanna entered a part of section 17 and the northeast fractional half of section 26, July 26, 1847; John Hersley entered a part of section 21, September 13, 1849; James Waddell entered a part of section 6; Wm. M. Dean, John M. McDonald, H. S. Crumrine, Lyman Downing, entered in 1850, and Andrew Mullarky, John Adams, Norman W. Tottinghan, Richard Goodwin, Oscar Virden, S. B. Philpot, James Wilson, America Mullan, William Virden, Cephas Clearwater, Peter Powers and Jacob Witten entered in 1852.

Township 89, range 14 (Cedar Falls)—William Sturgis entered a part of section 12, October 9, 1847; Jackson Taylor entered in 1849; George Philpot entered in 1850.

Township 88, range 11 (Fox)—Frederick E. Bissell entered September 29, 1852; John A. Dunham entered a part of section 19, November 10, 1852.

Township 88, range 12 (Poyner and Cedar)—H. W. Sanford entered February 1, 1850; Samuel Owens entered a part of section 6, June 6, 1850.

Township 88, range 13 (Orange)—Samuel Owens entered January 6, 1850.

Township 88, range 14 (Black Hawk)—Robert A. Jones entered December 17, 1851.

Township 87, range 11 (Spring Creek)—Moses Bates entered parts of sections 11, 12 and 14, September 11, 1849.

Township 87, range 12 (Cedar and Big Creek)—David Baker entered a part of section 3, and Samuel D. Warner entered a part of section 15, January 2, 1852; Otto F. Hayden entered a part of section 2, July 10, 1852.

Township 87, range 13 (Eagle)—Joseph H. Mead and Cicero Close entered section 13, January 3, 1854.

Township 87, range 14 (Lincoln)—Madison E. Hollister and Watson V. Coe entered July 5, 1854.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Section 1 of "An Act to locate the seat of justice of Black Hawk County," approved January 22, 1853, provided, "That A. J. Lowe, of Delaware County, S. S. McClure and Edward Brewer, of the county of Buchanan, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of Black Hawk County. Said commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of E. D. Adams, in Black Hawk County, on the first Monday of May next, or within two months thereafter, as a majority of them may agree, in pursuance of their duties," etc. By the same act, the counties of Bremer, Grundy and Butler were attached to Black Hawk for judicial, election and revenue purposes.

On the 9th day of June, 1853, the commissioners met at the house of E. D. Adams, in the village of Cedar Falls, and performed their duties under the law, selecting Cedar Falls.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

When Black Hawk County was created, in 1843, it was attached to Delaware County; but in 1845 it was attached to Benton County; and in 1846, states Geo. W. Hanna, Esq., under Benton jurisdiction, an election was held at the house of E. D. Adams, near the Falls. At this election Geo. W. Hanna, E. D. Adams and John Melrose were the judges, and William Sturgis and a man from Benton County, whose name is forgotten, were the clerks. George W. Hanna, E. D. Adams and John Melrose were elected justices of the peace at this election, who held their offices for five years, as Mr. Hanna states that after that first election, in 1846, there was none held until 1851.

The first action of the county commissioners of Buchanan County, relating to Black Hawk, was recorded April 14, 1851, when the following entry was made:

"Application of Black Hawk County and Bremer County to be set off into separate election precincts allowed. Black Hawk to be one, and Bremer to be one, and election ordered on the 28th day of April inst., at ———, in Black Hawk County, and at J. H. Messinger's, in Bremer."

Under this order, the second election in Black Hawk County was held at the house of John T. Barrick. There are no records of the meeting, but it is remembered that 'Squire Hanna was re-elected justice of the peace, and Edwin Brown was elected justice of the peace, and John Melrose and Norman Williams, constables.

The first assessment rolls of Buchanan County on which the names of Black Hawk settlers appear were made in 1851, when the following citizens of Black Hawk were assessed, viz.: E. D. Adams, F. Davenport, D. S. Pratt, D. S. Pratt & Co., William Virden, Overman & Co., —— Brown, D. C. Overman, E. Brown, J. Morgan, Mahlon Lupton, F. Hohiner, A. Mullarky, George Philpot, David Davis, G. W. Hanna, J. Melrose, John Virden, R. Jones, L. Downing, William Sturgis, Henry S. Crumrine, James Wadell, C. Mullan, Geo. Ellis, Hiram Hampton, James Virden, G. B. White, John Crumrine, J. L. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Pennell, Chas. McCaffree, Thomas Pinner, A. Nims, Moses Bates, O. H. Hadon (Hayden), —— Layseur, J. H. McRoberts, John

Clark, Isaac Virden, C. H. Wilson, S. Wick, Perrin Lathrop, J. R. Pratt, Thomas Newell, S. S. Knapp, M. L. Knapp, C. F. Jaquith, Benj. Knapp, Elbridge (G.) Young, A. C. Finney, John Fairbrother, W. W. Payne, J. T. Barrick, S. T. Vail.

The county seat having been authoritatively located, the people of the county began to think about organization, and justly considered themselves capable of running county machinery of their own. The following entry on the records of Buchanan County, made January 30, 1853, indicates that a petition was circulated for an organizing election very soon after the location of the county seat.

"A majority of the legal voters of Black Hawk County having petitioned for the calling of an election in said county, for the election of county officers, it is thereupon ordered that an election be held in said county on the first Monday in August next, for the election of county officers in and for said county, to wit: A county judge, sheriff, clerk of District Court, recorder and county surveyor, for the term of two years from that date, as the law provides; also, a prosecuting attorney, for the term of one year; and a school fund commissioner, and a drainage commissioner, to hold their respective offices until the first Monday in April, 1853 [4?]."

The first election was unquestionably held as ordered above, but the poll books and tally lists are not to be found. They were returned to the county judge of Buchanan County, and by him turned over, with other documents, to the county authorities of Black Hawk after the election, as appears of record, but they are not accessible. It would be interesting to know the names of the persons who organized this county a quarter of a century ago.

At that first election, however, held on the first Monday in August, 1853, the following officers were elected, viz.: County Judge, Jonathan R. Pratt; Treasurer and Recorder, Aaron Dow; Clerk of the District Court, John H. Brooks; Prosecuting Attorney, William L. Christie; Sheriff, John Virden; School Fund Commissioner, H. H. Fowler; Drainage Commissioner, Norman Jackson; Coroner, Edmund Butterfield; County Surveyor, Charles Mullan.

RELOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Like most other counties in the West, Black Hawk has had its "county-seat fight," but it came early, and was finally settled.

As previously stated, the seat of justice was located at Cedar Falls by commissioners appointed by the Legislature in 1853; but this action, however, was not entirely satisfactory, partly, perhaps, because it was too far removed from the geographical center, and partly because Waterloo, which was near the center, was ambitious to bear the honor of being the shire town.

It is in traditon that an attempt of some kind to change the location of the county seat was made in 1854, but the exact nature cannot be ascertained. It is said that certain citizens of Waterloo went up to Cedar Falls for that purpose, and that a general melee was the result. In an account of the affair published in the *Iowa State Reporter*, May 26, 1875, the local historian remarks: "Something stronger than Cedar River water was used, and after steam was up, the citizens of that town procured some eggs and opened fire on the invaders. O. E. Hardy sported a plug hat that afforded a prominent mark for the egg men, and the hat was badly damaged, and the Waterloo force was driven from the field." This was a "Waterloo defeat;" but the Waterloo force did not propose to give it up, and when the General Assembly convened the following winter the matter was presented with so much success that they secured the

passage of "An act to authorize the qualified electors of the county of Black Hawk to vote on the removal of the county seat of said county," approved January 19, 1855. Section 1 of this act provided:

"That there shall be a poll opened at the usual place of voting in the several organized townships in Black Hawk County, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of allowing the qualified electors of said county to vote for or against the removal of the county seat of said county.

"Section 2 provided that the ballots of the electors should have written or printed thereon the word 'Cedar Falls' or 'Waterloo,' and that place having the greater number of votes should be the county seat.

"*Provided*, That if Waterloo should receive the greater number, the county seat should remain at Cedar Falls until July 4, 1855, and thereafter at Waterloo. In the event of removal, the county judge was instructed to refund the purchase money to such persons as had purchased lots in Cedar Falls, with interest thereon from date of purchase."

On the 5th of March, 1855, Moses W. Chapman presented a petition to the County Court, asking that a town plat called "Florence City," located in the southeast part of the county, be approved and recorded; but owing to a deficiency in the proof the petition was denied.

On the same day, H. H. Meredith and others presented a petition to the County Court, asking that the question of the removal of the county seat to Florence City might be submitted to the people at the ensuing April election. Mr. Meredith and others of the petitioners were residents of Cedar Falls, and this petition was designed to create a division, through which it was hoped that the county seat might be retained at that place. The consideration of this petition was postponed by the court to the 19th of March, when the judge denied the prayer of the petitioners for reasons, 1st, that it was in conflict with the act of January 19, and, 2d, that Florence City was a place unknown to the court.

"*Ordered to show cause.* At the second term of the District Court, held at Cedar Falls, March 26, T. S. Wilson, J. presiding, on petition of H. H. Meredith and others, it was ordered that 'the county judge of Black Hawk County show cause before me at chambers, ten days after the date hereof, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and such other order made and entered as may seem fit and proper in the premises.'"

Before the day appointed, however, the people of the county had made answer at the polls, and nothing further of this matter appears of record.

At the election held April 2, 1855, the question of removal was submitted as provided by the act of January 19, and resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots cast, 648; Waterloo received 388; Cedar Falls, 260.

April 11 the County Court entered of record the following:

"WHEREAS, The election on the removal of the county seat of Black Hawk County, held April 2, 1855, resulted in a majority of 128 for Waterloo over Cedar Falls;

"*Ordered*, By the court, that proclamation be this day made, that on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1855, the county seat of Black Hawk County shall cease at Cedar Falls and that the several county offices required to be kept at the county seat shall thereafter be held at Waterloo."

There are those who aver to this day that the vote as cast was not free from the taint of fraud. It was asserted after election, that the advocates and managers for Waterloo imported votes from Benton County, who made the counter-assertion that Cedar Falls generously accorded the numerous strangers then stopping at that place with the in

tention of buying lands further west, the freedom of the town as citizens of Black Hawk County.

In May following this action County Judge Pratt was taken sick and only a few days before he died he issued an order locating the county seat on the Public Square on the east side; and it is said that when he came to affix the seal of his office to the order he was so weak that he was at first unable to make the impression. He refused assistance, however, being fearful that some question might be raised as to the legality of the proceeding, and finally, by putting almost his whole strength on the seal, succeeded in affixing it to the order. On the 1st of June following he died, and John Randall, then prosecuting attorney, having been appointed to fill a vacancy March 20, became *ex-officio* county judge.

But the opponents of removal were determined to fight it to the bitter end. On the 21st day of June, 1855, they applied to Hon. William G. Woodward, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and obtained a writ of injunction restraining the removal, which was served very early on the 4th of July. On the 16th of July an appropriation of $50 was made by the County Court to aid in defraying the expenses attending the efforts to have the injunction dissolved, the order giving as a reason for the appropriation "that the injunction was obtained in violation of law, and injurious to the interests of the county."

The injunction was soon afterward dissolved by Judge Woodward, and an order issued for the removal of all the books, papers and documents to Waterloo, which was done on the 27th day of July. The county officers established themselves in the second story of Hubbard's brick store, on Commercial street, between Fifth and Sixth.

The general election of August, 1855, was now close at hand, and Mr. Randall, acting judge, was a candidate for the office of county judge. There was a strong feeling in Waterloo between the people on the east and the west sides of the river in relation to the location of the court-house. The citizens of the west side were active in their efforts to secure the county building on their side of the river. Acting Judge Randall, in order to advance his interests in the pending canvass, rescinded the order of his predecessor locating the county seat on the east side, and agreed that if he should be elected he would submit the question of location to a vote of the people of the whole county. This was evidently satisfactory, for Randall was elected and afterward issued a proclamation for a special election to be held on the 10th day of December, 1855, to decide upon which side of the river in Waterloo the prospective court-house should be erected. At this election 731 ballots were cast, of which 467 were for the east side and 264 for the side that would pay the most money for the location and erection of the county buildings, the proposition being submitted in that form. This decided the matter in favor of the east side of the town; but the definite location was a matter that was yet within the sole control of the county judge. His choice has since proved to be an unfortunate one, as the growth of Waterloo has been entirely north of the court-house, which is now left almost on the edge of the county.

On the 10th day of December, 1855, the court-house was ordered to be built, when erected, on the east side of the river; but no further steps were taken and the first recorded action of the County Court after that time was on the 3d day of March, 1856, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The said county of Black Hawk has no court-house or other building or room in which to transact the general business of the county, consequently having to rent all rooms now used for such

purposes, and there being a surplus of funds now on hand in the treasury of said county not appropriated, and the county being in need of a court-house;

"*It is hereby Ordered*, That the surplus money now in the treasury of said county, or which may hereafter be collected into said treasury for the year 1855, be appropriated for the erection of a court-house in the village of Waterloo, in said county. And that said county further incur the responsibility of an additional expense, which, in connection with the surplus money in the treasury, or which may be as aforesaid, will amount to $13,000. And, in case such surplus, as above, does not amount to the said $13,000, the balance above what said surplus may be shall be paid from the first surplus money in the treasury of the said county not otherwise required or appropriated. And until there be such surplus in said county treasury, the bonds or warrants of said county be given to the amount of said deficiency.

"*And it is further Ordered*, That a contract or provision be made by said county of Black Hawk, for the erection of such court-house in the said village of Waterloo, during the present year of 1856.

"J. RANDALL, *County Judge*."

March 7, 1856, a contract was made with Giles M. Tinker, for the erection of a court-house. The contract price was $12,747.61; but as to the nature of the building to be erected the records of the County Court are silent.

Having entered into a contract for building a court-house, it became necessary for Judge Randall to determine where, on the east side, it should be located. This was under his control, although under the pledges made prior to his election the people thought they might have some voice in the matter. But the event proved that the county judge was abundantly able to locate the building without advice or assistance from anyone, however public confidence might be betrayed and abused. He took the responsibility, it appears, for the following entry of record, May 24, 1856:

"WHEREAS, It being necessary to make a location of the county building or court-house, the erection of which has been provided by contract with Giles M. Tinker, in the village of Waterloo;

"*It is hereby Ordered*, That the location of a court-house for Black Hawk County, in the State of Iowa, be this day made, and that it be upon block 20, in the village of Waterloo, county of Black Hawk, State of Iowa, and that the court-house be erected thereon, now contracted for with Giles M. Tinker, and the said location was this day made as above.

"J. RANDALL, *County Judge*."

The official record, however, does not show the general indignation of the people over this one-sided location; but there was no remedy. The county judge was an autocrat, when he elected to exercise to its full extent the power invested in him. It is now generally understood that certain town lots in which Mr. Randall had an interest influenced Judge Randall in making this selection, dim visions perhaps of a bridge across the Red Cedar at that point, and consequently an entire change of location of the business of the town. Speculation was rampant, and it is said that river lots on the west side, opposite Randall's location of the court-house, sold for $500 in gold. But the location of the bridge on Fourth street punctured the glittering bauble and permanently fixed the business part of the city several blocks up the river.

Many changes and alterations were made in the original plans, before the building was completed, and, by the time the expensive job was completed, the contractor had received more than double the contract price, or about $27,000, for his work. It is probable that in a few years a new and

more commodious structure will be erected in a more central location, as the present building is very much crowded.

Black Hawk County contains sixteen congressional townships, viz.: Townships Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90 north, of ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14 west. These are divided into eighteen civil townships, as follows: Spring Creek, all of township 87, range 11, lying north of the Cedar River; Fox, township 88, range 11; Barclay, township 89, range 11; Lester, township 90, range 11; Bennington, township 90, range 12; Poyner, a strip two and one-half sections wide on east of township 89, range 12, all of township 88, range 12, on east side of Cedar River, except west half of section 4, and sections 5 and 6, and that part of township 87, range 12, lying east of the river (a township about fifteen miles long and two and a half miles wide); Cedar, that part of township 88, range 12, west of Cedar River, and that part of the north half of township 87, range 12, that lies west of the river; Big Creek, south half of township 87, range 12, and that part of township 87, range 11, which lies south of the Cedar River; Eagle, township 87, range 13; Orange, township 88, range 13; Waterloo, that part of township 89, range 13, and township 89, range 12, south of the Red Cedar; East Waterloo, that part of township 89, range 13, north and east of the Red Cedar, except sections 6 and 7, that part of township 89, range 12, not included in Poyner east of the river, and sections 6, 5 and west half of section 4, township 88, range 12; Mount Vernon, township 90, range 13; Washington, east half of township 90, range 14; Union, west half of township 90, range 14; Cedar Falls, township 89, range 14, and sections 6 and 7, township 89, range 13; Black Hawk, township 88, range 14; Lincoln, township 87, range 14.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

PARTY government is the present, and possibly the future, though not the ideal, feature of our so-called republic; and men have in America been divided into political parties for 120 years. Upon the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, parties for the first time began to take definite shape and manifest open antagonisms, and the words Whig and Tory then had a plainer meaning in America than in England. The Stamp Act was denounced by the Whigs as direct taxation, and so general were the protests that for a time it seemed that only those who owed their livings to the Crown, or expected aid and comfort from it, remained with the Tories. The Whigs were the patriots.

After independence was achieved, of course all Americans were Whigs. In the first years of the United States as a federal union, under President Washington, there came about a division into "Particularist" and "Strong Government" Whigs, these soon adopting the more euphonious designations of Anti-Federals and Federals. The former, under Jefferson's lead, afterward became known as Republicans, which name was in the early part of 1806 dropped for that of Democrats. Hence Jefferson is often referred to as the founder of the Democratic party. If, however, this distinction can be claimed for any one man, the friends of Andrew Jackson have perhaps a stronger case.

The Democrats were in power in this country from 1801 to 1825, when John Quincy Adams, "the last of the Federalists," was chosen by Congress to fill the office of President, the people having failed to elect. General Jackson, however, had received a plurality of the popular vote, and the remembrance of this fact was one of the chief causes of Jackson's subsequent election in 1828. The elevation of General Jackson to the presidency was a triumph over the high protective policy, the federal internal improvement policy, and the latitudinous construction of the Constitution, as well as of the Democracy over the Federals, then known as National Republicans. This election was also the permanent re-establishment of parties on principle, according to the landmarks of the early years of the Government. For although Mr. Adams had received confidence and office from Mr. Madison and Mr. Mon-

roe, and had classed with the Democratic party during the "era of good feeling," yet he had previously been a Federal; and on the re-establishment of old party lines which began to take place after the election of Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, his affinities and policy became those of his former party; and as a party, with many individual exceptions, they became his supporters and his strength.

The Democrats re-nominated Jackson in 1832, while in December preceding the National Republicans nominated Henry Clay. The hero of New Orleans was elected a second term by a goodly majority.

The Democracy being in power, the followers of Clay gradually adopted the name of Whigs, which was suggested by the fact that in England the opposition to the Government was known by that appellation. Hence, more than any one man, Henry Clay is looked upon as the founder of the Whig party, which played an important part in American politics for some twenty years. In 1836 they nominated General William Henry Harrison, who was defeated by Martin Van Buren, the choice of the Democratic party. In the closing year of Jackson's administration, however, a step had been taken which ultimately brought about the temporary downfall of his party. This step was the distribution of revenue among the States in 1837, which was designed to enhance the value of the State stocks held by the United States Bank. The result was far different, however, and thousands are still living who can tell of the financial crisis of 1837 and the general stringency following.

It is natural for the people to charge financial and other troubles, from war down to crop failures, upon the party in power. So it was in those times, and the result was the ascendency of the Whigs after the next election, in 1840. On the Whig ticket, General Harrison, of Ohio, was the candidate for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice-President. Mr. Clay, the most prominent Whig in the country, was not deemed available, and the leading men in the party were again put aside to make room for a military man, a step prompted by the example previously set by the Democrats in the case of General Jackson. The men who managed presidential elections believed then as now that military renown was a passport to popularity and rendered a candidate more sure of election. The contest before the people was a long and bitter one, the severest ever known in the country up to that time, and scarcely equaled since. The whole Whig party and the large league of suspended banks, headed by the bank of the United States making its last struggle for a new national charter in the effort to elect a President friendly to it, were arrayed against the Democrats, whose hard-money policy and independent treasury schemes were met with little favor in the then depressed condition of the treasury. The Democrats worked for the re-election of President Van Buren, with Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Vice-President, but the Whigs were ultimately successful.

The question of extending slave territory by the annexation of Texas was the principal one in the campaign of 1844, and avowedly so in the platforms. The Democracy nominated James K. Polk for President and George M. Dallas for Vice-President. The Whigs nominated their great leader, Henry Clay, with Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President. Owing largely to the influence of a third party, the Free-Soilers, Clay was defeated in one of the closest elections ever held.

Another presidential year brought forward new men and new issues. The Democrats nominated General Lewis Cass for President, and General William O. Butler

for Vice-President. The Whigs took advantage of the popularity of General Zachary Taylor, for his military achievements in the Mexican war, just ended, and his consequent "availability," nominated him for the presidency over Clay, Webster and Scott, who were his competitors before the convention. The party which had been made by the greatness of the latter won an easy victory.

The presidential election of 1852 was the last campaign in which the Whig party appeared in national politics. It nominated a ticket with General Winfield Scott as its candidate for President. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was General Franklin Pierce. A third ticket was placed in the field by the Abolition party, with John P. Hale as its candidate for President. The political see-saw now brought the Democrats in power again.

Thus at the beginning of the civil history of Black Hawk County the Democrats were in control, with Franklin Pierce as President, and the Whig party was disintegrating as a national organization. The citizens of Black Hawk County having come from those Eastern States where the Whigs were strongest, retained their politics after settling here, so that this was a Whig county during its infancy. There was, however, never a fair test of strength, for in local elections personal popularity went much farther than partisanship, and before the county's politics was settled by a presidential election, the death of the Whig party was an accomplished fact, and a new organization, the Republican party, arose from its ashes. Henceforth the giant parties were Democrats and Republicans, the latter absorbing all the elements then existing opposed to the further extension of slavery. The new party was born in a number of places almost simultaneously, but in each case with the same motives and with similar constituent elements. The movement assumed definite shape in the summer of 1854, when for Governor of this State James W. Grimes was nominated by the Republicans, to oppose Curtis Bates, the choice of the Democracy. Iowa had hitherto been under the control of the latter party, but the Republicans now carried it, in their first campaign, and it has since remained in the ranks of Republicanism, by majorities sometimes running as high as 80,000. Mr. Grimes's personal ability had much to do with the successful organization of the Republicans in Iowa. Black Hawk County gave Grimes 191 votes and Bates 153; Republican majority, 38. The county's part in politics since has been in the same line. It has been monotonously faithful to the Republicans. It has here never been a question of which party, but merely how much majority. The county officers elected in April, 1855, were a prosecuting attorney and drainage commissioner, John Randall and Thomas R. Points being chosen. At this election also, the county-seat contest between Waterloo and Cedar Falls was settled in favor of the former, by a vote of 388 to 260. In August, 1855, a county judge, recorder and treasurer, sheriff, surveyor and coroner were chosen, the majorities ranging from 42 to 90 in a total vote of about 600. In April, 1856, a recorder and treasurer, school fund commissioner, district court clerk and prosecuting attorney were elected by varying majorities, over 700 votes being cast.

The first national convention of the Republican party nominated John C. Fremont for President and Wm. L Dayton for Vice-President. Its platform consisted of a series of resolutions, of which the most important was the following:

"That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory

of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

The Democratic convention nominated James Buchanan for President and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President. It adopted a platform which contained the material portions of all its previous platforms, and also defined its position to the new issues of the day, and declared (1) that the revenue to be raised should not exceed the actual necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual extinction of the public debt; (2) that the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements; (3) for a strict construction of the powers granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government; (4) that Congress has no power to charter a national bank; (5) that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States and Territories, the people of which have the exclusive right and power to settle that question for themselves; (6) opposition to Americanism.

That Buchanan was elected was in no degree due to Black Hawk County, which gave Fremont some 200 majority (the precise figures are not on record). At the August election of the same year the Republican majority for congressman was 262. The other majorities were in the neighborhood of 200.

In April, 1857, an assessor was elected for the county by a close vote. S. D. McDowall received but twenty-four majority over Myron Smith. In August of the same year there were five county officers elected, the majority ranging from sixty-eight, on surveyor, to 498, on coroner. In October, 1857, the Republican majority for Governor was 167, in a vote of 785. This relation was little changed in October, 1858, but a year later, at the general election, there was cast the largest vote yet recorded, 1,365, and the party lines were drawn unusually close. For Governor, Kirkwood's majority over Dodge was 265, and on the other officers the vote was very nearly the same. Seven county officers were elected. The people having suffered from too many elections, it was resolved to hold but one general election each year—in October three years out of four, and in November in Presidential years. This rule was followed for the next twenty-five years.

The four years of Buchanan's administration were rife with political discussions on the slavery question, the status of the negro, and the troubles in Kansas. The Southern Democrats, true to the supposed interests of their section, became more aggressive in their demands in behalf of slavery, while their brethren in the North followed the lead of Douglas in endeavoring to compromise the slavery question. The two wings differed more and more widely, and in their national convention at Charleston were unable to agree upon a platform or a candidate, so that the Southern Democrats withdrew in a body. The convention re-assembled at Baltimore, and after a protracted struggle nominated Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. Their platform declared that the decisions of the Supreme Court, respecting the status of slavery in the Territories, should be respected. The Southern Democrats, however, held another convention and nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. The platform adopted contained in regard to the main question at issue the statement that slaves in the Territories should be recognized by the Government as property.

The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, and resolved that Kansas should be admitted as a free State, and that the Government should effectually prohibit slavery in the Territories. A so-called Constitutional Union

Convention was also held, which nominated John Bell and Edward Everett.

The conclusion of this many-sided political fight was the election of Lincoln, who received, however, but two-fifths of the popular vote. In this county the canvass was exceedingly warm, and nearly 1,700 votes were deposited, two-thirds of them being for Lincoln, who received 1,122 votes; Douglas, 557; Bell, 17, and Breckinridge 4. The third and fourth parties received very little favor here. The Republican strength steadily grew for fifteen years more, in this county, before beginning a slow decline, which seems to have been the rule for the last ten years.

In the State and county election of 1861 a full vote was drawn out, but there was a vast amount of "ticket-scratching," and scarcely any two received like majorities, these ranging from twenty-five to 820. For Governor, Kirkwood's majority over Merritt was 620, nearly half the total vote. The principal contest was for the counties. In 1862 a congressman, district attorney and district judge were elected by about 400 majority with a light vote. The war seemed to strengthen the Republicans in this State so that it was almost perfunctory that any other party made nominations. Colonel William M. Stone had made himself so popular by his services in the field that in the summer of 1863 he was nominated for Governor against James M. Tuttle. Not a very full vote was cast in Black Hawk, but this was more than three to one in favor of the Republicans. Stone received 1,137 votes to 432 for Tuttle, or a majority of 705. Even this was the smallest majority given any man on the ticket, the county officers being elected by about 1,000, on the average. A. C. Bunnell's vote for recorder and treasurer was 1,497, against 264 for L. A. Cobb.

In 1864 the war was being waged on a scale never before seen in history, at vast expense, and it was uncertain how long the Confederacy could maintain armed resistance. The Republicans were generally unanimous in supporting the coercion policy of the Government, while the Democrats, on the other hand, were in favor of a change of policy, and of peace on any terms that would save the Union. The Republican convention of 1864 therefore re-nominated Abraham Lincoln by a unanimous vote, save Missouri, whose delegation voted for Ulysses S. Grant. Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice-President. The platform approved the emancipation proclamation, declared slavery dead, pledged support for the further prosecution of the war, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the rebellious States. The Democratic convention nominated George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, and adopted a platform criticising the methods of the administration. Lincoln received 212 electoral votes to McClellan's twenty-one, the people indorsing the old maxim "that it is dangerous to swamp horses while crossing a stream." In Black Hawk County the Lincoln ticket received a majority of 1,056.

Equally one-sided was the general election of 1865 for State and county officers; but in certain respects things were rather "mixed." Governor Stone, a candidate for re-election, was so pronounced in favor of Negro suffrage that he ran behind his ticket, and in this county received 1,240 votes, against 373 for T. H. Benton, while for Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Gue received 1,329 votes, to 223 for W. W. Hamilton. The straight Democratic vote was almost annihilated in this part of Iowa, and had dwindled to only about one-seventh the Republican strength. The county offices, as usual, were sought by men whose followings were largely independent of party restrictions, and the winners received all sorts of majorities. For three offices

no contest was made. By the following year the Democracy was more systematically organized, though even now they polled but one-fourth the total votes. The majorities of the victors were all between 1,100 and 1,200. In 1867 the Democrats made a further gain, bringing the majorities down to about 700 for county officers, and 800 on the State ticket. The forces of the two parties were well trained, and generally voted "straight."

Both parties desired to nominate General Grant in 1868, but the Republicans stole a march on their opponents by holding their convention first. Schuyler Colfax was named for Vice-President. The Democratic convention was for a long time unable to decide between Pendleton, Hancock, Hendricks and others; but on the twenty-second ballot Horatio Seymour, whose name had been scarcely mentioned before, was unanimously nominated, together with Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. An active canvass followed, in which the brief expression, "Let us have peace," in Grant's letter of acceptance, was liberally employed by Republican journals and orators to tone down what were regarded as rapidly growing race and sectional differences, and with such effect that Grant carried all of the States save eight, receiving an electoral vote of 214 against 80. His majority in this county was the largest given any ticket before or since, being 1,739. He received 2,580 votes, to 841 for Seymour. This was the largest vote, up to this time cast, by about 1,300.

The Democrats seemed again demoralized in 1869, casting only about 200 votes. Little interest was taken in the election, and it was a general "stay-at-home" year, although a full list of State and county officers were to be elected. In 1870 the Democrats made no nominations for county offices, but the returns showed that they polled 608 votes in Black Hawk County for congressmen, or about one-fourth of the total vote. In 1871 they nominated a full ticket, and showed about the same strength, while the Republican majorities ranged from 1,000 to 1,300. The year 1872 brought another presidential campaign.

An issue raised in Missouri gave immediate rise to the Liberal Republican party, though the course of Horace Greeley had long pointed toward the organization of something of the kind, and with equal plainness it pointed to his desire to be its champion and candidate for the presidency. In 1870 the Republican party in Missouri, then in control of the Legislature, split on the question of the removal of the disqualifications imposed upon rebels by the State Constitution during the war. Those favoring the removal of disabilities were headed by B. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, and they called themselves Liberal Republicans. Those opposed were called and accepted the name of Radical Republican. The former quickly allied themselves with the Democrats, and thus carried the State, though Grant's administration "stood in" with the Radicals. The Liberal movement rapidly spread, and its leaders at once began to lay plans to carry the next presidential election. Horace Greeley was nominated for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democratic convention indorsed these nominations, but a few dissatisfied Democrats named Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams. The Republicans re-nominated General Grant, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. The Republicans were overwhelmingly successful, not so much from the popularity of Grant as from the unpopularity of Greeley. This stay-at-home tendency was strikingly illustrated in Black Hawk County, where about 3,300 votes were cast, when there should have been over 4,000. Grant received 2,479 votes; Greeley, 809; O'Conor, 23.

From this time the Democratic strength has slowly increased in this county. In 1873, with a long list of officers to be elected, they made but two nominations, but on a light vote they polled 740 votes for Governor. The election of 1874 brought substantial encouragement to the minority party, which cast about 1,300 votes. The Republican majorities were from 300 to 900. These proportions were unchanged in 1875, save a slight Democratic gain. On a fuller vote than in the year previous, the Republicans led by from 500 to 900 ballots.

The troubles in the South and the almost general overthrow of the "carpet bag" governments impressed all with the fact that the presidential election of 1876 would be exceedingly close, and the result confirmed this belief. The Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, and the Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. A third party had sprung into existence, called at first "Greenbackers," but latterly "National Greenbackers," who desired to relieve the financial crisis of 1873 and the hard times following by a large issue of irredeemable paper money. They nominated Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary. After a contest for months over the returns of this election, Hayes was declared elected. The vote in this county was: Hayes, 2,980; Tilden, 1,592; Cooper, 40. The average Democratic vote throughout the ticket was 1,600; Republican, 3,000.

In 1877, for State and county officers, about 3,250 votes were cast in the county. Both parties made full lists of nominations, and the Republican majority ranged from 700 to 1,000. Judge Foote, running for auditor, received 1,264 votes more than his competitor. In 1878 the highest majority was 908, which C. B. Stilson received for recorder. In 1879 about 3,800 votes were cast for a full ticket of State and county officers, and the Republican plurality ranged from 1,160 to 1,435. The National party, or Greenbackers, for the first time made nominations for the leading county offices. Their highest vote was 192, for treasurer. For State officers the Prohibitionists also had a ticket in the field, which received 144 votes in this county.

The year 1880 brought with it another presidential election. The nominees were: Republican, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur; Democratic, Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English; National Greenback, James B. Weaver. The Republicans won, largely owing to the issue of a protective tariff. The vote in Black Hawk County was 4,650, Garfield's plurality being 1,455. The National vote was 70, and that of the Prohibitionists 5.

A full ticket of State and county officers was before the people in 1881, and although an active canvass was made, but half the voters came to polls. The Republican plurality was 958, for Governor and about the same throughout the list. At the special election in June, 1882, for the prohibition amendment, Black Hawk County gave an affirmative majority of 471. In November, 1882, the Democrats made astonishing gains throughout the Northern States, and in a less degree here. Though only a congressman, two district officers and two county officers were to be chosen, 4,000 votes were cast; the Republican plurality for congressman was 1,093. There was no opposition for county officers. In the summer of 1883 occurred the memorable joint canvass of the three candidates for Governor—Sherman, Kinne and Weaver. A full vote was brought out, and yet the Republican plurality was reduced to 701, the lowest for many years at a general election. Seven county officers were chosen by majorities ranging from 469 to 931.

For 1884 the nominations for President and Vice-President were: Democratic, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hen-

dricks; Republican, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan; National, Benjamin F. Butler; Prohibition, John P. St. John. The campaign was a very bitter and disagreeable one, and will be remembered with little pride. The issue was partly personal, but Cleveland was elected principally on demand for civil-service reform. Blaine has always been very popular in Iowa, and hence the Republicans gained considerably over the 1880 vote, giving Blaine a plurality of 1,073. The total vote was 5,254, of which Blaine received 3,157; Cleveland, 2,084; St. John, 8; Butler, 5. The insignificance of the National and Prohibition vote is worthy of remark.

The Republican plurality for Governor in 1885 was 839, a very large vote being cast. The county officers received slightly better figures, Auditor Foote's majority, the highest of the list, being 1,008.

Elections in Black Hawk County have been uniformly orderly, and the political campaigns conducted in a manner which, while in no means perfect in decorum and propriety, is rarely seen in other counties of equal population and containing such heterogeneous elements of population.

ABSTRACT OF ELECTION RETURNS.

On the following pages are given the election returns from 1854 to 1885, showing the vote for all candidates for county and district offices, as also for the head of the State ticket, and for President:

AUGUST, 1854.

Governor.

James W. Grimes	191	38
Curtis Bates	153	

Senator.

William W. Hamilton	177	10
David S. Wilson	167	

Representative.

J. W. Rogers	188	45
M. V. Burdick	143	

Congressman.

James Thornton	191	38
Stephen Hempstead	153	

APRIL, 1855.

Prosecuting Attorney.

John Randall	354	104
A. F. Brown	250	

Drainage Commissioner.

Thomas R. Points	358	124
Benjamin Winsett	234	

County Seat.

Waterloo	388	128
Cedar Falls	260	

AUGUST, 1855.

County Judge.

John Randall	343	80
Robert P. Speer	263	

Recorder and Treasurer.

O. E. Hardy	339	79
E. S. Wheeler	260	

Sheriff.

Benjamin F. Thomas	314	42
Edward Butterfield	272	

Surveyor.

George W. Miller	332	81
T. J. Jaquith	251	

Coroner.

John Switzer	343	90
Benjamin Winsett	253	

APRIL, 1856.

Recorder and Treasurer.

Oren E. Hardy	457	216
Wm. L. Christy	241	

School Fund Commissioner.

John Kerr	350	56
S. H. Packard	294	
Henry Sherman	194	

District Court Clerk.

J. B. Severance	468	295
Morrison Bailey	173	
George B. Pratt	105	

Prosecuting Attorney.

Wm. M. Newton	656	543
C. D. Gray	113	

AUGUST, 1856.

Congressman.

Timothy Davis	528	262
Shepherd Leffler	266	

Senator.

George McCoy	507	196
O. H. P. Rosell	311	

Representative.

Morrison Bailey	496	187
Albert Clark	309	

District Clerk.

J. B. Severance	519	246
George Ordway	273	

Prosecuting Attorney.

William Haddock	469	174
J. O. Williams	295	

APRIL, 1857.

Assessor.

S. D. McDowall	354	24
Myron Smith	330	
Isaac Young	76	

AUGUST, 1857.

County Judge.

Julius C. Hubbard	711	164
C. F. Jaquith	547	

Sheriff.

John Elwell	659	110
L. C. Crittenden	549	

Recorder and Treasurer.

A. C. Bunnell	494	99
Morrison Bailey	395	
John L. Miller	361	

Surveyor.

J. W. Holmes	656	68
Simon Clark	588	

Coroner.

Jesse Wasson	870	498
James Wallace	372	

OCTOBER, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe	476	167
Benjamin M. Samuels	309	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Oran Faville	478	171
George Gillespie	307	

Representative.

Zimri Streeter	463	134
L. A. Cobb	329	

OCTOBER, 1858.

Congressman.

William Vandever	643	184
W. E. Leffingwell	459	

District Judge.

Bushrod W. Poor	575	40
Thomas S. Wilson	535	

District Attorney.

Sylvester Bagg	699	289
W. T. Barker	410	

District Clerk.

J. B. Severance	694	281
J. H. Brown	413	

OCTOBER, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood	815	265
A. C. Dodge	550	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Nicholas J. Rusch	808	253
L. W. Babbitt	555	

Supreme Judges.

Ralph P. Lowe	797	244
L. D. Stockton	694	138
Caleb Baldwin	674	60
Thomas S. Wilson	614	
Charles Mason	556	
C. C. Cole	553	

Senator.

A. F. Brown	787	235
William H. McClure	552	

Representative.

Zimri Streeter	702	56
Lucius A. Cobb	646	

County Judge.

George W. Couch	747	140
S. P. Brainard	607	

Sheriff.

John Elwell	802	276
Charles Singletary	526	

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. C. Bunnell	808	271
J. W. Hankinson	537	

Superintendent of Schools.

Truman Steed	791	236
J. O. Williams	555	

Surveyor.

M. L. Tracy	820	286
Simon Clark	534	

Coroner.

Isaac Virden	812	268
Lewis Turner	544	

Drainage Commissioner.

Jacob Wolf	529	

NOVEMBER, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln	1,122	565
Stephen A. Douglas	557	
John Bell	17	
John C. Breckinridge	4	

Congressman.

William Vandever	1,118	540
Ben. M. Samuels	578	

District Clerk.

Dempster J. Coleman	1,022	372
R. A. Whitaker	650	

Coroner.

W. O. Richards	1,093	505
R. S. Martin	588	

Drainage Commissioner.

A. G. Bannister	1,077	527
Lewis Turner	570	

OCTOBER, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood	1,077	620
W. H. Merritt	457	

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. R. Needham	1,079	820
Lorin Dewey	259	

Congressman.

Le Grand Byington	143	143

Representative.

W. H. Curtiss	638	25
Cicero Close	613	
W. C. Porter	73	

Sheriff.

W. F. Brown	750	223
John H. Brown	527	
John Hackett	48	

County Judge.

S. D. Shaw	759	408
Henry Sherman	351	
George Ordway	122	

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. C. Bunnell	848	421
L. J. Hammond	427	
S. D. McDowall	51	

Surveyor.

M. L. Tracy	652	87
Simon Clark	665	
R. G. Hazzard	77	

County Superintendent.

M. H. Moore	691	144
J. H. Goodrich	547	
S. B. Van Buskirk	77	

Coroner.

W. O. Richards	1,209	1,131
George Ham	78	

Drainage Commissioner.

A. G. Bannister	679	142
C. M. Turner	537	
S. M. Knapp	78	

OCTOBER, 1862.

Congressman.

A. W. Hubbard	820	425
John F. Duncombe	395	

District Attorney.

George Watson	813	416
John H. O'Neil	397	

District Judge.

James Burt	789	357
Thomas S. Wilson	432	

OCTOBER, 1863.

Governor.

William M. Stone	1,137	705
James M. Tuttle	432	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Enoch W. Eastman	1,182	767
John F. Duncombe	415	

Representative.

Cicero Close	1,447	1,046
A. S. Smith	401	

County Judge.

Samuel D. Shaw	1,426	1,020
S. D. McDowall	406	

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. C. Bunnell	1,497	1,233
L. A. Cobb	264	

Sheriff.

W. F. Brown	1,465	1,071
E. W. Babcock	394	

County Superintendent.

George Ordway	1,433	1,030
E. Quackenbush	403	

Surveyor.

George W. Miller	1,389	989
Simon Clark	400	

Coroner.

W. O. Richard	1,433	1,028
James Murray	405	

Drainage Commissioner.

S. R. Crittenden	1,419	1,419

NOVEMBER, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln	1,489	1,056
George B. McClellan	433	

Congressman.

James Wright	1,492	1,058
J. H Wallace	434	

Recorder.

James W. McClure	1,484	1,050
P. S. Canfield	434	

OCTOBER, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone	1,240	867
T. H. Benton	373	

Lieutenant-Governor.

B. F. Gue	1,329	1,106
W. W. Hamilton	223	

Senator.

J. B. Powers	1,301	1,301

Representative.

C. Close	916	250
P. McIsaac	666	

Treasurer.

John Elwell	922	302
G. E. Eberhart	620	

Sheriff.

W. F. Brown	988	401
T. C. Bird	587	

County Judge.

S. D. Shaw	1,527	1,527

County Superintendent.

J. C. Gates	966	388
A. A. Alline	578	

Coroner.

L. N. Pierce	907	904
J. Wasson	3	

Surveyor.

J. Ball	1,557	1,557

Drainage Commissioner.

J. A. Loatwall	619	133
John O. Evans	486	
E. F. Pendleton	469	

OCTOBER, 1866.

Congressman.

A. W. Hubbard	1,695	1,175
J. D. Thompson	519	

District Judge.

James Burt	1,690	1,173
Thomas S. Wilson	517	

District Attorney.

M. M. Trumbull	1,693	1,182
A. E. Hause	511	

District Clerk.

G. E. Eberhart	1,673	1,148
Henry J. C. Bowers	525	

Recorder.

James W. McClure	1,727	1,245
D. S. Canfield	482	

OCTOBER, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill	1,410	800
Charles Mason	610	

Lieutenant-Governor.

John Scott	1,405	794
D. M. Harris	611	

Representative.

George Ordway	1,263	520
H. B. Allen	743	

County Judge.

D. W. Foot	1,388	752
Lewis Lichty	636	

Treasurer.

R. A. Whitaker	1,396	766
R. M. Cameron	630	

Sheriff.

W. F. Brown	1,309	606
Robert Chapman	703	

County Superintendent.

Seymour Gookins	1,374	738
C. O. Nepper	636	

Surveyor.

E. A. Snyder	1,370	726
Edwin Rodenberger	644	

Coroner.

G. W. Dickinson	1,395	763
Joseph Mead	632	

NOVEMBER, 1868.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant	2,580	1,739
Horatio Seymour	841	

Congressman.

Charles Pomeroy	2,579	1,737
Charles A. L. Rosell	842	

Circuit Judge.

Sylvester Bagg	2,548	1,719
Leander Chapman	829	

District Clerk.

G. E. Eberhart	2,614	2,614

Recorder.

J. W. McClure	2,616	

OCTOBER, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill	1,514	1,306
George Gillespie	208	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Madison M. Walden	1,516	1,309
A. P. Richardson	207	

District Attorney.

J. B. Powers	1,495	1,284
S. G. Vananda	211	

Senator.

G. W. Couch	1,197	842
Samuel Owens	355	
W. J. Ackley	146	

Representatives.

Jesse Wasson	1,170	827
T. B. Carpenter	1,526	1,354
Robert Chapman	172	
L. H. Barnes	178	
Jesse Oren	343	

Treasurer.

R. A. Whitaker	1,524	1,346
D. H. McCord	178	

Auditor.

D. W. Foote	1,531	1,350
T. F. Rice	181	

Sheriff.

W. F. Brown	1,523	1,341
T. G. Salisbury	182	

County Superintendent.

E. G. Miller	1,525	1,342
H. B. Allen	183	

Surveyor.

John Ball	1,515	1,334
C. G. Ankeny	181	

Coroner.

W. O. Richards	1,512	1,321
Ed. Lichty	191	

OCTOBER, 1870.

Congressman.

Jackson Orr	1,833	1,225
Charles Smeltzer	608	

District Judge.

John M. Brayton	1,605	736
W. T. Barker	869	

District Attorney.

Joseph B. Powers	1,626	780
Wm. H. McClure	846	

Clerk of Courts.

G. E. Eberhart	2,488	2,488

Recorder.

James W. McClure	2,474	2,474

County Superintendent.

A. H. Nye	2,485	2,485

Supervisors.

George B. Van Saum	2,498	2,498
A. T. Weatherwax	2,479	2,479
Cicero Close	2,415	2,415

OCTOBER, 1871.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter	1,931	1,317
J. C. Knapp	614	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry C. Bullis	1,926	1,296
M. M. Ham	630	

Senator.

John H. Leavitt	1,370	227
S. Owens	1,143	

Representatives.

George B. Van Saum	1,658	1,213
Cicero Close	1,395	347
O. M. Hayden	1,048	
A. T. Webster	462	
A. Cottrell	445	

Treasurer.

R. A. Whitaker	1,657	775
J. M. Benjamin	882	

Auditor.

D. W. Foote	1,932	1,932

Sheriff.

W. F. Brown	1,777	1,012
R. W. Chapman	765	

County Superintendent.

W. H. Brinkerhoff	1,542	755
A. H. Nye	787	

Surveyor.

John Ball	1,776	1,123
C. G. Ankeny	653	

Coroner.

W. O. Richards	1,689	1,029
Ed. Lichty	660	

Supervisors.

A. T. Weatherwax	1,686	1,046
George F. Ward	640	
A. Rohrabacher	187	

NOVEMBER, 1872.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant	2,479	1,670
Horace Greeley	809	
Charles O'Conor	23	

Congressman.

H. O. Pratt	2,401	1,452
A. T. Lusch	949	

Circuit Judge.

Sylvester Bagg	2,084	852
H. B. Allen	1,232	

District Judge.

David S. Wilson	2,443	1,539
B. W. Poor	904	

District Clerk.

J. C. Gates	2,501	1,669
J. J. Tolerton	832	

Recorder.

C. B. Stilson	2,561	1,761
O. G. Day	800	

Supervisor.

A. T. Webster	2,541	1,734
J. Q. A. Crosby	807	

OCTOBER, 1873.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter	1,613	873
Jacob G. Vale	740	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart	1,600	1,003
C. E. Whiting	597	
C. E. Whitney	150	

Senator.

Edward G. Miller	1,262	179
Samuel H. Rownd	1,083	

Representatives.

Charles B. Campbell	1,316	325
Robert P. Speer	1,239	139
Samuel Owens	1,100	
G. W. Howard	991	

Supervisors.

H. W. Jenney	1,385	388
H. P. Homer	997	
Nelson Hitchcock	2,270	2,270
D. P. Washburn	1,414	446
Elon St. John	968	
Henry J. McCord	1,273	226
Andrew Sutherland	1,047	
Caleb May	1,215	152
Wm. H. Philpot	1,063	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	2,290	2,290

Treasurer.

R. A. Whitaker	2,278	2,278

County Superintendent.

A. F. Townsend	2,254	2,254

Sheriff.

George W. Hayzlett	1,119	303
Andrew Thompson	816	
Morris Case	415	

Surveyor.

E. Rodenberger	2,283	2,283

Coroner.

G. J. Mack	1,273	676
A. J. Ball	597	
J. M. Ball	300	

OCTOBER, 1874.

Congressman.

J. Bowman	1,621	286
H. O. Pratt	1,335	

District Judge.

D. S. Wilson	1,814	594
E. McCeney	1,220	

District Attorney.

J. B. Powers	1,760	490
J. A. Peters	1,270	

Clerk of Courts.

J. C. Gates	1,758	457
W. L. Carpenter	1,301	

Recorder.

C. B. Stilson	1,976	893
W. H. White	1,083	

Supervisors.

J. C. Burnham	260	84
A. T. Weatherwax	274	54
Wm. Rolph	176	
L. F. Walker	220	

OCTOBER, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood	2,103	801
Shepherd Leffler	1,294	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joshua G. Newbold	2,107	798
Emmett B. Woodward	1,309	

Representatives.

Herman C. Hemenway	2,070	705
Harlan P. Homer	2,029	663
Frederick F. Butler	1,366	
Carlton F. Couch	1,365	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	2,261	1,104
Hutchison M. Smith	1,157	

Treasurer.

David B. Washburn	1,930	460
August C. Bratnober	1,470	

Sheriff.

George W. Hayzlett	2,161	913
Andrew Thompson	1,248	

County Superintendent.

James S. George	2,104	808
Albert U. Evarts	1,296	

Surveyor.

Edwin Rodenberger	2,102	781
Hardin Nowlin	1,321	

Coroner.

Walter O. Richards	2,051	690
Joseph A. Burt	1,361	

Supervisors.

Jefferson Jaquith	167	29
Urias Casteel	138	
John Tennyson	101	
Caleb May	385	120
William Morris	265	
Henry J. McCord	167	14
Aa on Chaplin	153	

NOVEMBER, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes	2,980	1,388
Samuel J. Tilden	1,592	
Peter Cooper	40	

Congressman.

Nathaniel C. Deering	2,986	1,350
Cyrus Foreman	1,636	

Circuit Judge.

Sylvester Bagg	3,027	1,465
A. E. House	1,562	

Supervisors.

H. W. Jenney	430	241
George F. Ward	189	
B. F. Rodamar	355	154
George W. Wilson	201	
John McQuilkin	392	96
J. C. Burnham	296	

Clerk of Courts.

John C. Gates	3,018	1,426
J. P. Keefer	1,592	

Recorder.

C. B. Stilson	3,012	1,409
E. K. McGoggy	1,603	

OCTOBER, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear	1,780	669
John P. Irish	1,111	
Elias Jessup	244	
Daniel P. Stubbs	95	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell	2,069	1,004
W. C. James	1,065	
A. Macready	111	

Senator.

Herman C. Hemenway	2,055	869
Jefferson Jaquith	1,186	

Representatives.

Jeremiah Gay	2,067	1,019
Lore Alford	1,927	684
Henry H. Bezold	1,243	
Benjamin Winsett	1,048	
J. C. Burnham	133	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	2,221	1,264
William Strayer	957	

Treasurer.

Daniel P. Washburn	2,031	950
Joseph H. Mead	1,081	
George Tuthill	120	

Sheriff.

George W. Hayzlett	1,970	703
Daniel R. Weaver	1,267	

County Superintendent.

James S. George	2,025	858
E. M. Sharon	1,167	

County Surveyor.

E. Rodenberger	2,058	879
Isaac Giger	1,179	

Coroner.

Walter O. Richards	2,009	807
O. S. Knox	1,202	

Supervisor.

Samuel Owens	447	313
Andrew Thompson	134	

OCTOBER, 1878.

District Judge.

Sylvester Bagg	2,100	679
J. H. Preston	1,421	

District Attorney.

Joseph B. Powers	2,088	655
H. B. Fouke	1,433	

Clerk of Courts.

John C. Gates	2,194	823
George W. Barnes	1,371	

Recorder.

Chester B. Stilson	2,226	908
A. Leversee	1,318	

Supervisors.

Thomas Welstead	258	54
Jefferson Jaquith	204	
E. Townsend	377	190
M. J. Philleo	187	
Wallace M. Young	243	54
Elon St. John	189	

OCTOBER, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear	2,334	1,160
H. H. Trimble	1,174	
Daniel Campbell	178	
D. B. Dungan	144	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell	2,498	1,333
J. A. O. Yeoman	1,165	
M. H. Moore	183	

Circuit Judge.

Benjamin W. Lacy	2,453	2,453

Representatives.

Lore Alford	2,442	1,294
Jeremiah L. Gay	2,424	1,217
Martin Blim	1,207	
S. L. Wilson	1,148	
H. Stears	186	
Jesse D. Oren	181	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	2,534	1,412
John Ortner	1,122	
George Tuthill	173	

Treasurer.

David B. Washburn	2,511	1,391
W. S. Dietrick	1,120	
A. C. Torrey	192	

Sheriff.

George W. Hayzlett	2,540	1,435
Levi Strayer	1,105	
D. C. Henry	182	

County Superintendent.

Wilford M. Smith	2,567	1,333
Ella Rice	1,234	

Surveyor.

E. Rodenberger	2,407	1,127
M. L. Newton	1,280	

Coroner.

J. M. Ball	2,349	973
J. W. Young	1,376	

Supervisors.

George W. Miller	334	179
Michael Reber	155	
B. J. Rodamar	317	177
Thomas Heitter	140	
John McQuilkin	298	67
J. C. Burnham	231	

NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield	3,014	1,455
Winfield S. Hancock	1,559	
James B. Weaver	70	
Neal Dow	5	

Circuit Judge.

Benjamin W. Lacy	3,033	1,447
Shubael P. Adams	1,586	

Congressman.

Nathaniel C. Deering	3,013	1,480
Joseph S. Root	1,533	
M. B. Doolittle	183	
E. J. Dean	10	

Constitutional Convention.

No	1,962	1,109
Yes	853	

Striking out "free white."

Yes	1,930	1,128
No	802	

Clerk of Courts.

Albert J. Edwards	3,026	1,451
Clark W. Ravlin	1,575	

Recorder.

Chester B. Stilson	3,048	1,474
Warren H. Cottrell	1,574	

Supervisor.

Samuel Owens	584	336
John H. Smith	248	

OCTOBER, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman	1,676	958
L. G. Kinne	718	
D. M. Clark	58	
Wm. Johnston	6	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orlando H. Manning	1,669	938
J. M. Walker	731	
James H. Holland	58	
J. M. Kent	5	

Senator.

Herman C. Hemenway	1,646	845
H. H. Bezold	801	

Representatives.

Charles A. Bishop	1,668	823
Thomas Welstead	1,529	682
Martin Blim	847	
William H. Palmer	845	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	1,707	993
Philip Bonesteel	714	

Treasurer.

Frank M. Shoemaker	1,789	1,020
Austin Leversee	769	

Sheriff.

George W. Hayzlett	1,703	1,008
Jefferson Sager	695	

County Superintendent.

Loren E. Churchill	1,667	926
Benson Crownover	741	

Surveyor.

Martin L. Newton	2,407	2,407

Coroner.

Henry W. Brown	1,660	886
J. W. Young	774	

Supervisors.

George Tuthill	191	48
Milton J. Finch	143	
Milton Philleo	202	16
Isaac M. Reed	186	
Charles B. Campbell	159	5
John Hanton	154	

JUNE, 1882.

Prohibitory Amendment.

Yes	2,226	471
No	1,755	

NOVEMBER, 1882.

Congressman.

David B. Henderson	2,546	1,093
C. M. Durham	1,453	
Roswell Foster	116	

District Judge.

Carl F. Couch	2,352	647
Joseph B. Powers	1,705	

District Attorney.

Daniel W. Bruckart	2,389	672
James H. Shields	1,717	

Clerk of Courts.

Albert J. Edwards	3,570	3,570

Recorder.

Chester B. Stilson	3,610	3,610

Supervisors.

Frank Neely	577	577
J. M. Lichty	255	2
John S. Halley	253	
John McQuilkin	302	66
D. B. Fox	236	

Poor Farm Appropriation.

No	1,652	527
Yes	1,125	

OCTOBER, 1883.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman	2,395	701
L. G. Kinne	1,694	
James B. Weaver	45	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orlando H. Manning	2,407	721
Justus Clark	1,686	
Sanford Kirkpatrick	43	

Representative.

George W. Hayzlett	2,393	654
E. M. Sharon	1,739	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	2,512	886
Austin Leversee	1,626	

Treasurer.

Frank M. Shoemaker	2,520	931
Amasa Cottrell	1,589	

Sheriff.

Wm. W. Edgington	2,386	663
D. B. Stanton	1,723	

County Superintendent.

Loren E. Churchill	2,283	469
A. A. Hatch	1,814	

Surveyor.

John Ball	2,354	571
M. L. Newton	1,783	

Coroner.

James M. Ball	2,391	656
J. W. Young	1,735	

Supervisor.

Samuel Owens	785	785

NOVEMBER, 1884.

President.

James G. Blaine	3,157	1,073
Grover Cleveland	2,084	
John P. St. John	8	
Benjamin F. Butler	5	

Circuit Judge.

W. H. Utt	3,193	1,128
John J. Ney	2,065	

Congressman.

David B. Henderson	3,201	1,176
John J. Linehan	2,025	

Clerk of Courts.

Albert J. Edwards	3,197	1,148
E. B. Walker	2,049	

Recorder.

Charles D. Becker	3,164	1,077
Buren S. Wasson	2,087	

Supervisors.

H. W. Bucher	486	178
D. C. Henry	308	
Edward Townsend	575	290
A. F. Raymond	285	
George W. Chatfield	286	3
Thomas Gilley	283	

NOVEMBER, 1885.

Governor.

William Larrabee	2,784	839
Charles E. Whiting	1,945	
James Mickelwait	2	

Lieutenant-Governor.

John A. T. Hull	2,797	864
E. H. Gillette	1,933	
Wm. M. Steere	2	

Senator.

Matt Parrott	2,737	743
A. T. Lusch	1,994	

Representative.

George W. Hayzlett	2,697	675
E. M. Sharon	2,022	

Auditor.

Daniel W. Foote	2,863	1,008
Wm. J. Penne	1,855	

Treasurer.

Frank M. Shoemaker	2,787	844
N. H. Defoe	1,943	

Sheriff.

W. W. Edgington	2,827	961
T. N. Kellogg	1,866	

County Superintendent.

Jacob E. Buechele	2,857	988
John Cunningham	1,869	

Surveyor.

John Ball	2,800	871
J. P. Keiffer	1,929	

Coroner.

James M. Ball, Sr.	2,754	775
O. J. Fullerton	1,979	

Supervisors.

Frank Neely	425	219
J. L. Hagerman	206	
John S. Halley	317	10
John M. Lichty	307	
John McQuilkin	364	117
Percival Hummel	247	

CRUSHING THE REBELLION.

ABOUT daybreak on the 12th of April, 1861, the stillness of Charleston Bay was disturbed by the firing of a large mortar and the shriek of a shell as it rushed through the air. The shell burst over Fort Sumter, and the war of the great Rebellion was begun. In the North the hope had been tenaciously clung to that the peace of the country was not to be disturbed. This dream was rudely broken by the siege of Fort Sumter. The North awakened suddenly to the awful certainty that civil war was begun. There was a deep feeling of indignation at the traitors who were willing to ruin their country that slavery might be secure. There was a full appreciation of the danger, and an instant universal determination that, at whatever cost, the national life must be preserved. Personal sacrifice was unconsidered; individual interests were merged in the general good. Political difference, ordinarily so bitter, was for the time almost effaced. Nothing was of interest but the question how this audacious rebellion was to be suppressed and the American nation upheld in the great place which it claimed among men.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, Mr. Lincoln intimated by proclamation the dishonor done to the laws of the United States, and called out the militia to the extent of 75,000 men. The free States responded enthusiastically to the call. So prompt was their action that on the very next day several companies arrived in Washington. Flushed by their easily won victory, the Southrons talked boastfully of seizing the capital. In a very short time there were 50,000 loyal men ready to prevent that, and the safety of Washington was secured.

The North pushed forward with boundless energy her warlike preparations. Rich men offered money with so much liberality that in a few days nearly $25,000,000 had been contributed. The school teachers of Boston dedicated fixed proportions of their incomes to the support of the Government while the war should last. All over the country the excited people gathered themselves into crowded meetings and breathed forth in fervid resolutions their determinations to spend fortune and life in defense of the Union. Volunteer companies were rapidly formed. In the cities ladies began to organize themselves for the relief of sick

and wounded soldiers. It had been fabled that the North would not fight. With a fiery promptitude unknown before in modern history, the people sprang to arms.

Under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, the quota of Iowa was fixed at one regiment. The response was prompt from all parts of the State, and from none more hearty than from Black Hawk County. Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant-General of the State reported that upward of 170 companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

Black Hawk County had at this time less than 9,000 inhabitants. With a population mainly devoted to agriculture, who knew nothing of war except by history or tradition, it could hardly be expected that a warlike spirit would soon disturb the peaceful population. But we know little of the fire that slumbers in quiet breasts until occasion calls it forth. Immediately after the news was flashed through this county that civil war was begun, public excitement ran so high that it could no longer confine itself to promiscuous expression about the street corners, and people held informal and formal meetings in the city halls and country school-houses everywhere.

A volunteer military company had been organized at Cedar Falls in February, 1861, with J. B. Smith as Captain; C. D. Billings, First Lieutenant; W. Francis, Second Lieutenant; F. Sessions, C. H. Mullarky, W. Hamel, F. H. Cooper, Sergeants; William McCoy, John Brown, George Leland, J. Rosenbaum, Corporals. The company bore on its roster sixty names. The name adopted was "Pioneer Grays." Late in April, 1861, the Pioneer Grays began to prepare for marching to the front, under the following order:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"IOWA CITY, *April* 18, 1861.

"*J. B. Smith, Captain of the Pioneer Grays:*

"SIR—The President of the United States has made a requisition upon Iowa for a regiment of volunteers, to defend the Government against traitors and rebels in arms.

"The Governor has directed me to call on you, and to request you to fill up your ranks to the number of not less than seventy-eight men, including officers; and if that number should be exceeded, there will be no objection to it. When your number is completed, your company will proceed to elect a Captain and two Lieutenants, and transmit the result to this office, when the officers will be immediately commissioned.

"As soon as your company is organized and officers are elected, unless you get other orders from the Governor, let the men go home, holding themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. They must be at the rendezvous by the 20th of May, at the farthest, and may be called sooner at the proper time. You will be

notified when and where to meet to be mustered into the service, and will be furnished with funds for all expenses from that time until received by the United States officers.

"The United States will furnish arms and accouterments for the use of the regiment.

"I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

"J. BOWEN,

"*Adjutant-General of the Militia of Iowa.*"

The company met at their armory on the evening of the 20th, and adopted the following resolutions by a vote of fifty to three:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in the peaceful exercise of its rights, has been threatened by rebellion and insurrection in some of the States, by armed mobs seizing the Government property and holding it in defiance of law; in refusing in those States to execute the laws of Congress, made under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States; attacking their army when peacefully occupying their forts and other property, and destroying the same; therefore,

"*Resolved, 1st,* That we condemn in the severest terms the actions of those engaged in the insurrection, and all who sympathize with them, as unpatriotic, disloyal and traitorous to the country.

"*Resolved, 2d,* That the General Government ought to be sustained by every true and loyal citizen, and that we hereby pledge ourselves as a company to rally to the support of the Star Spangled Banner at any and all times when the country shall need our services.

"*Resolved, 3d,* That we cheerfully tender to the Governor of Iowa the services of the Pioneer Grays, at such times as he shall deem it expedient to demand our aid, and earnestly entreat him to accept the same.

"*Resolved, 4th,* That the secretary be requested to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of the State, and that they be published in the Cedar Falls *Gazette*."

A large national flag, bearing the motto, "Our Flag; We Will Defend It," was then hanging across the street by a cord passing from the Carter House to the Overman Block. When the resolutions had been adopted, the boys marched out, formed a square under the flag and gave three cheers for the banner, followed by three more for their country. A piece of music was played by the cornet band, after which the crowd gave three cheers for the Grays—the offering of Cedar Falls on their country's altar.

The resolutions given above were transmitted to the Governor and in response the following was received:

"DAVENPORT, *April* 24, 1861.

"*J. Jay Layman, Esq., Cedar Falls:*

"DEAR SIR—The Governor has received a copy of the proceedings of your company, the sentiments of which he instructs me to say, he highly approves. The regiment called for by the Government has already been filled up and accepted. He requests me to say that you should report to the Adjutant-General's office a roll of your company, and to hold your company in readiness for a future call. I am truly yours,

"J. BOWEN,

"*Adjutant General.*"

The first man to leave Black Hawk County for the war was W. J. Steel, of Cedar Falls. He was a member of a Chicago cavalry company, which had been accepted and ordered into camp. Learning that he was ordered to rejoin his company, the Grays turned out and escorted him to the depot, where the patriotic good-by was said between him and each member of the Grays as the train came in that was to carry him to scenes of war.

In the latter part of May word was re-

ceived from the Adjutant-General that the company would be needed, and the following order was at once issued :

"Attention, Grays!—All those who have enrolled themselves with the Pioneer Grays, of Cedar Falls, are hereby notified that they must report themselves to the commanding officer at once, as the company should drill daily until the time of departure. The citizens of the town are furnishing a fatigue uniform for each member. The company will positively leave on the cars Tuesday morning, June 4.

"J. B. SMITH, *Captain*.
"FIZROY SESSIONS, *Orderly*."

The citizens of Cedar Falls, in the meantime, raised by contribution a fund to assist in the maintenance of the families of the volunteers. This fund amounted to over $800; and the uniform fund, an independent movement, reached about $300.

Business, in the meantime, was nearly suspended, all the talk of the people being war, all their occupation recruiting, getting up clothing, running after telegraph dispatches and reading the latest daily papers. Not only were the gentlemen thus occupied, but the ladies were deeply interested also. In the first week they turned with needle and thimble to making clothing to be sent to those who had left, and for others to follow. Sunday afternoon Rev. L. B. Fifield addressed the Grays at Overman's Hall. At noon on Monday, the 3d, the recruits from Waverly and vicinity arrived, accompanied by 350 citizens from that town, and were received in front of the Overman block. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Captain M. M. Trumbull, of Butler County, arrived at Cedar Falls with his company, the Union Guards, and for a time each command seemed to be trying to outcheer the other. After remaining a half an hour the Butler County volunteers resumed their march toward Waterloo, where they were joined by some twenty-five or more recruits. These were enlisted one day earlier than the Grays, and although much smaller in numbers, and not forming a complete organization, deserve the credit of being the first body of volunteers from Black Hawk County. They became a part of Company I, Third Iowa Infantry. G. E. Eberhart was Second Lieutenant, and when he resigned, May 1, 1862, that position was filled by Daniel W. Foote, afterward county judge and now county auditor.

On Monday evening, June 3, another meeting was held by the Grays at Overman's Hall, and the crowded audience was addressed by J. B. Powers, Esq., Hon. Zimri Streeter, Darius Allen, Esq., A. J. Felt, of Bradford, Rev. Mr. Porterfield and Mr. Jackson, one of the Floyd County volunteers. The parting address was made by W. H. Nichols, Esq.

It was a sadly interesting moment when the Grays left Cedar Falls on Tuesday morning. Not only the whole city, but hundreds from the country flocked in to see the soldiers off. Not less than 5,000 people were assembled for the farewell. One touching incident was a type of many, and illustrates the unanimous sentiment of the people. A wife, whose sobbing children were clinging to her skirts, entreated her husband not to go. Three men standing by each begged the brave fellow to let him take his place, but with patriotic fortitude he gently released his almost fainting wife and boarded the train. This moved out amid shouts and sobs, and the citizens sadly turned to their usual employments.

The Grays became Company K, Third Iowa Infantry. If they were sent away with sadness of heart, caused by the reflection that they had left hosts of true friends behind them, they were fully recompensed by their reception on their arrival at home on Saturday, April 2, 1864, nearly three years after their departure. A brief address was made at the depot by Rev. J. S. Eber-

hart, after which the veterans marched to Overman's Hall, where they were formally welcomed by Rev. L. B. Fifield, who, for the town, had dedicated them to their country's service. A bountiful supper was then served by the patriotic women at Cedar Falls, at Horticultural Hall, and at its close the boys felt that for them the "days of danger, nights of waking," were over and done.

The first companies were followed by others as called for, and until the close of war Black Hawk continued to pour forth its best blood for the Union cause. In all, about 1,000 men were credited to this county, or more than 10 per cent. of its population. The Board of Supervisors from time to time took appropriate action to encourage the Government, hasten enlistments and aid the families of volunteers. At the June session, 1861, at the very beginning of the war, the following was introduced by Jesse Wasson and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Certain States of this Union are in rebellion against the laws and Government of the United States, and with force of arms are attempting to subvert our beloved institutions; and, whereas, this rebellion has become so extensive and formidable as to seriously threaten the very existence of our national institutions; and, whereas, the President of the United States, in view of the imminent perils which now hang over the nation, has called upon all good, loyal citizens to defend the Union, assist in executing the laws and protect the nation's property; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the strong arm of national power should crush all such attempts at treason, even at the cannon's mouth, and that the time has now come to solve the problem whether we have a Government capable of sustaining itself against its foes; that all good and loyal citizens should heartily unite to defend the Union against the attacks of its enemies, whether foreign or domestic; that every order-loving and law-abiding citizen should regard as enemies the citizens of all the seceded States while in arms against the Government; and not until they have returned to their former allegiance and made restitution for these aggressions will we hail them as we have heretofore done; that we look at the unanimity that now prevails throughout all the loyal States of this Union in the present crisis, with joy, and that in the suppression of this rebellion we will not act as partisans but as *patriots*, as good loyal citizens; forgetting all proclivities, we will stand by the *Ship of State*, the Constitution and the maintenance of the *laws*, and by no act of ours will we show sympathy with *treason*, nor will we allow it to go unpunished, but will do our utmost to transmit the fair fabric of our beloved institutions to the remotest posterity; that we believe the best and only sure remedy for *treason* and *rebellion*, now so prevalent in some States in this Union, is powder and lead for the ranks and *hemp* for the leaders.

"That we will sustain the President of the United States in his efforts to maintain the supremacy of the laws and our national existence; that we will sustain the Governor of this State in the prompt and efficient manner in which he has responded to the call of the National Government; that we will march under no other banner but the Stars and Stripes; that we will know no other country but the Union; that we will carry the Star Spangled Banner throughout the length and breadth of the Union until it spreads its fluttering folds over the battlements of Fort Sumter, retrieved in honor and its glory untarnished."

These resolutions read to-day as if unnecessarily warm in temper, but we must consider the excitement that pervaded the very atmosphere in 1861. On the same date that these resolutions were adopted

the board passed a resolution appropriating $500 for the relief of the families of volunteers who had enlisted or should enlist during the progress of the strife. The clerk reported October 15, 1861, that $110 had been drawn for said purposes, whereupon Dr. Wasson moved the further appropriation of $110 to be added to the original appropriation, which was carried.

A special session of the board was held August 22, 1861, at which resolutions expressing the most patriotic sentiments were passed by the Board of Supervisors, and by them it was made the duty of each supervisor to ascertain the wants and necessities of the wives and families of volunteers in their respective townships, and upon his report relief was to be furnished such families by the county, the maximum amount not to exceed $5 per month for the wife and $1.50 for each child.

The following resolution was read by the clerk at the September meeting, 1862, having been passed at a mass meeting held in Waterloo:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that the Board of Supervisors of Black Hawk County should make an appropriation of $5 per month to the family of each volunteer in the county, and that the clerk be requested to lay this resolution before the board at their next session."

This was referred to a special committee which reported favorably, but was not adopted by the board. September 5, 1862, the board passed a resolution which, after its various amendments, provided for the payment of $4.16 per month to the families of soldiers, excluding commissioned officers. At the October session, 1862, the clerk reported a total of $899.56 expended for the relief of soldiers' families, drawn by townships as follows: Waterloo, $212.16; East Waterloo, $145.60; Lester, $30.12; Mount Vernon, $12.48; Washington, $12.48; Union, $8.32; Barclay, $12.48; Poyner, $37.44; Fox, $4.16; Cedar, $8.32; Orange, $24.96; Black Hawk, $16.64; Spring Creek, $112.32; Big Creek, $45.76; Cedar Falls $216.32.

It was not till the war was more than half over that it became necessary to offer bounties for enlistment. December 7, 1863, the board ordered a bounty of $200 to be paid to each volunteer who had enlisted or should enlist under the then last call for men. January 6, 1864, the board ordered that families receiving the $200 should be excluded from receiving aid from the volunteer fund. September 6, 1864, on motion of Byron Sergeant, the clerk was authorized to issue county warrants to veteran volunteers, for bounties of $200 each, upon the certificate of the Captain, or any officer of higher grade than Captain, that they had enlisted as veteran volunteers and been credited to Black Hawk previous to January 7, 1864. The last legislation by the board with reference to bounties was the passage of the following resolutions, January 4, 1865:

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of this board be authorized, and he is hereby directed, to issue a county warrant for $400 to each volunteer recruit or drafted man, who shall enlist or be drafted under the present call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, on the said volunteer or drafted man filing with said clerk a certificate from the Provost Marshal that said volunteer or drafted man has been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the county of Black Hawk.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of this board shall not issue warrants (for the said purpose of paying enlisted volunteers or drafted men) to any one township of said county of Black Hawk, to exceed $400 for each man of the number that may be assigned to each of the several townships, but

issue warrants of $400 to each man of the number that may be assigned to each of the several townships, and raised by volunteers or draft and complying with the foregoing resolution by presenting a certificate as aforesaid."

The regiments in which Black Hawk County was most largely represented were the Third (all of Company K and part of Company I); Ninth (part of G, and also men in B, C and I); Twelfth (all of E, and also men in B and F); Sixteenth (part of I, and men in B, G and H); Twenty-first (men in A, C, E and F); Thirty-first (all of Companies B, C and D); Thirty-second (all of Company C, and men in B, D, E and G); First Cavalry (men in B, G and L), and Third Battery, Light Artillery. Histories of these organizations are given below, the length of the sketches being somewhat proportioned to the number of Black Hawk volunteers contained in each. Men from this county were also, in less numbers, enrolled in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Infantry; Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Cavalry, First African Infantry, all of Iowa; the Engineer Regiment of the West; the Seventh and Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Second Missouri Cavalry; Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

THIRD INFANTRY.

The Third Regiment was raised, drilled and sent to the front about August 1, 1861. Its first engagement was at Blue Mills, Missouri, September 18, 1861. Fought gallantly at Shiloh two days, the second day under command of Lieutenant Cusley, the regimental officers being off duty or wounded. At Metamora, October 5, 1862, the regiment suffered heavily. On its way to join General Grant, before Vicksburg, the Third was attacked by guerrillas, and had fourteen men wounded. Participated in the operations at Vicksburg. July 12, 1863, it went into battle at Johnson, Mississippi, with 241 men, and lost 114 killed, wounded and missing. Participated in the Meridian expedition, arriving there February 3, 1864, and next day tore up fifteen miles of railroad. Near Atlanta, did good service, July 28. Greatly reduced in numbers, the survivors re-enlisted, forming three companies, and consolidated with the Second Infantry.

NINTH INFANTRY.

In July, 1861, the day after the battle of Bull Run, Hon. William Vandever tendered to the Secretary of War a regiment of volunteers, to be recruited in his district. His offer was accepted, and he at once resigned, returned to Iowa and went energetically to work. The first company went into rendezvous at Dubuque, early in August, and the regiment was raised and mustered into service September 24, 1861. Immediately after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it went into camp of instructions at Benton Barracks. In October it was assigned to railroad guard duty. January 22, 1862, the Ninth joined the Army of the Southwest at Rolla, under Brigadier-General Samuel R. Curtis, and was made a portion of the Second Brigade, which was placed under the command of Colonel Vandever. The army marched in pursuit of the rebel General Price, and February 15 entered Springfield; but Price was gone, and Curtis pursued. At a skirmish at Sugar Creek, near the line between Missouri and Arkansas, the Ninth was the first under fire and behaved like veterans, charging and driving a force three times their number. March 4, Colonel Vandever, with a portion of his brigade, went to Huntsville, fifteen

miles, and while here received dispatches from General Curtis that Price had been heavily reinforced, that 40,000 rebels, under Van Dorn, were advancing northward, and ordering him to rejoin the army at Pea Ridge, at once. To avoid the rebel army, Colonel Vandever marched forty-one miles on the 6th, fording White River and several other streams on the way, arriving at headquarters at 6 P. M., and participated in the two days' battle at Pea Ridge. The brigades commanded by Colonel Vandever and Colonel Dodge stood the brunt of the battle. They were handled with remarkable skill and coolness, and fought with a valor never surpassed in the war history of the world. "The Fourth and Ninth Iowa," says General Curtis, "won imperishable honors." In his report of the battle, Colonel Vandever makes especial mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Herron, Major Coyle, Adjutant William Scott, Captains Drips (who was killed), Turner, Bull, Carpenter, Bevins (killed), Washburn, Moore and Cankadden, and Lieutenants Kelsey, Riley, Jones, Neff, Tindale, Rice (killed), Baker, Beebe, Leverich, Crane, McGee, McKinzie, Fellows, Claflin and Inman, and Sergeant-Major Foster of the Ninth. The regiment went into camp at Helena, Arkansas, about the middle of July, and remained five months. December 28 and 29 the regiment was under fire in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The year 1864 was brilliantly commenced by the Ninth by the campaign of Arkansas Post. After destroying the works there, the regiment encamped near Young's Point, Louisiana, for many weary weeks. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg; was a part of Sherman's army in pursuit of Joe Johnston; was in the battle above the clouds at Lookout Mountain. On the 1st of May, 1865, the regiment entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and for four months participated in all the labors, battles and skirmishes of the famous march through the Carolinas, and was a portion of the Iowa Brigade which captured Columbia. The gallant Ninth always fought with bravery when there was any fighting to do.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Regiment was recruited late in the summer of 1861, and organized at Camp Union, Dubuque, Iowa, and mustered into the service of the United States November 25, 1861, by Captain Washington, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

The first active service was at Fort Donelson, where it was assigned to Cook's brigade of Smith's division, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, which resulted in the capture of the fort and its garrison on the 16th.

At Shiloh, the Twelfth was brigaded with the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Iowa regiments, called the Iowa Brigade, commanded by General Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, General W. H. Wallace commanding the division, and were in position near a field beyond General Hurlbut's headquarters. Here it remained in line of battle from 6 o'clock A. M. until about 4 P. M., during which time the enemy made several bold charges, and was repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded.

The Twelfth and Fourteenth being in support of a battery, and having no orders to fall back, and not having notice that the left had given way, were allowed to be surrounded, and, after several hours' desperate fighting, in which three or four regiments contended against the whole rebel force, the Twelfth having its commanding officer, Colonel Woods, severely wounded, with sixteen men killed and ninety-seven wounded, with all hopes of retreat or succor cut off, was obliged to surrender at 6

o'clock P. M. Number of men captured from the regiment, about 400.

The men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa regiments who were not captured were organized into a regiment called the "Union Brigade," of which regiment the Twelfth formed Companies E and K.

The Union Brigade was engaged and took a very prominent part in the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, the Twelfth Iowa losing three killed and twenty-five wounded out of eighty men engaged. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ripley, Mississippi, the regiment returned to Corinth, where it was engaged in building fortifications, until December 18, 1862, when orders were received from the War Department discontinuing the organization known as the Union Brigade, and ordering the men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, to re-organize their regiments, prisoners having been paroled October 18, 1862, and exchanged November 10, 1862.

The detachment of the Twelfth Iowa arrived at Jackson, Tennessee, where it was found that Forest had destroyed the railroad from Uniontown and was threatening Jackson. The detachment was at once ordered to the defense of the place, and remained four days, when it was ordered to open the railroad to Columbus, Kentucky, which delayed the detachment until the 4th of January. It arrived at Columbus on that day and was ordered once more to Davenport, where it arrived on the 7th of January, 1863, and from there it was ordered, on the 27th of March, to proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, there to rejoin the regiment; and as soon as organized, was ordered to report to General Grant in the field, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, and served during the entire siege, participating in all the principal engagements until the 22d of June, when it was sent to Black River, to guard the rear from an attack by Johnston. Vicksburg surrendered July 4.

The Twelfth was engaged in the battle near Tupelo, Mississippi, on 13th, 14th and 15th of July, 1864, losing nine men killed, fifty-four wounded and one missing out of 200 engaged.

In June, 1864, Companies A and F, numbering fifty-five men, under command of Captain J. R. C. Hunter, and Company A, while stationed at the mouth of White River, Arkansas, were attacked by 600 rebels of Marmaduke's command, about daylight on the 22d of June; but taking refuge behind a slight stockade, they repulsed the enemy, he leaving twenty killed and mortally wounded on the field. The loss of Companies A and F was one killed and four wounded.

The regiment fought bravely in the battle of Nashville, and received special mention by brigade and division commanders for good service.

The regiment marched in pursuit of Hood, with the army, to Clinton, on the Tennessee River, thence by steamer to Eastport, Mississippi, arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865.

From Eastport the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, then embarked with the forces under General Canby, on the expedition against Mobile; was in the front line during the siege of Spanish Fort, which was the last service rendered by the regiment.

During its service the gallant Twelfth was in twenty-three battles, was under fire 112 days, and had ninety-five men killed in battle.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers left Davenport, March 20, 1862, and was at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, when it met with heavy loss; took part in the siege of Corinth, and also was in the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.

After this the regiment was engaged in the two-days fight at Corinth, October 3 and 4, and was variously employed in marching from point to point, as their services were required in their department, and at all times were found ready to do their duty.

They were engaged in many sharp conflicts, until March 17, 1864, when they started for Davenport, Iowa, on veteran furlough.

On May 3 the boys again resumed their knapsacks and arrived at Clifton, Tennessee, about the middle of the month, and on the 27th of June a part of the regiment were engaged in the attack on Kenesaw Mountain, meeting with heavy loss. The regiment was under fire from June 14 to July 2; was in the battles at Atlanta, July 20, 21 and 22, meeting with heavy losses, which reduced the regiment to less than 100 men present for duty.

Afterward, the regiment being increased to 450 men by an exchange of prisoners and drafted men, they started from Atlanta, November 15, for Savannah, where they arrived December 10, where they were engaged in the siege of the city until its evacuation.

On January 6, 1865, they started for Beaufort, South Carolina, and actively engaged in the campaign in the Carolinas, and finally camped at Raleigh on the 6th of April, where they remained till May 2. The war being closed, they marched for Washington, where they took part in the grand review May 24, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The Twenty-first went into service under Colonel Samuel Merrill, afterward Governor of Iowa. It was engaged at Hartsville, Missouri, January 11, 1863, and was at Port Gibson, losing sixteen men. It lost eighty-three at Black River bridge, and was in the charge on Fort Beauregard. It was at the capture of Vicksburg, after which it was ordered to New Orleans, and thence to Texas. March 5, 1865, it was transferred to Mobile, and served in the engagements in that vicinity. It was at Fort Blakely, and was then sent up Red River, and thence to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where it was mustered out July 15, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into service at Davenport, by Captain Hendershott, October 13, 1862, and, under command of Colonel William Smyth, took transport and moved down the river November 1, arriving at Helena, Arkansas, on the 20th. On the 27th they started on an expedition to the Cold Water River, in Mississippi, returning to Helena, December 7. Two weeks later they started on the Yazoo River expedition, and the regiment was partially engaged in the battle at Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December.

On the 2d of January, 1863, they started for a point near Arkansas Post, where they arrived on the 9th inst., and on the night of the 10th marched through swamps and mire to the rear of the enemy's works, where, on the 11th, they hotly engaged in the capture of the place.

From this point the regiment was ordered to Young's Point, Louisiana, where they remained in camp until April 2, when they moved again up the river to Greenville, Mississippi, and after some skirmishing and considerable foraging for mules, cattle, horses, hogs, and even negroes, returned to Young's Point, on the 26th of the same month. From here they moved with Grant's whole army toward Grand Gulf, arriving May 7, when they again moved toward Jackson, Mississippi. The regiment was under fire at Raymond on the 12th; was at the taking of Jackson on the 14th; and again under fire at Black River on the 16th, reaching the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th, where it was engaged on the 22d in a terrible

but successful charge on the enemy's works, and was from this time steadily under fire till the fall of Vicksburg, on the 4th day of July.

The regiment, under General Sherman, started for Jackson, Mississippi, on the 5th of July, being under fire until the second evacuation of that place, when it was moved to Canton, Mississippi, where it was again engaged, when it went into camp at Black River until the 22d of September. From here it moved to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis, then to Corinth, Mississippi, where it remained till October 11; thence marched to Iuka, and to Cherokee the 20th, and on the morning of the 21st had a severe engagement with rebel cavalry. On the 26th and 27th had a running fight with the enemy, again returning to Cherokee Station. On the 24th of November was in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and on the following day had equally hard fighting at Mission Ridge, and on the 27th was again engaged at Ringgold and Taylor's Hills, where the regiment suffered severely. Here they remained until December 1, when, moving by way of Chattanooga and Bridgeport, they reached Woodville, Alabama, on the 27th inst., and went into winter quarters, where they remained until the 1st day of May, 1864.

On the morning of May 1 moved east, reaching Snake Gap, Georgia, on the 9th inst., where they encountered the enemy in force. On the 13th had a severe fight at Resaca, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was severely wounded. The regiment laid in camp at Kingston, Georgia, from the night of the 19th until the morning of the 23d awaiting supplies; then moved on, encountering the enemy at Dallas on the night of the 26th, and the following morning, after a short but sharp conflict, the enemy was driven back; and again, on the 28th, the enemy charging on their works, were driven back. The fighting lasted during the 29th, 30th and 31st. On the 1st of June the regiment moved to New Hope Church and occupied rifle pits, under fire of the enemy, until the 6th, when the regiment moved to Ackworth, remaining there until the 10th, when they marched to Big Shanty, ten miles distant, again engaging the enemy in force. Guarded wagon train until the 15th, when they moved into rifle pits near Kenesaw Mountain, and were constantly under fire until the evening of July 3, when the enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain.

July 4 they again encountered the enemy at Chattahoochie River, and, building works, remained under fire until the 11th, when they moved to Roswell, Georgia. From here they went to Vining Station, thence to a point near Atlanta. August 26 they moved toward Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad. On the 31st the enemy made a desperate fight, and the regiment was again under fire until the 2d of September, when Jonesboro was evacuated. On October 4 the regiment, with a large portion of Sherman's army, moved north in pursuit of Hood, skirmishing with him at Resaca, Snake Gap, Little River, etc.; after this went to Atlanta, November 15; thence into the heart of Georgia. Marching about fifteen miles per day, they reached the rear of Savannah on the 10th of December, 1864, and ten days later the whole army entered that city. By this victory the army was severed into three parts, and the enemy compelled to loosen its grasp over a vast territory. The Thirty-first was actively engaged in the North Carolina campaigns from this time till March 8, when General Grant's famous dispatch, "Let us finish the job now," was announced, when the final blow was soon struck, and the year which promised to be so full of bloody strife was the end of the war of the Rebellion.

The Thirty-first was mustered out of service at Louisville, June 27, 1865, and came

to Davenport, where the men were paid off and disbanded.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The Thirty-second Infantry was organized at Dubuque, October 6, 1862, and on 15th and 17th was moved to Davenport. Left Davenport, November 21, for St. Louis, Mo. November 25, Companies B, C, E, H, I and K, with regimental headquarters, went to New Madrid, Missouri, and Companies A, D, F and G, for Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and were so separated until March 4, 1864. The New Madrid portion left December 29 for Fort Pillow, Tennessee; April 1, 1863, Company B was ordered to Fulton, Tennessee, and on June 20 the detachment was ordered to Columbus, Kentucky. July 1 Company C was mounted and attached to the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. September 1 Companies H and K were ordered to Island No. 10; January 15, 1864, Company C was dismounted; January 20 the detachment left Columbus for Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; February 3, marched with General Sherman's forces, to Meridian, Mississippi, and returned March 4. The detachment under Colonel Eberhart garrisoned at Cape Girardeau until March 14, 1863, when it took a scout to Bloomington, Missouri, and returned on the 24th; on 28th joined in pursuit of Marmaduke's forces, returning May 5; July 10, 1863, moved to Bloomington, Missouri, and was assigned to Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division; on 19th moved southward, arriving at Clarendon, Arkansas, August 8, leaving on 13th, on gunboats, going to mouth of Red River. Companies A and K captured two Confederate transports. In destroying pontoon bridges, lost several men in an engagement. On 16th drove enemy's pickets to Harrison's Landing; joined division the 18th. August 27th, had 160 men which were put in wagons; found the enemy and repulsed them, and reached Little Rock, September 11, with hardly a man fit for duty, on account of two months of such fearful exposure and hardships; arrived at Memphis, February 5, and at Vicksburg the 9th, and there joined the balance of the regiment. On 10th started for Red River, and disembarked at Limeport, La. Assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey. On 16th camped at Alexandria, La., and marched to Grand Ecore April 3. On 7th marched for Shreveport, and was attacked at Pleasant Hill; loss, thirty-eight killed, 116 wounded, fifty-six missing. After several tedious marches went into camp at Memphis, June 15. June 24 went to Moscow, Tennessee, and on the 27th to La Grange. July 14 was attacked by enemy at Tupelo, and on the 15th at Old Town Creek. Arrived in Holly Springs, August 4, and Memphis, 30th. From September 5 to October 18, was on the move and landed at St. Louis. On the 25th moved by transports to Nashville, Tennessee. In battle of Nashville, the Thirty-second did nobly, capturing Burguchond's battery of five guns and fifty prisoners. December 31, 1864, embarked for Eastport, Mississippi.

The regiment traveled 5,594 miles, 2,332 on foot. Aggregate mustered into service, 911. Has received since muster in, 277 recruits. Lost 93 men in battle, 177 by disease, 122 discharged, 29 transferred and 1 missing.

FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry was recruited during the summer of 1861. Its services began during the following winter. Its first action was at Silver Creek, Missouri, where the rebel camp was attacked and routed. In February, 1862, a detachment from the First helped surprise and capture General Price at Warsaw. Another detachment had a brush with guerrillas near Montevallo in

the following April. During the next few months the regiment had skirmishes with rebels near Clinton, Big Creek, Clear Creek and Newtonia. December 7 the first and third battalions participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. That month the command assisted at the capture of Van Buren, where a number of steamboats, several hundred prisoners and a large amount of stores fell into the hands of our forces. April 26, 1863, the most of the regiment was concerned in a night attack upon a portion of Marmaduke's forces, breaking up the camp and inflicting heavy loss. August 26 and 27 the regiment did gallant service at White River. From September 10 until the following January the First was stationed at Little Rock. April 24, 1864, the command repulsed a charge of the enemy at Mono River, and had a share in the battle at Jenkins' Ferry on the 30th. The regiment continued doing scout service until January, 1865, when they were sent to Dardanelle, and had a brush with Colonel Cooper, driving him off the field. They went thence to Pine Bluff, and to Memphis. From this place they made two incursions into Mississippi. After the war closed, much to the disappointment of the men, the regiment was ordered to Texas under Custer. On the route two or three of the regiment committed some depredations on the inhabitants, contrary to specific orders from General Custer, who was in command. A few of the men were detected and ordered to be flogged. This order created much bitterness of feeling toward Custer, which had hardly disappeared when he came to his tragic end on the plains.

THIRD BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This battery was organized by Captain M. M. Hayden under special authority from the Secretary of War, during the months of August and September, 1861, at Dubuque, under the name of the Dubuque Battery, and was attached to the Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Colonel William Vandever commanding. On the 3d of September, 1861, the first detachment of the battery was mustered in by Captain Washington, William H. McClure, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, being mustered as First Lieutenant, under whose charge the detachment was placed in Camp Union, near Dubuque.

The battery was speedily filled up by recruits, and on the 24th of the same month the final muster-in as a battery took place, the following officers having been chosen: Captain, M. M. Hayden; Senior First Lieutenant, W. H. McClure; Junior First Lieutenant, M. C. Wright; Senior Second Lieutenant, W. H. Crozier; Junior Second Lieutenant, Jerome Bailey. The battery, with the Ninth Iowa Infantry, left Camp Union, on the steamer Canada, September 26, for St. Louis. Were immediately marched to Benton Barracks (then in process of completion). Requisitions for guns, horses and harness were made.

On the 13th of November they were ordered to Pacific City, Missouri, where they remained during the greater part of the winter. Guns and equipments were received about the 1st of December.

The battery consisted of four six-pounder bronze guns and two twelve-pounder howitzers. On the 25th of January they moved by rail to Rolla, where they were assigned under General Curtis. On the 28th of the same month they marched from Rolla in the direction of Lebanon.

February 9, marched to Springfield, Mo. Participated in the famous race after Price's fleeing army, making some almost unprecedented marches, and ending in the battle of Pea Ridge.

The suddenness of their final attack, with the meagerness of our support, compelled us to leave two of our guns upon the field. These guns, however, were not abandoned

until they were spiked, and every horse had been killed and every man serving with them either killed or wounded. We fell back some 400 yards, where, support coming to our aid, we kept up fire with the remaining guns until darkness put an end to the engagement.

Our entire loss in the two days' engagement was two men killed, two officers and fifteen men wounded, twenty-three horses killed and three guns captured, and fired during the engagement over 1,200 rounds of ammunition.

Marched to Batesville, Arkansas. Arrived at Helena, July 12, and made several reconnoisances from that point. Was in the Little Rock expedition.

In January, 1864, the battery re-enlisted and went home. Returned in May and received new guns and outfit and did efficient service during the rest of the war. It was mustered out at Davenport, October 3, 1865.

THE PRESS

"THE pen is mightier than the sword" is a saying that is so trite that one is almost ashamed to quote it, yet it is worth urging upon the attention of unobservant people that the rapid progress of humanity in the nineteenth century is due, more than to any other one agency, to improved facilities of travel and communication. Railroads, mails and newspapers have become necessities to mankind, though many are now living who are older than the oldest railroad, and to whom a daily paper once seemed a useless extravagance. Even now changes are made yearly, and improvements discovered of such moment that the future value and function of the newspaper cannot yet be estimated.

Types were first used to reproduce only the Bible, and such books as were demanded in large numbers. Then came the periodical and pamphlet. The reviews and magazines increased in number and frequency of publication, and then the weekly newspaper was established, to be supplemented in time by the daily journals. At first only large cities could support papers; now it is a poor village that cannot have one or more, and a small county that has not its half dozen. One of the most important changes in the development of the country newspaper occurred from 1860 to 1870. Before the former date home news, locals and correspondence were not considered worth printing, but the reading matter was composed of reprints from the great journals, news from Europe, proceedings of Congress, and heavy editorials on national politics. Now these are supplied by the large city papers, which are brought to every village by those annihilators of distance, the railroads, and the home paper is largely filled with home news. The best county paper now is the one which gives the most space to town and county news, correspondence from every postoffice, and the proceedings of local organizations.

In Black Hawk County, to-day, are published eight newspapers, while as many more have been issued that are now defunct, by change of name or suspension. Generally speaking, the editors have been men of intelligence and enterprise, while

to-day the members of the press are conceded to be far above the average in ability and scholarship.

First, we will mention the papers of

CEDAR FALLS,

which city had the first paper published in the county. It was in 1854, when the village was yet the county seat, that the

CEDAR FALLS BANNER

was deemed a necessity to advertise the advantages of the place. Accordingly, Wm. H. McClure and Dr. Meredith purchased at Tipton a six-column hand press and the necessary outfit of material, both having seen hard service, but capable of more, and on the 11th of July the first number of the Cedar Falls *Banner* was issued. A. F. Brown was the editor; Samuel C. Dunn and Joseph Farley, printers. The sheet was a six-column folio, "independent in all things." In October following, Dr. Meredith sold his share to S. H. Packard, Esq., who assumed the editorial duties. McClure & Packard afterward sold to Hill & Ball, who were succeeded by Wm. H. Hartman, in 1857 or 1858, who soon after removed the material to Waterloo, and began the publication of the Waterloo *Courier*.

The *Banner* had a circulation of about 600 copies, being sent to every State in the Union, and one or two to China. It was a most useful little paper, and was of material help in calling attention to the material advantages of Iowa as a home for immigrants and attracting settlers hither. A file of the *Banner* was kept, and was introduced in evidence in a case being tried at Waterloo some years ago. Its owner, who prized it highly, not finding it convenient to take the bulky package home with him, left it in the clerk's office for a more convenient occasion. The clerk conscientiously used up the entire file for kindling fires, very much to the regret of all the early settlers.

The Valley City was then for two years or more without a paper. The citizens were presented with the

CEDAR FALLS GAZETTE

for the first time on Friday, March 16, 1860, by H. A. and G. D. Perkins, publishers and editors. In the "salutatory," the editors say: "We come with a strong determination to work with a will for your interests, to leave no honorable means untried to enhance your prosperity, promote your interests, and give publicity to the many natural and artificial advantages with which this point is favored." The politics of the new paper was defined to be in accord with the Republican platform of 1856. The paper was a folio sheet, seven columns to the page. Four years afterward it was enlarged one column to the page. During the war George D., the younger brother, enlisted in the volunteer service, but was discharged for disability after a year's service. In 1865 Henry A. Perkins was appointed postmaster at Cedar Falls. July 13 of the following year the brothers sold the paper ard material to Rev. S. B. Goodenow, who had just withdrawn from the Independence *Guardian*. This gentleman retained control till March 22, 1867, when he disposed of the property to Messrs. C. W. Snyder, of Clinton, and A. C. Holt, of Cedar Falls. Mr. Holt remained with the paper until the summer of 1868, when he disposed of his interest to E. A. Snyder. Early in 1869 the Snyder brothers sold to George K. Shaw and L. D. Tracy. In two short weeks the partners disagreed, and the firm was dissolved, C. W. Snyder buying out Shaw, who took possession of the *Grundy County Atlas*. For two or three weeks the *Atlas* and *Gazette* were fairly sulphurous with epithets, the doughty Shaw, among other

things, challenging Rev. Mr. Tracy to fight a duel with him. The latter gentleman retired April 15, 1869, when E. A. Snyder again stepped into his old place. The Snyder brothers continued its ownership until 1877, when Mr. Merchant purchased of them a one-third interest. In January, 1880, the latter gentleman retired, and W. H. Hurd bought a half interest.

The *Gazette* has since been published by Snyder & Hurd. It is an eight-column quarto, and appears on Friday of each week. The subscription price is $2 per year. It is the only English paper now issued at Cedar Falls, though there have been others.

One of these, the

NORTHWEST DEMOCRAT,

was established by a stock company at Cedar Falls, and the first number issued in June, 1862. Its first editor was a warm partisan, and his management drew down on the sheet the ire of the Republican portion of the community to the extent of threatening to suppress the paper. Early in 1863, the owners of the paper decided to conclude its brief life until the kindly touches of time should allay the bitter feeling then existing. The

CEDAR FALLS RECORDER

was begun in October, 1872, by S. G. Sherburne. It was a good sized quarto sheet, Democratic in politics. Mr. Sherburne remained as proprietor till February, 1874, when he sold out to H. C. Shaver, who had been foreman of the office. In November, 1875, Mr. Shaver sold to L. Hawkins, who converted it into a semi-religious paper; but finding the experiment a hazardous one, he disposed of the property, six weeks afterward, to J. B. Abbott & Co., who made it a Republican paper. It soon passed back to H. C. Shaver, who changed its politics to its original attitude. In May, 1877, Isaiah Van Metre purchased a half interest and assumed editorial control. These gentlemen continued it until 1879, when it ceased publication, and the material was removed to Waterloo to be used in the *Tribune* office.

It was latterly an eight-column folio, all printed at home, and had a large circulation among the Democracy. Two other journals have been published at Cedar Falls—the *Record*, by A. C. Holt, in 1866, and the *Real Estate Journal*, by T. L. French & Co., two or three years after. Both were advertising papers.

CEDAR FALLS JOURNAL.

This paper was started in August, 1883, by T. W. Bishop, and was sold in August, 1885, to Hand & Boehmler. In January, 1886, they sold the subscription list to the *Gazette* publishers, and the office material was removed to Wisconsin. It was a seven-column quarto, Republican in politics.

DANNEVIRKE

is the name of a Danish weekly, which was established in Shelby County in 1880, by Rev. Kirkeberg. He subsequently removed it to Racine, Wisconsin, whence Rev. Jensen brought it to Cedar Falls, January 1, 1882. In January, 1883, M. Holst purchased a half interest in the paper, and in July following N. U. Christianson bought Rev. Jensen's interest. The firm is now Holst & Christianson. The paper is issued on Wednesdays, at $1.50 a year, and is politically independent. Mr. Holst also publishes a semi-monthly Sunday-school paper, entitled the *Boernevennen*, and a weekly called the *Kirkelig Samler* is printed at this office for the Danish church. At

WATERLOO,

the county seat there are now published three English weeklies and one German. The first paper at this point was short lived. It was entitled the

IOWA STATE REGISTER AND WATERLOO HERALD,

and made its appearance on Saturday, December 15, 1855, Wm. Haddock, editor and proprietor. It was an eight-column folio, and, for the time, a very handsome and creditable sheet. In his salutation to his readers, the editor says: "In politics, our paper will be independent, and not merely neutral;" and further on, that he is a firm believer in "the doctrine of State rights, and that the South ought to be permitted to hold slaves unmolested so long as there is no help for it under the Constitution." But he was opposed to extending slavery into the territories, and in the struggle growing out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the paper took Republican grounds, and then, like most independent journals, was everything by turns and nothing long.

In the latter part of its life the paper missed frequent issues, the business of the office was neglected and dissatisfaction was manifested by the patrons in various ways, in hopes of spurring up the publisher to better things; but all without avail. After repeated threats of encouraging the starting of another paper, the citizens did finally extend material aid to Hartman & Ingersoll, which resulted in establishing the *Courier*, which soon proved a formidable competitor. In October, 1859, the *Register* was discontinued and the material was sold to parties in Waverly, who were about to start a Democratic paper there. The oldest paper now published here is the

WATERLOO COURIER.

In August, 1858, W. H. Hartman, then a young man "chock-full of days' works," and ambitious of winning fame and wealth as a newspaper publisher, resurrected the defunct *Banner*, at Cedar Falls, and in November following, Geo. D. Ingersoll became associated with him. They made a desperate struggle to keep it waving; but times were tight, money scarce, and the publishers, finding it hard to live on faith and corn meal alone, suspended the paper again, and on Christmas Day, 1858, moved the material to Waterloo, where, on January 18, 1859, the *Courier* was born. It was first issued as a seven-column folio. Patronage was light, and it was only by the most rigid economy that both ends were made to meet. On the 1st of January, 1860, the paper was enlarged to an eight-column sheet, the death of the *Register* making such enlargement possible and necessary. In September of the same year, Hartman bought out Ingersoll, and the *Courier* continued with him as sole proprietor until November 14, 1864, when J. W. Logan became half owner. In 1865, the paper was again enlarged by adding an extra column to the page, and other improvements were made. In April, 1871, Hartman & Logan sold out the entire establishment to Aldrich & Woodruff, but in October of the same year Mr. Hartman again became part owner by purchasing Mr. Aldrich's interest. February 5, 1874, Mr. Woodruff sold out to A. J. Felt and the firm was changed to Felt & Hartman. On the 16th of April following the paper was again enlarged and changed to a seven-column quarto. August 16, 1875, Mr. Hartman purchased Mr. Felt's interest and since that date has been sole editor and proprietor.

The early years of the *Courier* were full of troubles and struggles for existence; but now it is considered one of the best newspaper properties in the interior of the State and it is blessed with a patronage which insures its publisher a good, liberal income. It is now an eight-column quarto, published Wednesdays at $2 per year. J. W. Richards has been local editor since July, 1876. The next paper, in age, is the

IOWA STATE REPORTER,

which was started May 13, 1868, by H. Q. Nicholson, and was then almost the only paper in the State issued in quarto form. It was started as a Democratic paper, although Black Hawk was one of the strong Republican counties of the State, giving only 841 Democratic votes out of 3,421 cast at the election of that year. But the paper was neatly printed and ably edited, and its publishers soon worked up a list of about 1,000 subscribers, and a handsome advertising patronage. In November, 1868, Mr. Nicholson was called East by the serious illness of his father, and during his absence the paper was continued by the boys in the office so long as there were any coal piles in the neighborhood and the paper dealers had faith enough to send on white paper. When these two supplies were cut off the paper had to stop, but the boys were full of grit to the end, and in their last number let themselves down with the following explanation:

"Owing to the rapidly increasing business which an appreciating community is bestowing upon us, we find it necessary to remove our material and machinery to more capacious quarters. Therefore, we shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to suspend the publication of the *Reporter* for a few weeks, as our machinery is so heavy and extensive that the change cannot be effected without incurring the above suspension."

But the suspension was a permanent one, so far as Mr. Nicholson was concerned. His father died December 20, 1868, which made it impossible for him to return and resume its publication. February 11, 1869, the material and subscription list were purchased by Smart & Parrott. At that time the office was in the building on Fourth street, now occupied by Seaman & Son, and was too small and inconvenient for printing-office purposes. The new proprietors secured a lease of the rear rooms in the second story of Union Hall Block, but did not begin the publication of the *Reporter* again until the office was moved to the new location, which was in April, and on the 14th of that month the *Reporter* again appeared, but as a Republican paper.

On the 31st of May, 1871, the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto, and other improvements made, and at that time it was the largest newspaper in the county. The next era in the life of the *Reporter* was October 16, 1872, when the establishment was moved from Union Block into the building specially erected for its occupancy on Sycamore street.

On June 18, 1873, a change was made in the firm, James L. Girton becoming a partner, and the firm name was changed to Smart, Parrott & Co. On March 17, 1875, J. J. Smart sold out his interest to J. P. Sherman, and the firm name was changed to Parrott, Girton & Sherman. The last named withdrew March 17, 1879, and February 21, 1884, the firm of Parrott & Girton was succeeded by that of Matt. Parrott & Sons, under whose names the *Reporter* is now issued. It is published on Thursdays, at $2 per year, and enjoys an excellent patronage in Black Hawk and surrounding counties.

The youngest paper at Waterloo is the

WATERLOO TRIBUNE,

established September 11, 1879, by Van Metre & Wilson. Its politics has been Democratic from the start. At first an eight-column folio, it was changed to a seven-column quarto in February, 1882. Later it was made a semi-weekly, half the paper appearing on Tuesday and half on Friday of each week. This arrangement was discontinued January 1, 1885. December 1, 1884, L. H. Edwards purchased the *Tribune*, which he published until October,

1885, being in the meantime appointed post master at Waterloo. He sold at the time mentioned to Isaiah Van Metre, the present editor and publisher. The *Tribune* is issued on Tuesdays, at $2.00 per year, and has been quite successful as a Democratic paper.

The only German paper in Black Hawk County is published at Waterloo, under the name of

DER DEUTSCH AMERIKANER.

The first number of this paper was issued August 29, 1872, one side English and the other German. It was published by a company and edited by A. Schill. On the 1st of January, 1873, Mr. Martin Blim became proprietor and editor, and on the 21st of February following, discontinued the English part of his paper, making it exclusively German. Mr. Blim went to Germany for his health in October, 1882, and died in November. The following March, J. G. Schmidt, the present editor and proprietor, purchased the paper of Mrs. Blim. The Amerikaner is issued on Thursdays at $2.00 per year. Hans von Kessel is its local editor. It has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity and is well conducted. The

LA PORTE PROGRESS

was established November 30, 1870, by Dr. Jesse Wasson. It was at that time a seven-column folio. In February, 1872, the paper was enlarged to eight columns. The firm became J. Wasson & Son in 1879. January 1, 1886, the paper was made a six-column quarto. It is issued on Wednesdays, at $1.50 a year, and is Democratic in politics. The

LA PORTE CITY REPUBLICAN

first appeared in July, 1852, W. H. Brinkerhoff, editor and publisher. After struggling against fate for eleven long, weary months, the *Republican* succumbed to the inevitable, and suspended for want of adequate support. The

LA PORTE CITY REVIEW

was established June 10, 1879, by W. E. Throne and S. A. Wagoner. After several changes, the firm is now S. A. Wagoner & Co. The *Review* is a Republican paper, a six-column quarto in size, and is issued on Thursdays at $1.50 per year.

EDUCATIONAL.

THERE is no subject connected with our progress and civilization in which our people have taken a deeper interest than in that of education. While our public schools, which constitute the basis of our progress and intelligence, have especially engaged the attention of our most enterprising citizens and legislators, they have also liberally encouraged the higher institutions of learning, as is shown by our numerous seminaries, colleges and universities. Iowa has education for her corner-stone upon which she has reared an enduring superstructure. Education is the secret of the great prosperity of our State and the safeguard of our institutions. There is no excuse whatever for a person being uneducated in Iowa, for her counties are dotted over with numerous and excellent school-houses, while the school buildings in the cities are models of elegance and convenience, and these public schools are free to all, rich and poor, irrespective of race, color or religion. There has been manifested a constant and very general determination to bring the schools of the State to the highest degree of excellence, consonant with sound policy and the development of its material resources.

The findings of the last census in educational matters, although hardly a revolution to our people, are yet not a little gratifying, as they enable the people elsewhere to realize something of the work being done in Iowa in educational matters. In respect to the number of school-houses Iowa is seen to be fifth, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois only having more. The same States have each more teachers than Iowa. Six states only surpass Iowa in respect of sittings in schools, of value of school property, of outlay for school purposes, and of number of pupils attending school. In respect of the extent of illiteracy, no less than twenty-five States have more persons over ten years of age unable to read and write.

The first schools taught in Black Hawk County were private or subscription schools. Their accommodations, as may be readily supposed, were not good. Sometimes they were taught in small log houses erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are in use now were unknown. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth, with fire-place wide enough

and deep enough to take in a four-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side, and maybe a few panes of eight by ten glass set in; or, just as likely as not, the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or, maybe puncheons resting on pins or arms driven into two-inch auger holes bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of thick planks or puncheons; flooring was made of the same kind of stuff. Everything was rude and plain, but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make a name for themselves, and names that come to be an honor to their country. In other cases, private rooms and parts of private houses were utilized as school-houses, but the furniture was just as plain.

But all these things are changed now. A log school-house in Iowa is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has also given way, and the old school books, the "Popular Reader," the "English Reader" (the finest literary compilation ever known in American schools), and "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old school-houses until they are remembered only in name. The school-houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State; and the several county superintendents, since the office of superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for their position.

It is impossible to find any reports of educational matters in this county prior to 1858, when the Seventh General Assembly passed "An act for the public instruction for the State of Iowa," and organized the present school system. By this act, which went into force March 20, 1858, each civil township was made a school district, and the number of districts and district officers were thus greatly reduced. By the same act the office of county superintendent of schools was created, and appropriations made in aid of teachers' institutes.

The first teachers' institute held in the county, of which any recollection remains, was at Cedar Falls, October 8–13, 1860, conducted by J. L. Enos, of Cedar Rapids. Those in attendance were: T. Steed, L. J. Hammond, W. C. Porter, R. C. Hall, J. S. Livingston, E. B. Lamb, W. H. Merwin, Peter Livingston, T. H. Leslie, Dr. John Kerr, E. H. Wilcox, Wilbur F. Poor, Jennie Gardner, Anna Gardner, E. A. Leslie, Alice Doolittle, Sarah A. Dougherty, Lois A. Dunham, Anna E. Jaynes, N. Collins, E. A. McStay, Anna Bullock, Mary E. Pratt, Mary A. Barnard, M. J. Collier, Mrs. D. C. Overman, Mrs. Joseph Chase, Phebe Tondro, Susan McNalley, Emma Hall, W. Garrison, L. F. Barnard, W. W. Engle, M. J. Engle, M. W. Collins, Eliza Dixon, M. J. McStay. The officers chosen for the ensuing year were: J. M. White, President; E. B. Lamb, Vice-President; L. F. Barnard, Secretary; T. Steed, Treasurer; Mrs. D. C. Overman, L. J. Hammond, E. H. Wilcox, Executive Committee.

Between October 5, 1860, and October 4, 1861, there were seventy public schools in Black Hawk County; number of pupils attending school, 2,347; number of teachers —males, 44; females, 64; average weekly compensation to males, $5.21; to females, $3.16; amount paid teachers during year,

$6,353.60. The total population of the county in 1860 was 8,244.

In 1860 there were seventeen township districts and seventy-one sub-districts; in 1885, eleven townships, fifty-six independent and eighty-six sub-districts. There are in all one hundred and forty ungraded schools and forty-four rooms in graded schools. The average number of months taught is seven and three-tenths.

In 1860 there were six male and twelve female teachers employed, at average compensation of $6.46 and $3.08 per week, respectively. In 1885 forty-nine male teachers receive an average of $47.13 per month each, and 214 female teachers, $33.21 each.

In 1860 there were 1,461 males and 1,371 females between five and twenty-one years of age. In 1885 there are 4,219 males and 4,070 females.

In 1884 there were 6,554 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Black Hawk County, and the average attendance was 4,133. The average cost per pupil was $1.38 a month. There are now 130 frame, thirteen brick and seven stone school-houses, valued at $168,340. Apparatus is valued at $2,581.

About $75,000 is paid every year in teachers' salaries.

Detailed mention of the graded schools will be found in the chapters devoted to Waterloo, Cedar Falls, etc.

WATERLOO COLLEGE.

Waterloo College was established May, 1885, by Prof. T. Tobin, A. M. The Professor came to Waterloo in September, 1884, and conducted a school for one year in Russell's Hall, with a view to ascertain the feasibility of founding the above named institution. Professor Tobin commenced his school with thirteen scholars and raised the enrollment in the winter term to eighty. With this prospect before him he resolved to give his attention and best efforts to the founding of the proposed college. The citizens of Waterloo donated two excellent lots for a building site, and in the spring of 1885 the corner-stone of the new college building was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The new school entered at once upon its career of usefulness September, 1885. The present enrollment is 123. The school is intended to do the work of a first-class academy, and to also afford to those who may desire an excellent graduating course. Beside the preparatory and graduating courses there is a business and normal course. Everything the public requires is taught. There is no examination required upon entering, and students may choose their own studies, in either of the above named courses. The school is bound to prosper and accomplish much good, and be a blessing to those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages. It has completed a long and successful term of school. The enrollment was 123, and the grade was most excellent. Twenty counties were represented—about one-half the school was from Black Hawk County, Buchanan stood second.

The classification was as follows: One hundred and two studied arithmetic, thirty Algebra, thirty-two history (ancient and modern), sixty grammar, fifteen geography, ten physical geography, twenty-five reading, forty-eight writing, 120 spelling, forty-five bookkeeping, thirty physiology, eight philosophy, twenty German, seven civil government, twenty analysis, eight Latin and 120 literary exercises.

The Amphiction Society affords an excellent school for literary culture.

There is a classification equal to the best of the old institutions. The Waterloo College is to-day more efficient and better patronized than many of the schools in our State which are old in years and have the support of church and denominational patronage. This school is doing a work



Prof. I. Tobin A.M.
Chem. Waterville College.

which could not be done by any other school in the State, and the patronage which it has received sustains the good judgment of those who favored the enterprise, and paid their money to establish it.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CEDAR FALLS.

This school was established by an act of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876. The school was opened September 10, and has had a very successful career during ten years. It has enrolled two thousand one hundred (2,100) students, and has graduated one hundred and ninety-two (192). The annual enrollment for the tenth year was 487 including sixty-eight pupils of the model school. The school has contended with difficulties during its history, the chief of which has been an inadequate appropriation of money to develop and sustain it to a full degree. The tuition is free to all students who sign a declaration that they are attending the school with the purpose of preparing themselves to teach and that they design to teach in Iowa. Students not having this purpose are charged tuition. A student, if male, must be at least seventeen, and if female at least sixteen years of age.

The Courses of Study are:

1. *The Didactic Course*, which requires three years of study for its completion and secures for the student a certificate.

2. *The Scientific Course*, which requires four years for its completion. It is equal to college courses in the time required, and is as complete though differing in the choice and arrangement of subjects. Students graduating from this course receive a diploma and the degree of BACHELOR OF DIDACTICS—B. D. In addition to these regular courses there are a Post Graduate Professional course, and a Post Graduate Scientific course, each requiring one year and open to graduates of any school of the college class. Within the regular course there are: 1. The department of common branches; 2. The department of penmanship, book-keeping and drawing; 3. The department of music, vocal and instrumental; 4. The department of language and literature (English and Latin); 5. The department of mathematics; 6. The department of sciences; 7. The department of educational philosophy (didactics and psychology); 8. Department of methods.

Board of Directors.—E. H. Thayer, President, Clinton; C. C. Cory, Vice-President, Pella; W. M. Field, Cedar Falls; J. C. Milliman, Logan; L. D. Lewelling, Mitchellville; J. W. Sattethwaite, Mt. Pleasant.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, teacher of didactics, psychology and ethics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., teacher of English language and literature; D. S. Wright, A. M., teacher of mathematics; W. W. Hull, A. M., teacher of penmanship, drawing and accounts; Miss S. Laura Ensign, A. M., teacher of history and geography; Miss Anna E. McGovern, B. D., teacher of didactics and physiology; Miss Maude Gilchrist, B. D., teacher of natural sciences and assistant in mathematics; Miss Mary Bagg, teacher of vocal and instrumental music; Miss Lillian Bartlett, teacher of model school.

The Grounds.—A little outside of the city limits are the Normal School grounds, consisting of forty acres. Fifteen acres are occupied as a campus, a fine rolling tract on which several hundred thrifty trees are now growing. The walks, drives, trees, shrubbery and grass-plots are well kept.

The Buildings.—There are at present three. They are all heated by steam throughout, water is supplied on every floor, and conveniences for comfort and safety are well provided.

Central Hall.—The original building is a great structure of pleasing outline, four

stories high. It has an eastern frontage of 90 feet, and extends west 100 feet. At 55 feet from front, the width changes from 90 to 45 feet.

North Hall is a smaller building, 50 x 30, and is two stories high. It is used as a dormitory for young men.

South Hall is the new building dedicated June 8, 1873. It is a beautiful and imposing building, costing with its furniture and equipments $40,000. It consists of a central portion or nave, and two wings—north and south—and occupies an area of 6,400 square feet. It has an eastern frontage of 113 feet, and a depth of 78 feet, each of the two wings being 32 x 46 feet. It is three stories high, with a basement nearly above ground, and two large rooms as a fourth story on each wing for society halls. The building contains the halls and corridors, twenty-two rooms of various sizes, besides the large rooms of library, model school (32 x 45), two society halls and chapel. The chapel is 78 x 45 feet, with ceiling twenty-four feet from floor, and is finely frescoed and seated. It is a beautiful room, and will comfortably accommodate 600 people. The building is supplied with an excellent heating apparatus that proved satisfactory during the excessive cold of last winter, a system of water supply for all chief rooms, and is piped for gas throughout.

Boarding Department. — The buildings provide accommodations for one hundred and fifty students. North Hall is occupied by the young men. The young ladies are accommodated, part in Central Hall and part in South Hall. The dining-room is in the basement of Central Hall. The appointments are all very satisfactory and conducive to health and comfort, the rooms are kept in excellent repair, neatly carpeted and furnished, thoroughly ventilated and heated by steam.

The Library consists of over 2,000 volumes of standard works, on nearly all subjects of human knowledge. It is rich in cyclopædias and special dictionaries of the arts and sciences. It contains a really large and choice list of books on education and allied subjects. This collection of didactic works is a valuable feature to those who may seek this school for professional study. Valuable additions will soon be made to it. The new library room is very pleasantly located and admirably adapted to its uses.

The Apparatus is a fine collection of well-chosen pieces. Maps, charts, globes, fine instruments for physical science, chemical ware, a theodolite for surveying, are all provided. A fine spectroscope, Ruhmkorff coil, Plucker's tubes, Crook's tubes, and other goods have lately been purchased in Germany for our use.

The Laboratories for Physics and Chemistry are fitted up with the modern equipments and conveniences, and are as complete as the best, lacking only in size.

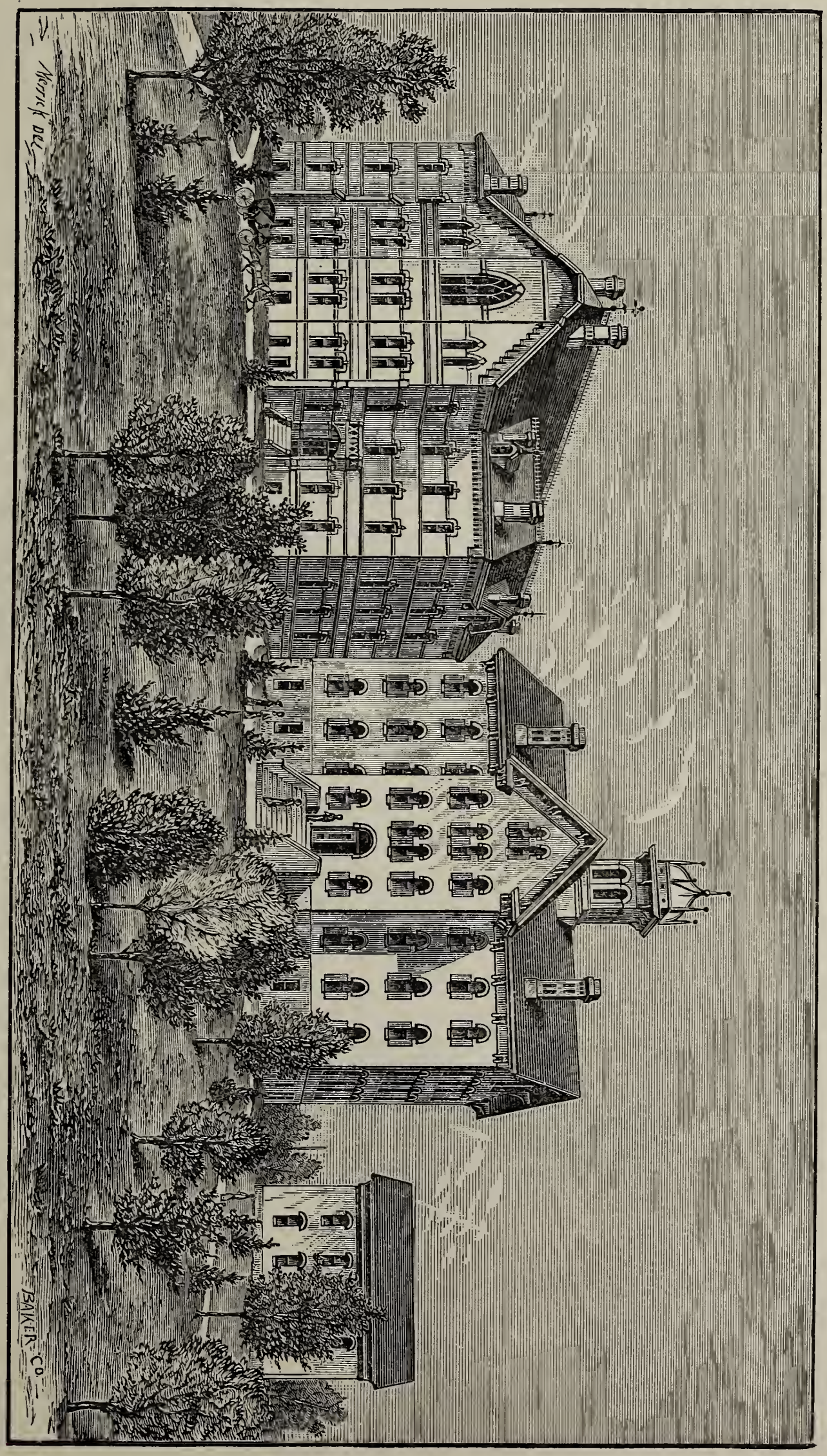
The Literary Societies.—There are three live and efficient organizations doing good service for the intellectual advancement of their members.

The Philomathean is the society for young men.

The Alpha Society and the Shakesperian Circle are the societies for young women.

The extraordinarily low cost at this school is worthy of remark. A student can have a good home for forty weeks, and the advantages of a good school for a total cost of $121.62½ per school year.

Besides the gentlemen named as now constituting the Board of Directors, there have been only five other members of said board during the period of ten years, and it is proper that special mention of them be made, since they were so closely identified with the inauguration of the school—Hon. H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls; Hon. S. G. Smith, Newton; Hon. G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake; Hon. J. J. Tollerton, Cedar



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Falls, and Prof. N. W. Boyes, Dubuque. It is true that Hon. William Pattee, Janesville, was a director for a few months at the beginning, but he resigned to become steward, an office which he held nine years. Mr. Hemenway was a member of the House of Representatives of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1876) and much credit is due him for his legislative management in securing the founding of the school and the necessary appropriations. It is well known that Hon. Edward G. Miller, Senator from Black Hawk County, first projected this plan of a normal school to the Fifteenth General Assembly, two years earlier, and as the ally of Mr. Hemenway he ably sustained the measure in the Senate of the Sixteenth. The cause of education is much indebted to these gentlemen.

The school is now one of the great educational institutions of Iowa. At no time in its history has it been more widely and favorably known than now. Its influence is felt in all parts of the commonwealth. It is a State school in name and in fact, not only because it is supported by the State treasury, but because it draws students from every part of the State. During the second year of the school, fifty-three counties were represented; during the third, fifty-seven; during the fourth, fifty-four; during the fifth, sixty-four; during the sixth, sixty-six; during the seventh, sixty-six; during the eighth, sixty-three; during the ninth, sixty-nine; during the tenth, seventy-four. All counties in the State have sent students from time to time. Its graduates are successful even beyond expectation, and they are doing great service in sustaining and improving the cause of popular education. It is obvious, however, that the useful influence of the school is only begun. Its future must reach a very high standard and attain great power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

THE following lists show who have filled the different county and district offices since the organization of the county.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Jonathan R. Pratt, 1853–'5 (died in office); John Randall, 1855–'7; Julius C. Hubbard, 1857–'9; George W. Couch, 1860–'1 (confined to probate duties after 1861); S. D. Shaw, 1862–'7; Daniel W. Foote, 1868–'9. This office was abolished in 1868, to take effect with the close of 1869.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

H. H. Fowler, 1853–'4; Stephen A. Bishop, 1854. Office was abolished during Mr. Bishop's incumbency.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

Norman L. Jackson, 1853–'5; Thomas R. Points, 1855–'7; J. W. Holmes, 1857–'9; Jacob Wolf, 1860; A. G. Bannister, 1861–'2; S. R. Crittenden, 1863–'5; J. A. Loatwell, 1866. Office abolished during Mr. Loatwell's term.

TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

Aaron Dow, 1853–'5; D. E. Hardy, 1855–'6; Francis B. Davidson, 1856–'7; A. C. Bunnell, 1857–'65. In 1865 the two offices were separated.

TREASURERS.

John Elwell, 1866–'7; R. A. Whittaker, 1868–'75; David B. Washburn, 1876–'81; Frank M. Shoemaker, 1882—.

RECORDERS.

James W. McClure, 1865–'72; Chester B. Stilson, 1873–'84; Charles D. Becker, 1885–.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

John H. Brooks, 1853–'4 (resigned April '4, 1854); Luther L. Reas, 1854; Martin Bailey, 1854–5; Morrison Bailey, 1855–'6; J. B Severance, 1856–'60; Dempster J. Coleman, 1861–'6; G. E. Eberhart, 1867–'72; J.C. Gates, 1873–80; Albert J. Edwards, 1881—.

SHERIFFS.

John Virden, 1853–'5; Benjamin F. Thomas, 1855–'7; John Elwell, 1857–'61; W. F. Brown, 1862–'73; George W. Hayzlett, 1874–'82; William W. Edgington, 1883—.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

William L. Christie, 1853; R. P. Speer, 1854; A. F. Brown, 1854; John Randall,

1854–'5; William Haddock, 1855-'6; William H. McClure, 1856; S. W. Rawson, 1857. Office abolished, and duties given to district attorney.

SURVEYORS.

Charles Mullan, 1853–'5; George W. Miller, 1855–'9; M. L. Tracy, 1860–'2; George W. Miller, 1863–'5; John Ball, 1866–'7; E. A. Snyder, 1868–'73; E. Rodenberger, 1874–'81; Martin L. Newton, 1882–'3; John Ball, 1884—.

AUDITORS.

Daniel W. Foote, 1870—.

DEPUTY AUDITORS.

J. C. Gates, 1870–'2; W. A. Cottrell, 1873–'9; Kate A. Foote, 1886—.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Truman Steed, 1859–'61; M. H. Moore, 1862–'3; George Ordway, 1864–'5; J. C. Gates, 1866–'7; Seymour Gookins, 1868–'9; E. G. Miller, 1870; A. H. Nye, 1870–'1; W. H. Brinkerhoff, 1872–'3; A. F. Townsend, 1874–'5; James S. George, 1876–'9; Wilford M. Smith, 1880–'1; Loren E. Churchill, 1882–'5; Jacob E. Buechele, 1886—.

SUPERVISORS (TOWNSHIP SYSTEM).

1861.—M. Bailey, Chairman; C. F. Jaquith, M. H. Moore, Jesse Wasson, J. B. Orr, Levi Washburn, S. P. Babcock, F. S. Tewksbury, D. W. Jordan, H. P. Homer, Oscar Dunton, D. E. Champlin, James Hempseed, John Hackett, Gilson Gardner, J. H. Mead and J. Jaquith.

1862.—M. H. Moore, Chairman; F. B. Carpenter, O. O. St. John, J. Wasson, J. B. Orr, L. Washburn, L. B. Sheppard, F. S. Tewksbury, D. W. Jordan, W. W. Hutton, Oscar Dunton, D. E. Champlin, James Hempseed, John Hackett, Gilson Gardner, J. H. Mead, Charles Pierce and Horace Beckwith.

1863.—M. H. Moore, Chairman; L. B. Sheppard, W. W. Hutton, D. E. Champlin, Gilson Gardner, Horace Beckwith, John Hackett, D. W. Jordan, O. O. St. John, Jacob Wolf, I. T. Corwin, Byron Sergeant Simeon Clark, J. H. Potts, O. M. Hayden and George Bishop. John Hackett died in February, and I. D. Gilkey was appointed.

1864.—M. H. Moore, Chairman; Caleb May, George Bishop, I. T. Corwin, D. W. Jordan, Byron Sergeant, B. G. Updike, Jacob Wolf, D. E. Champlin, J. H. Potts, I. D. Gilkey, O. M. Hayden, H. M. Bailey, Albert Vittum, L. B. Sheppard, John McManus, William Rolph and Simeon Clark.

1865.—M. H. Moore, Chairman; Caleb May, William Gilchrist, William Rolph, Josiah Jackson, I. T. Corwin, L. B. Sheppard, O. Hughes, H. W. Abbey, B. G. Updyke, James Sandiland, D. E. Champlin, P. S. Canfield, I. D. Gilkey, John Bird, Nelson Hitchcock, H. M. Bailey and Albert Vittum.

1866.—D. E. Champlin, Chairman; James S. George, Caleb May, William Gilchrist, William Rolph, Josiah Jackson, I. T. Corwin, C. P. Nichols, A. A. Alline, H. W. Abbey, W. H. Hutton, James Sandiland, P. S. Canfield, L. Goings, Damon Mott, N. Hitchcock, H. M. Bailey and Albert Vittum.

1867.—A. A. Alline, Chairman; James S. George, Caleb May, William Gilchrist, T. H. Elwell, Josiah Jackson, I. T. Corwin, C. P. Nichols, L. P. Holt, W. H. Hutton, James Sandiland, R. S. Wooster, J. M. Northrup, I. D. Gilkey, Damon Mott, Nelson Hitchcock, A. T. Webster and Albert Vittum.

1868.—Byron Culver, Chairman; N. S. Boyles, D. E. Champlin, L. A. Cobb, Nelson Hitchcock, L. P. Holt, Josiah Jackson, S. H. Rownd, James Sandiland, G. F. Ward, I. T. Corwin, James Hempseed, H. P. Homer, G. W. Humphrey, H. J. McCord, Damon Mott, C. P. Nichols, A. T. Webster and H. J. McCord.

1869.—Cicero Close, Chairman; J. D. Abbott, N. S. Boyles, D. E. Champlin, L.

A. Cobb, I. T. Corwin, G. W. Humphrey, H. P. Homer, I. D. Gilkey, Josiah Jackson, H. J. McCord, Damon Mott, Alonzo Norris, Charles Robinson, Samuel H. Rownd, Byron Sergeant, L. B. Sheppard, Jesse Wasson and A. T. Webster.

1870.—Cicero Close, Chairman; J. D. Abbott, Urias Casteel, D. E. Champlin, L. A. Cobb, I. T. Corwin, J. L. Finch, Daniel Fish, G. W. Hayzlett, E. C. Humphrey, Josiah Jackson, Jefferson Jaquith, Caleb May, H. J. McCord, C. B. Miller, Alonzo Norris, Charles Robinson, S. H. Rownd and Byron Sergeant.

SUPERVISORS (BOARD OF THREE).

1871.—Cicero Close, Chairman; George B. Van Saun and A. T. Weatherwax.

1872.—A. T. Weatherwax, Chairman; George B. Van Saun and Cicero Close.

1873.—Cicero Close, Chairman; A. T. Weatherwax and A. T. Webster.

SUPERVISORS (BOARD OF SEVEN).

1874.—A. T. Weatherwax, Chairman; A. T. Webster, N. Hitchcock, D. B. Washburn, H. J. McCord, H. W. Jenney and Caleb May.

1875.—Caleb May, Chairman; J. C. Burnham, H. W. Jenney, H. J. McCord, D. B. Washburn, A. T. Weatherwax and A. T. Webster.

1876.—H. J. McCord, Chairman; H. W. Jenney, Jefferson Jaquith, J. C. Burnham, H. B. Eighmey, A. T. Weatherwax and Caleb May.

1877.—H. J. McCord, Chairman; Caleb May, John McQuilkin, B. J. Rodamar, A. T. Weatherwax, H. W. Jenney and Jefferson Jaquith.

1878.—H. W. Jenney, Chairman; H. J. McCord (resigned March 29, 1878, and I. T. Corwin appointed April 3, 1878), Jefferson Jaquith, Caleb May, John McQuilkin, Samuel Owens and B. J. Rodamar.

1879.—Samuel Owens, Chairman; Thomas Welstead, Edward Townsend, Wallace M. Young, H. W. Jenney, John McQuilkin and B. J. Rodamar.

1880. — John McQuilkin, Chairman; George W. Miller, B. J. Rodamar, Thomas Welstead, Edward Townsend, Wallace M. Young and Samuel Owens.

1881.—B. J. Rodamar, Chairman; John McQuilkin, George W. Miller, Thomas Welstead, Edward Townsend, Wallace M. Young and Samuel Owens.

1882.—George W. Miller, Chairman; Charles B. Campbell, Milton Philleo, George Tuthill, John McQuilkin, B. J. Rodamar and Samuel Owens.

1883.—Charles B. Campbell, Chairman; Samuel Owens, Milton Philleo, George Tuthill, Frank Neely, John McQuilkin and J. M. Lichty.

1884.—Milton Philleo, Chairman; Samuel Owens, Frank Neely, J. M. Lichty, John McQuilkin, George Tuthill and Charles B. Campbell.

1885.—John McQuilkin, Chairman; Samuel Owens, Frank Neely, J. M. Lichty, Henry W. Bucher, Edward Townsend and George W. Chatfield.

1886.—Frank Neely, Chairman; Samuel Owens, Henry W. Bucher, Edward Townsend, George W. Chatfield, John McQuilkin and John S. Halley.

SENATORS.

A. F. Brown, 1860–'3; Coker F. Clarkson, 1864–'5; James B. Powers, 1866–'9; George W. Couch, 1870–'1; John H. Leavitt, 1872–'3; Edward G. Miller, 1874–'7; Herman C. Hemenway, 1878–'85; Matt. Parrott, 1886.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Morrison Bailey, 1856–'7; Zimri Streeter, 1858–'61; Warner H. Curtis, 1862–'3; Cicero Close, 1864–'7; George Ordway, 1868–'9; T. B. Carpenter and Jesse Wasson 1870–'1; Cicero Close and George B. Van

Saun, 1872–'3; Charles B. Campbell and Robert P. Speer, 1874–'5; Harlan P. Homer and Herman C. Hemenway, 1876–'7; Lore Alford and Jeremiah L. Gay, 1878–'9; Lore Alford and Jeremiah L. Gay, 1880–'1; Charles A. Bishop and Thomas Welstead, 1882–'3; George W. Hayzlett, 1884.

RAILROADS.

Black Hawk County is well supplied with these useful aids to commerce. The oldest of these is the Dubuque & Sioux City Road, now operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The preliminary survey was made in 1854, but the company being financially weak, little progress was made for some years. Different parties in this county contributed lands and money amounting in the aggregate to $100,000. The county was asked to aid the enterprise by subscribing to the capital stock of the company to the amount of $200,000, and the people voted to do so. The bonds were never issued, however, as the people of Waterloo became about that time interested in the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, which was thought to be of more consequence to this county. By way of retaliation, the route of the road was changed so that the station is now at an inconvenient distance from the city. The track reached Cedar Falls, March 29, 1861, and the first regular train arrived on the following Monday. This event was celebrated at Cedar Falls with great circumstance. Late in 1864 the road was extended westward out of the county, and a few years ago a long lease was executed in favor of the Illinois Central, which now operates it.

The Cedar Falls & Minnesota was begun in the autumn of 1860, though no track was laid until 1864. The people of Cedar Falls hoped to have the road start northward from their town, but the company was dependent upon the Dubuque & Sioux City Company to such an extent that it was forced by the latter corporation to begin two miles east of Cedar Falls. When, in the course of time, this road also passed into the hands of the Illinois Central, it became known as "the branch," and Waterloo became its real southern terminus.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern was built through Black Hawk County in 1870, under the name of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota. Cedar Falls voted a tax of 5 per cent. to aid in its construction, and Waterloo and other towns gave material assistance. The construction train reached Cedar Falls, November 30, 1870, just a month in advance of the time agreed upon by the officers of that company.

The Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Road, known as the Diagonal, gives a direct line to Des Moines, from both Waterloo and Cedar Falls. The latter place is the present terminus, and a branch extends from Hudson to Waterloo. It was constructed in 1884, and will soon be built northeast, to some point in Wisconsin.

THE BLACK HAWK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting for the organization of an agricultural society in this county was held at the clerk's office in Waterloo, August 30, 1856. G. A. Knowles was Chairman of the meeting, and S. W. Rawson, Secretary. At this meeting, a Constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, George Ordway; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Knowles, Z. Streeter, B. Winset; Corresponding Secretary, S. W. Rawson; Recording Secretary, J. O. Williams; Treasurer, O. E. Hardy. Executive Committee—L. Kennicutt, S. R. Crittenden, James Barclay, C. K. White, James Dunkerton, S. Webster, Benjamin Knapp, M. S. Oxley, M. W. Chapman, William Kent and Byron Sergeant.

The executive committee was authorized to make arrangements for a fair, but the first exhibition was not held until October 1, 1857, when it took place at the court-house. The records do not show the premiums awarded, but the treasurer's first annual report gives the receipts from all sources as amounting to $100. The attendance was quite large for the time, and the exhibition a meritorious one. One of the principal attractions was an immense squash vine, bearing 1,100 pounds of "fruit," exhibited by T. B. and B. S. Doxey. During the fair, the organization was perfected, and the officers same as above continued for another year, except that James Evans was elected Treasurer, and J. H. Sherrill, L. C. Sanborn and J. H. Mead were added to the Executive Committee.

The second fair was on the West Side, the following year. The vegetables, fine arts, pickles, needle-work, preserves, etc., were in the basement of the Congregational church, and the stock and cumbersome articles were on the bluff, somewhere near Fowler's greenhouse.

The grounds of the society were purchased in 1865, but had been occupied for several years before the purchase for the exhibition of stock, etc., and the court-house was used for an exhibition hall. The grounds cost $2,175. Cost of fitting up, fences and improvements, about $1,600. Fairs were held every year until 1881, when the society found itself too deeply involved to continue its existence.

The following were the Presidents of the society from its organization to the close: George Ordway, 1856–'8; J. H. Sherrill, 1859; ————, 1860; O.O. St. John, 1861–'4; Cicero Close, 1865; John Elwell, 1866; C. A. Farwell, 1867; P. McIsaac, 1868–'70; A. Cottrell, 1871; Byron Sergeant, 1872; A. Cottrell, 1873–'4; Albert Whitney, 1875; H. B. Allen, 1876–'8; A. C. Bratnober, 1879; W. T. Whitney, 1880, and M. W. Miller, 1881.

The Cedar Valley District Joint Stock Agricultural Association was organized in 1856, through Peter Melendy, who was its first president. Fairs were held at Cedar Falls until 1872, when a union was made with the county society.

WATERLOO AS A PORT OF ENTRY.

Up to and including a part of the year 1858 the people of this town and the surrounding country were compelled to go to Dubuque and Iowa City, then the nearest railroad points, for all their supplies, and grain was also hauled to those places by teams. In 1858 a steamboat of about 100 tons capacity was built by citizens of Cedar Rapids for the upper Cedar traffic, and named the "Blackhawk." That year is noted for the extreme high water, and almost all the season the Cedar was high enough for steamboat purposes. A boat was already running down the river from Cedar Rapids, and the intention was to connect with it there, although the freight had to be transferred on account of the dam.

On the 8th of October the "Blackhawk" made its appearance here amid the wildest excitement of the citizens, who fired salutes, run up flags, and made other demonstration of joy. The first landing was effected down below the island, and subsequently the boat was moved up to the bank near the livery stables, still standing. The boat was a stern-wheeler, with J. J. Snouffer, of Cedar Rapids, as captain, and the first trip up was of several days' duration, as obstructions had to be removed from the channel, and frequent stoppages had to be made to procure wood, etc.

On the day following Captain Snouffer gave a free excursion to the citizens for a trip down the river. In the evening the citizens returned the compliment by giving

the captain and the officers of the boat a grand banquet at Capwell's Hall, at which were speeches, toasts, responses and congratulations, and we suppose the good cheer induced dreams of a custom house here, with direct trade established with all European ports.

The news of the arrival of the steamboat excited the citizens of Cedar Falls almost as much as those of Waterloo. The dam across the river here was an effectual bar to any advance up the river, and the people of the former town could not bear the idea of having Waterloo stand at the head of navigation. Delegations were sent here to interview the captain, and strong threats were made of tearing out the dam and raising Cain generally. But the captain made a trial trip, with Andrew Mullarky, of Cedar Falls, at the bow to point out the way, and after spending several hours it was demonstrated that the boat could not even reach the dam, and the citizens up above had to relinquish the idea of being a port of entry.

Two or three trips were made before the close of navigation, and the boat was a great help to the town. Salt, which had formerly been sold at $8 per barrel, with only 50 cents profit, dropped down to $4, and other bulky articles in the same proportion. Freights from Chicago were reduced to 70 cents per hundred, which was very low for that time. Waterloo became the headquarters for the salt trade for all the points north and west.

In 1859 trips were resumed and continued until the water got so low it was impossible to make the ascent. The last trip the boat had to be unloaded at Gilbertville and her cargo then hauled by wagon to this city. The boat was afterward taken back to Cedar Rapids.

POPULATION.

The following figures are from the State census of 1885:

TOWNSHIP OR CITY.	FOREIGN BORN.	NATIVE.	TOTAL.
Barclay	153	579	732
Bennington	153	614	767
Big Creek	69	422	491
Black Hawk	173	703	876
Cedar	96	504	600
Cedar Falls	234	698	932
Eagle	178	562	740
East Waterloo	123	706	829
Fox	200	602	802
Lester	146	784	930
Lincoln	110	515	625
Mt. Vernon	134	709	843
Orange	58	712	770
Poyner	215	817	1,032
Spring Creek	36	604	640
Union	54	420	474
Washington	43	395	438
Waterloo	57	364	421
Cedar Falls City	823	2,562	3,385
Waterloo City	1,048	5,431	6,479
	4,191	19,669	23,860

WATERLOO.

THE county seat of Black Hawk is now a city of 6,500 inhabitants, and is the largest city in the northern third of Iowa. By location it seems highly favored, and with its natural advantages and the start it has already, it is certain to become in time a large and wealthy place. It is beautifully situated on both banks of the Cedar River, at a point where the timber handsomely opens out into a fine rolling prairie, forming a site as perfectly adapted for the location of a large and healthful city as if it had been designed by the Creator for that purpose. The business and residence portions are divided by the river in the proportion of three-fifths on the east side, and two-fifths on the west side. The buildings are situated on ground which in the lowest portion is just above ordinary high water, and, gradually rising as it recedes, affords some quite elevated and commanding building sites a few blocks back from the business streets, which run parallel with the river on the west side, and at right angles with it on the east, which have only a sufficient grade to afford good drainage. The town is regularly laid out with most of the streets running parallel and at right angles with the river, which here runs in nearly a southeast direction, although some portion of the east side is laid out north and south. The general appearance and character of the improvements are good, fully equal with those of Eastern towns that possess no larger population. Some really handsome business blocks adorn the principal streets on either side, while the generality of the residences are neat and tasty in their appearance, with a few that are truly palatial in design, external finish and arrangements, surrounded by grounds that cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the approval of the most unobserving. The river, which is here some 900 feet in width, has good banks and a solid lime-rock bottom, over which the water, clear as crystal, flows in sufficient quantities to afford motive power sufficient to drive almost any amount of machinery. This power, which is among the best, has, though but partially improved, already done much to advance the business prosperity of the town, and is destined at no very distant day to be of still greater value in encouraging manufactures and other material interests, without

which no Western town can secure or hold a large business.

The railroad facilities of Waterloo are excellent. The Illinois Central Railroad runs east, west and north; the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern runs north and south; and the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska runs southwest. The latter, known as the Diagonal Railroad, is to be extended soon to St. Joseph, Missouri, and to some point in Wisconsin. At present Waterloo is the northeastern terminus. Over it one can go direct to Des Moines; over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern the traveler goes without change to Burlington or to Minneapolis and St. Paul; by the Illinois Central is a direct line to points in Illinois, and south to New Orleans, and west to Sioux City. Thirty-five regular trains start from or leave Waterloo every day, making it unexcelled in Northern Iowa as a distributing point.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlers near Waterloo came in the same year that Iowa became a State, 1846. In June of that year James Virden, then a young man, a Kentuckian by birth, selected a claim on the east side of the river, on section 23, township 89, range 13, just above the original plat of the town of Waterloo. He did some breaking in that season, but did not build a cabin until the next year. About three weeks later, June 24, Charles Mullan and family arrived and located on the west side of the northwest quarter of section 26, northwest of the original town plat. Mr. Mullan was from Illinois, and became the first postmaster at Waterloo, and the first county surveyor of Black Hawk County. He died in August, 1874, at the age of sixty-three years. July 26, 1847, George W. Hanna entered lots No. 1, 2 and 3, section 26, being that part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26 not covered by the river, and was the first entry of lands on which Waterloo was afterward laid out. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Hanna built a cabin on the west bank of the river, which was the first house built on the original town site. It stood about 150 feet west of the race bridge, on Bridge street, and was occupied the following winter by Adam Shigley. The second building on the first town plat was a rude shanty built by Samuel Aldrich, on the east bank of the river, at the corner of Third and Water streets, in the autumn of 1852; and the third by Adam Shigley.

The first platting of the present town site was done in the autumn of 1853, by Charles Mullan, G. W. Hanna and John H. Brooks, and was the westerly portion of the original plat on the west side. As originally surveyed in 1853, the town was laid out with due regard to the Government survey, and the streets were laid parallel with the section lines. In the spring of 1854, Lewis Hallock, who owned the remainder of the land now in the original plat on that side, joined with Mullan & Hanna, and J. R. Pratt, B. M. Cooley and James Virden, who were the owners of the land on the east side, had a plat made early in 1854, and then all the parties joined, and the united plat was recorded June 24, 1854.

The Mullan part of the plat of lots 1, 2 and 3, of section 26, 89, 13, being the fractional east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, was pre-empted in 1846, but was not entered until the 3d of May, 1852. Hallock's part of the original plat, on the west side, was entered by himself February 25, 1853, lots 5 and 6, section 25, being on southwest of northwest quarter of that section. Brooks's part was entered by W. J. Barney June 24, 1853, and conveyed to Brooks August 11 of the same year.

J. R. Pratt's part of the original plat, on the east side, was entered by Isaac Carr on the 3d of May, 1852, and conveyed to Pratt June 4, 1853. Cooley's part was en-

tered by George Plaisted June 25, 1852, and purchased by Cooley June 7, 1854. Part of Virden's property was entered by himself January 10, 1853, and the remainder by W. J. Barney, May, 1853, and conveyed to Virden April 7, 1854.

Since the original plat was made in 1854, a large number of additions have been made, and the primitive town comprises but a small portion of the present thriving city of Waterloo.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

In 1850 a petition was circulated asking for the establishment of a postoffice, and naming Charles Mullan as postmaster. There were seven names signed to the petition, probably embracing all citizens of petitioning age. As to who named the town, and why it was called Waterloo, seems to be a somewhat mooted question, though there is no doubt that previous to the establishment of a postoffice it was called Prairie Rapids, or Prairie Rapids Crossing. A story is told by some old settlers that the people of Cedar Falls gave it the name of water-*low*, on account of the flat appearance of the original village, which by a slight change makes the name first given to the postoffice and afterward to the town. The citizens of Waterloo, however, claim that the name was selected by Charles Mullan, in the following manner: This question having been discussed for some time without arriving at any conclusion, Mr. Mullan was authorized to select a name when he went to Cedar Falls for the purpose of securing the endorsement of the postmaster there. In looking through the list of offices in the United States, he hit upon the name of Waterloo, and being well pleased with it, and finding no other one of the same name in the State, filled the blank with that name and sent off the petition. In due time he received his commission as postmaster of Waterloo, and first kept the office in a small basket or box at his residence in the west part of town.

THE FIRST HOTELS.

In 1853 Adam Shigley had built a story-and-a-half log cabin, about 16 x 24 feet, on the west bank of the river, near the ferry landing and near the corner of Second street and Cedar avenue. This was opened as a boarding house and sort of a tavern by Seth Lake, in the autumn of 1853, but it was a primitive affair, and the accommodations exceedingly meager. Very soon after the first survey of the town plat was made, in the autumn 1853, two brothers named Emerson, lumbermen, from Wisconsin, purchased lot 3, block 8, on the west side of Commercial street, and commenced putting up the walls of a log cabin. But before it was completed they sold out to Solomon Ayers, who completed the building and lived in it during the winter of 1853–'4, keeping some boarders, as boarders were plenty and boarding houses few and far between at that time. The next spring, in April, 1854, Ayers sold to Henry Sherman, who opened the cabin as a tavern, and called it the "Sherman House," which was practically the first hotel in Waterloo.

In the autumn of 1854 he built an imposing two-story frame addition southeast of the original structure. In this building was the "school section," which those who stopped at the Sherman House in those days may perhaps remember. The "school section" was one large room in the loft, in which a dozen or fifteen beds were placed. These beds were numbered from one to fifteen, under Groat's management. It is said that when strangers came, the landlord would very consequentially direct the boy to show the gentleman up to No. 10, for instance. "Is that a single room?" the guest would query. "Certainly, sir! certainly, sir!" The guest would vanish under

the guidance of the factotum, with a tallow candle, but dismayed at finding fifteen beds in "his single room," each one, perhaps, except the one assigned to him, with two occupants, he would rush down stairs and salute the landlord with, "I thought you said, sir, that my room was a single one," only to return with a crest-fallen air to his dormitory when the landlord blandly returned for answer:

"Well, is there more than one room up there?"

Besides "the school section," there was another dormitory with five or six beds in it that was called "the prairie," the entrance to which was only about three feet high, and which guests entered on their hands and knees.

Sherman was genial, and kept a very fair house for those pioneer times. The old settlers tell numerous stories about the Sherman House and its jolly landlord. Perhaps some of the old settlers may remember Charley McCloud, the tailor, who used to wait on the table for his board. The markets in 1854–'5 were not very liberally supplied, but when there were strangers at the table, Charley would politely accost them with "Beef steak, mutton chop, or salt pork, sir?" "I'll take a bit of steak, well done, sir." "All right, sir, in one minute." And away the enterprising waiter would hurry for a plate of fried pork, for he knew that was all the larder afforded; and it was amusing to witness his gravity when he returned with a plate of greasy pork, and handed it to the disappointed guest with "I'm very sorry, sir, but the steak's all out."

In 1856 the house was leased by M. T. Williams, familiarly known in this region as "Dad" Williams, and a partner named Eichelberger, who changed its name to Tremont House. Mr. Williams's brother, Henry D., came soon after, and became the popular clerk of the Tremont. Eichelberger sold his interest to one Day, and Day to Fuller, and at the expiration of their lease Sherman again became landlord, and the house was again known as the "Sherman." Soon afterward he leased to B. F. Thomas, under whose administration it was the "Franklin House." Thomas was followed successively by Mr. Groat, Joseph Henry and a McCormick, when Sherman resumed possession and again changed the name to the Sherman House. Sherman was followed by C. Brubacker. In April, 1864, Robert W. Chapman and Henry D. Williams purchased the premises and changed the name to the "Central House." In May, 1865, Chapman & Williams removed the "school section" to the rear, converted it into a kitchen, and erected a three-story addition in its former place. In the spring of 1869 Williams purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor, but in 1872 leased to J. J. Sanford, and in 1873 sold to his brother, John H. Williams. Should any patron of the old "Sherman," "Tremont" or "Franklin" desire to revive old memories by a glimpse of the "school section" or the "prairie," Mr. Williams, of the "Central," will take pleasure in gratifying their wish.

The first tavern on the east side was of logs, built by Samuel L. May, on the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, on which stands Burnham's Block, and was kept by that gentleman until his death in the winter of 1855–'6, when it was closed for a short time. It was afterward reopened by Job Engle, succeeded in a short time by his son, John C. Engle, and still later by Asa Shinn.

The second was built by Myron Smith, in 1855–'6. It was a small frame structure on Water street, corner of Fifth. Since then a number have been started, most of which are now running.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first store in Waterloo was opened by Nelson Fancher, in 1853, in a log cabin on Third street, lot 10, block 2. He afterward sold out to George W. Hanna, who removed to a log building on lot 1, block 1. Henry Kent had a store in 1854. The ferry landing was in the vicinity of these first stores. In May, 1854, B. J. Capwell & Co. opened a store in a log building fourteen feet square, on the corner of block 8, below the Sherman House. Mr. Capwell paid $250 for his corner, which probably included lots 1 and 2. He found seventeen buildings on the site of Waterloo when he arrived in 1854.

George B. Pratt and James Virden built and opened the first store on the east side, in 1853, at the corner of Fourth and Water streets. In 1854 Samuel Aldrich opened a grocery on Sycamore street, which was known as "Uncle Sam's Grocery." The public was attracted by a sign which, although not very artistic, was certainly novel, and read as follows: "Uncle Sam's Grocery; Rough and Ready; Walk In; Don't be Alarmed!" Whitney & Martin opened a store in the same year, and in 1855 S. P. Brainard opened a general stock.

The first dam across the Cedar River at Waterloo was built by James Eggers. He received permission from the County Court June 2, 1854, and commenced operations the same year. His dam was a short distance above the present one, and was constructed of logs and brush. In three weeks after he had received his permit he had a dam, which raised the water two feet.

The first mill in Waterloo was a saw-mill run by horse-power, which was located near where the City Mill stands, on the west side. This was in 1854. In 1855 James Eggers built and operated a saw-mill. The building, or part of it, still stands, and is now occupied by Daniel & Slade as a furniture factory. Eggers was a man of considerable energy and enterprise, but had little capital. The panic of 1857 was too much for him. He became involved in lawsuits and finally went West.

The first flouring mill in Waterloo was erected in 1856, by G. W. Couch and other parties, and it commenced grinding early in 1857. The first stone was hauled from Iowa City by C. A. Farwell, in the fall of 1856, and that winter Mr. Farwell hauled the water-wheel from Rock Island, Illinois. The mill was started with one run of stone, but shortly after another was added for corn and feed. Previous to the erection of this mill the settlers here had to go to Cedar Falls for their flour and feed, and before that to Cedar Rapids.

The first mill on the east side was a one-story building erected by William and E. Mears, in 1855, for a saw-mill, but was not put in operation until 1856. In 1857 a second story was added, and machinery was put in for a grist-mill. The building was located just above the present Cedar Mill.

PROFESSIONAL.

The first lawyer to locate in Waterloo was John Randall, who afterward, when county judge, located the court-house, for which act he has been and will continue to be held in remembrance by the people of the town and county. The first physician in Waterloo was Dr. McKinley, who located here in 1853. He was considered skillful in his profession, but remained here only a year or so, and then removed to Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first celebration of the nation's birthday was in 1853. About 200 people gathered on that occasion. An arbor was built of brush on the river bank, just above Mill Square, under which tables were spread and a picnic dinner provided.

Among the speakers were John Virden and John H. Brooks.

The next year, 1854, preparations were made for a big time. Various committees were appointed, and a free dinner promised; but before the time appointed there was a "split," and the result was two celebrations—one at the Sherman House, where Edmund Miller read the Declaration of Independence and George Ordway stirred up the American eagle; and the other at or near the Public Square, where G. W. Miller and Rev. S. W. Ingham performed like services for their country. It is said that Mr. Sherman had a flag, the only one in town; but the others, not to be outdone, manufactured one out of unbleached sheeting and red cambric, forty feet long, which floated triumphantly on the appointed day.

In 1855 another grand celebration was held in Virden's Grove, a barbecue in the form of an ox roasted whole being the principal attraction. There was also a "horse company," which went through with all sorts of tactics and performed many maneuvers not recognized in military works, to the great edification of the assembled multitude. The barbecue was not a success, the ox being burnt on the outside and much too "rare done" on the inside—an illustration of the old adage that "too many cooks spoil the broth." S. W. Rawson, Esq., delivered the oration on this occasion, and the instrumental music was furnished by Mason Hale and Elijah Balcom.

The first dance in the town was in Dr. McKinley's log house, 12 x 14 feet, on the evening of July 4, 1854. It is said that the beauty and fashion of the city were out in full force on that occasion. The ball-room stood opposite the present residence of Judge Bagg.

The first bank was opened by A. P. Hosford and Edmund Miller, in 1854. Their banking house was a one-story frame building, about 16 x 24 feet, on the southwest side of Commercial street, above the Sherman House, about where Forry's drug store stands now. April 9, 1855, there was a surplus of $1,200 in the county treasury, which, by order of the County Court, the treasurer was authorized to deposit with Hosford & Miller "on their giving ample security by notes and bonds." J. H. Leavitt, who came to Waterloo in 1854, opened his bank on the opposite side of the street in 1856. William Hammond and Rensselaer Russell were also engaged in banking in Waterloo at an early day.

On the east side, the first bank was opened in 1867, by C. A. Farwell, on the corner of Sycamore and Bridge streets, on the ground now occupied by the First National Bank. This bank was established in February, 1865, on the west side, with M. H. Moore, President, and G. W. Couch, Cashier. It was removed to its present location in February, 1874.

The *Iowa State Register and Waterloo Herald*, was the first paper published in Waterloo. The first number bears date of December 8, 1855. A copy, the first sheet printed, was secured by F. S. Washburn, and preserved by his widow. Some extracts from this first paper are entitled to a place in the history of Waterloo. Following the salutatory, in which the editor returns thanks for favors received, is an article headed "Bridge at Waterloo," which he says "is one of the greatest wants of the present time," and concerning which there was considerable discussion, it being a question whether it should be built by subscription or by the county. The subscription plan was evidently the most feasible, as the paper announced that "some $4,000 had already been subscribed," and argued in favor of the construction of a "durable and capacious bridge, with sidewalks on each side, and room enough between for two teams to pass with ease." Following this is a description of a steam saw-mill

then being built by F. S. Washburn. The editor, having attended the raising, pronounced it a jolly affair. The building was fifty feet long by thirty-six feet wide, two stories high, and was to contain a muley, rotary and lath saw and shingle machine, the whole to be operated by a thirty horse-power engine. The building was about thirty rods above the old railroad crossing, and in 1863 was taken down and the material used in the construction of elevator "B," at the Central depot. The machinery was used in a mill at Elk Run, and afterward taken to Minnesota.

Then comes an article on the "Stage Facilities of Waterloo," starting out with the assertion that "perhaps no place in the West is better favored with conveniences of going everywhere than Waterloo." The stages left the Sherman House at 6 o'clock every morning for the south, 9 o'clock for the east; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the north and west; and the editor congratulates "our citizens" in having such superior traveling accommodations. The heading of the next article is quite metropolitan; it reads: "Waterloo—Its Population, Business Position and Prospects." It states that the population, taken the week previous, was 903 souls; of which number 657 were on the west side, and 246 on the east side. The article goes on to illustrate the growth of the town, by saying that the year before the population was but 300, and that in the last of June of that year the census showed 714 inhabitants, and saying that in one year Waterloo had trebled its population. It then proceeded to state: "One year ago there were but three stores here; now there are seventeen, among which are dry-goods, hardware, stove and tinware, groceries, clothing, bakery, druggists, cabinet, etc., etc. There are twenty carpenters, three blacksmith shops; one harness shop, two shoemaker shops, one wagon shop, two livery stables and one millinery shop; there are also six brickmakers, six attorneys and four ministers. We have three school houses, two of which are district schools, and one a seminary;" and, after discussing various other topics, the article concludes: "Nature has done everything for Waterloo, and her future residents will doubtless do the rest. We now want industry, shrewd management and capital, which will make it one of the largest cities in the interior of the State. As to the two first requisites, we have a large share of those, and we have some of the latter; but there is a chance for the investment of any amount of capital to good advantage."

A sale of East Waterloo lots, belonging to the estate of Judge Pratt, took place on the 3d, 4th and 5th of December, 1856, which was largely attended. Bidders were present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin and other States. One hundred and nineteen lots were sold amounting to $15,527. The largest price for a single lot was $200, and one-third of the mill property was sold for $4,067.

A literary society was in existence at that early day, a meeting of which was announced for Friday evening, at which the question for discussion was to be: "Do the signs of the times indicate the speedy dissolution of the Union?"

A notice of the "first ball of the season" also appears. This ball was at Capwell's new brick hall, then just completed, below the Sherman House, on the corner of Commercial and Fifth streets. The paper remarks that "all the dancers appeared to be in fine spirits, and no doubt felt highly delighted to feel that the enterprise of Capwell & Co. had supplied a suitable place for their amusement. For balls and concerts the hall is well adapted, and we have no doubt it will be well patronized."

November 29, 1855, a Democratic Coun-

ty Convention was held, the proceedings of which were reported in the *Register*. George Ordway was President; S. P. Brainard, Vice-President; W. H. McClure, Benjamin Winset and S. D. McDowell participated in the proceedings. The resolutions were short and explicit, but make interesting reading now. Among them were the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the main we approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce.

"*Resolved*, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is just and democratic in its spirit.

"*Resolved*, That we adhere firmly to the principles of Jefferson and his illustrious compatriots.

"*Resolved*. That we maintain the doctrine of Free Trade and State Rights.

"*Resolved*, That we ignore the organization of secret societies in party politics in general, and the party called Know-Nothings in particular."

The third term of the Waterloo Seminary was announced to commence in January, 1856. The building was located on the corner of Ninth and Bluff streets; J. B. Hewett was proprietor; Otis Daggett, Principal; and Chloe Severence (since Mrs. W. Miller), Assistant.

George Ordway started a nursery a mile or two west of the town, in 1855, and his advertisement appeared in the first paper. Hosford & Miller (A. P. Hosford and Edmund Miller) advertised lands for sale, insurance business, etc.; Randall & Miller (J. Randall and G. W. Miller), land surveyors and agents. Samuel Dearer was stone and brick mason; Williams & Worcester, house, sign and carriage painters; T. H. & J. Elwell, hardware and groceries; B. J. Capwell & Co., general merchandise; S. P. Brainard advertised his store on the east side.

The highest water ever known in the Cedar River, at Waterloo, was on the 1st of August, 1858. During the whole season the river was very high, overflowing its banks and stopping the mills. The town was simply a group of islands, and boats sailed about in the streets. The supply of flour in town became exhausted, and for several days the people dieted on hulled corn. George Ordway went to La Porte City after something to eat, and after two days' hard work, by boat and wagon, he succeeded in reaching the submerged city of his home with 800 pounds of flour. During that wet season, thirty years ago, most of the business men of Waterloo went bare-footed, and generally with their trousers legs rolled up above their knees. In this way they went to church on Sunday, pushed the skiffs, in which the women were, before them through the sloughs. Boots and shoes and stockings were at a discount in 1858.

During the season of high water the current in the river was very rapid, but near the west shore was a large eddy extending for some distance down stream up to the mill. In this eddy, or circular current, the townspeople amused themselves in boating. Paddling into the stream at the mill, boats were swept swiftly down the turbulent stream, when, drifting into the eddy, they were carried back again to the point of starting. On Monday, July 19, 1858, William Fiske, Melissa L. Corson, sixteen years old, daughter of Charles Corson, and Ellen Case, about the same age, daughter of W. Case, crossed the river in a skiff, from the east to the west side, to enjoy the pleasing circular boat-riding with others. After a time they started to return, were drifting down stream, when Fiske's brother, who was standing on shore, shouted to him to use his oars or the boat would be swept on the island—"Lover's Retreat"—over which the water was about four feet deep. Fiske heeded the caution and commenced rowing, but the boat struck

an unseen snag, just above the head of the island, instantly capsized, precipitating the occupants into the water. The young ladies were swept under and were drowned. Fiske managed to reach a tree on the island, to which he clung until he was rescued in an insensible condition by Dr. McFatrich. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to speak, he asked if the girls were saved, and when told that they were drowned, his intellect gave way and he became insane.

Several weeks afterward, funeral services were held at the court-house by Rev. A. G. Eberhart, and a few days afterward the decomposed remains of the unfortunate girls were found in the timber skirting the river about three miles below the accident. Their bodies had become entangled in the thick brush into which they had been swept by the flood, and when the water subsided they rested there, the bones dropping to the ground as the bodies decomposed. They were discovered by a party of men who were traveling through the timber in that vicinity, whose dog brought to them a woman's shoe in which was the remains of a human foot. The shoe was identified as belonging to Miss Case, and after a brief search her remains were found as above described. The remains of Miss Corson were found soon afterward, and were identified by a gold chain she wore when she was drowned.

The first railroad train on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad arrived at Waterloo, March 11, 1861. On the Burlington Road, trains began to run in October, 1870.

On Saturday, September 22, 1866, the first span on the west end of the bridge across Cedar River fell into the river, carrying with it three two-horse teams and a single team. Mr. Hutton, supervisor from Bennington, was standing directly over the first pier when the bridge parted, and he was precipitated into the pier and was injured severely. Several horses were killed. Workmen were engaged in repairing the bridge, which had become unsafe, and they had stretched a rope across to prevent passing, but this was removed by one of the teamsters, who thought he knew better than they whether the bridge was safe. He lost one of his horses and his load of wheat.

The Waterloo Woolen Mill was built in 1866 by Messrs. Beck & Nauman, at a cost of $49,000, with Charles Blossburg as superintendent. The mill commenced running in the spring of 1867, and was kept in operation at a sacrifice, until 1875, when it was sold to the Union Mill Company for $11,000. By this company it was rented to Holmes, Emerson & Frances, by whom it was operated until March, 1878. Since that date it has not been in operation.

The Waterloo Mill Company was organized in the fall of 1867. Among the principal stockholders were Hon. S. Bagg, John Elwell, A. Hungerford, R. Marson and G. W. Couch, the last-named being president. Their mill on the west side was built in 1868–'9. Seneca Cleveland was the architect, and William Butterfield, millwright.

The Cedar Falls Company was organized about the same time, perhaps a little before the Waterloo Company, and its mill was built on the east side in 1867–'8. The principal stockholders were W. O. Richards, A. Spencer, Nelson Fancher, J. Engle and E. J. Messinger. Mr. Spencer was president.

In 1873 the Waterloo Mill Company and Cedar Mill Company were consolidated under the name of the Union Mills Company, with T. H. Elwell, President, and W. L. Illingworth, Secretary. President in 1886, A. T. Lane; Mr. Illingworth still remains secretary. This company owns twenty-three-twenty-fourths of the Mill Square and splendid water-power, the other twenty-fourth being owned by the Daniel & Nauman Company. The

Union Mills have thirteen run of flouring stones, and manufacture daily 250 barrels of flour, 200 of which are shipped. Three runs of stones for grinding feed turn out 600 car-loads of feed annually. The Daniel & Nauman Company was organized in 1884, with an authorized capital of $100,000. The paid up capital is $72,600. They deal in lumber, manufacture furniture and build stores and dwellings.

POLITICAL RECORD.

In the spring of 1854 the town of Waterloo was surveyed and platted, and appears of record. At the November term of the County Court, that year, a petition was presented asking the court to order an election to vote upon the question of incorporation. The election was ordered for Monday, the 13th day of November. At the December term of the same year, it is certified that a majority of the votes cast were for incorporation; and another election was ordered on the 13th of January, 1855, for the purpose of choosing three persons to draft articles of corporation, and that is the last entry. It is understood however, that subsequently it was found there had been irregularities in the proceedings, and the matter was dropped in consequence.

After this ineffectual attempt to attain to city honors, the matter was frequently agitated and one or two petitions circulated and presented to the County Court; but none blossomed into another vote until 1868, when, on the 26th day of May, a petition signed by R. A. Whitaker, H. J. Jenney and thirty-eight others was presented to the County Court, asking for the corporation of Waterloo as a city of the second class, describing the territory designed to be included within the limits of the incorporation, and requesting the court to take requisite steps to order a vote. Whereupon, Judge Daniel W. Foote appointed Samuel D. Shaw, P. J. Siberling, W. G. Burbee, Andrew Thompson and Robert Robinson, commissioners to call an election of the qualified voters to decide upon the question.

On the 29th of May, the commissioners issued the notice for an election at Central House, on Monday, the 22d day of June, at which election 679 votes were cast, 372 being in favor of incorporation and 305 against. On the 23d day of June, after certifying the returns, it was ordered and decreed by the court that as a majority of the votes had been cast in favor of incorporation, and the provisions of the law had been complied with, the city of Waterloo was incorporated as a city of the second class.

On the 29th day of June the commissioners issued a notice for an election of officers, to be held at the Commercial Hotel (on the east side), on Monday, the 20th day of July, at which time the following officers were elected: Mayor, R. A. Whitaker; Marshal, S. M. Hoff; Treasurer, C. A. Farwell; Solicitor, Lewis Lichty; Clerk, J. S. George; Trustees—First Ward, H. B. Allen, G. Conger; Second Ward, W. A. Crowther, John Hilferty; Third Ward, Sullivan Day, F. E. Cutler; Fourth Ward, R. D. Titcomb, Allen Spencer.

The first ordinance which was passed by the new City Council was one fixing the rates for licenses for circuses and menageries.

On the first day of March, 1869, the first regular election for city officers was held, R. A. Whitaker being elected Mayor; Marshal, J. P. Evans; Treasurer, C. A. Farwell; Solicitor, Lewis Lichty; Clerk, Lewis Lichty; Assessor, A. C. Bunnell; Trustees First Ward, H. W. Jenney, Henry Nauman; Second Ward, L. C. Barber, C. W. Champlin; Third Ward, F. E. Cutler, Sullivan Day; Fourth Ward, D. E. Champlin, R. D. Titcomb.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF WATERLOO TO 1886.

Mayors—R. A. Whitaker, 1868–'72; Lewis Lichty, 1872–'6; Matt. Parrott, 1876–'80; J. H. Kuhns, 1880–'2; Lewis Lichty, 1882–'5; J. H. Kuhns, 1885–.

Clerks—Lewis Lichty, 1869–'73; William Galloway, 1873–'4; J. H. Kuhns, 1874–'80; D. R. Weaver, 1880–'81; M. T. Owens, 1881–'2; D. R. Weaver, 1882–'5; W. F. Parrott, 1885–.

Treasurers—J. H. Leavitt, 1870–'72; H. Nauman, 1872–'4; C. A. Farwell, 1874–'7; John W. Krapfel, 1877–'8; A. C. Bunnell, 1878–'9; John W. Krapfel, 1879–'85; F. L. Gilbert, 1885–.

Marshals—J. P. Evans, 1870–'3; James Ellis, 1873–'4; J. P. Evans, 1874–'6; H. H. Saunders, 1876–'8; H. W. Jenney, 1878–'81; Charles Mantle, 1881–'2; D. E. Hume, 1882–'3; W. C. Munger, 1883–.

Solicitors—Lewis Lichty, 1868–71; J. L. Husted, 1871–'77; O. C. Miller, 1877–'9; Horace Boies, 1879–'81; George Ordway, 1881–'2; J. L. Husted, 1882–'3; Samuel Hayes, 1883–'4; C. W. Mullan, 1884–.

Trustees for 1870—First Ward, H. W. Jenney, A. T. Lush; Second Ward, J. H. Preston, C. W. Champlin; Third Ward, F. E. Cutler, H. M. Crittenden; Fourth Ward, R. D. Titcomb, W. Russell.

For 1871—First Ward, A. T. Lusch, G. W. Barnes; Second Ward, J. H. Preston, J. S. George; Third Ward, H. M. Crittenden, H. B. Gifford; Fourth Ward, W. Russell, O. E. Hardy.

For 1872—First Ward, G. W. Barnes, L. A. Cobb; Second Ward, J. S. George, William Hammond; Third Ward, H. M. Crittenden, C. G. Ankeny; Fourth Ward, W. Russell, T. W. Place (elected to fill vacancy of O. E. Hardy, who resigned March 1, 1872).

For 1873—First Ward, G. W. Barnes, L. A. Cobb; Second Ward, William Hammond, J. A. Fowler; Third Ward, H. M. Crittenden, Matt. Parrott; Fourth Ward, T. W. Place, A. C. Bratnober (resigned May 7, and W. Russell elected to fill vacancy).

For 1874—First Ward, G. W. Barnes, R. Russell; Second Ward, J. A. Fowler, J. Taylor; Third Ward, Matt. Parrott, John McCabe; Fourth Ward, T. W. Place, W. Russell.

For 1875—First Ward, R. Russell, G. W. Barnes; Second Ward, J. Taylor, Frank Neely (resigned November 3d, and W. A. Crowther, elected to fill vacancy); Third Ward, John McCabe, M. Ricker; Fourth Ward, Adam Rosgen, Andrew Thompson (to fill vacancy), W. Russell (resigned end of first year), D. B. Stanton (resigned April 5).

For 1876—First Ward, G. W. Barnes, Frank Neely; Second Ward, W. A. Crowther, James Ellis; Third Ward, M. Ricker, John Palfreyman; Fourth Ward, Adam Rosgen, D. R. Weaver,

For 1877—First Ward, Frank Neely, H. Nauman; Second Ward, James Ellis, G. J. Mack; Third Ward, John Palfreyman, F. S. Morrill; Fourth Ward, D. R. Weaver (resigned November 7), Lewis Lichty (elected to fill vacancy), T. W. Place.

For 1878—First Ward, H. Nauman, Frank Neely; Second Ward, G. J. Mack, C. J. Maynard; Third Ward, F. S. Morrill (resigned May 8), John T. Moran, W. W. Miller; Fourth Ward, T. W. Place, Lewis Lichty.

For 1879—First Ward, Frank Neely, G. W. Miller; Second Ward, C. J. Maynard, G. J. Mack; Third Ward, W. W. Miller, H. Smith; Fourth Ward, Lewis Lichty, T. W. Place.

For 1880—First Ward, Frank Neely, G. W. Miller; Second Ward, C. J. Maynard, G. J. Mack; Third Ward, A. W. Haffa, H. Smith; Fourth Ward, T. W. Place, A. C. Bunnell.

For 1881—First Ward, Henry Daniel, Frank Neely; Second Ward, G. J. Mack, C. J. Maynard; Third Ward, H. Smith, A. W. Haffa; Fourth Ward, A. T. Weatherwax, A. C. Bunnell.

For 1882—First Ward, Martin Blim, H. Daniel; Second Ward, H. H. Saunders, G. J. Mack; Third Ward, J. L. Cooley, H. Smith; Fourth Ward, J. H. Smith (elected to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Mr. Weatherwax), L. Alford.

For 1883—First Ward, O. C. Miller, E. Johnson (elected to succeed Martin Blim, who died November 22, 1882); Second Ward, G. J. Mack, H. H. Saunders; Third Ward, H. Smith, J. L. Cooley; Fourth Ward, L. Alford, J. H. Smith. Messrs. Miller, Johnson, Mack and Saunders resigned April 5, but were re-elected.

For 1884—First Ward, Emmons Johnson, O. C. Miller; Second Ward, John G. Klingman, G. J. Mack; Third Ward, J. E. McNeil, H. Smith; Fourth Ward, M. T. Owens, J. H. Smith (Mr. McNeil resigned and C. A. Farwell was appointed in his place).

For 1885—First Ward, O. C. Miller, Emmons Johnson; Second Ward, H. L. Shutts, John G. Klingman; Third Ward, J. L. Cooley, C. A. Farwell; Fourth Ward, H. A. Bailey, M. T. Owens.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house in Waterloo was about 16 x 22 feet, built of logs, on lot 8, block 7, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Main. It was standing until 1877, when it was removed to give place to a brick stable. It was erected in spring of 1853, and the first school in it was kept by Miss Eliza May, afterward Mrs. Isaac Virden. This log school house was used on the Sabbath for church, the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists occupying it alternately. In 1860 a school-house was built on the site the present west-side school now occupies.

March 8, 1866, a petition was presented to the trustees of Waterloo Township asking that steps be taken to set apart subdistrict No. 1 as an independent school district. This petition was signed by W. H. Leavitt, G. Conger, J. H. Leavitt, W. L. Hunter, S. Bagg, W. A. Chapin, G. W. Couch, W. W. Forry, W. S. Robinson, E. A. Raymond, T. A. Covert and A. B. Mason. March 19 an election was held upon the question of forming the district and 55 votes were cast, all in the affirmative. April 2 an election for officers of the new district was held and resulted in the choice of S. D. Shaw, President; James S. George, Vice-President; E. K. Ware, Secretary; D. W. Foote, Treasurer, and P. J. Barber, P. Smith and D. B. Stanton, Directors. At a meeting held July 19, 1866, the board voted to tender the principalship of the schools to C. O. Knepper, at a salary of $1,200 per year, and September 5 his acceptance was received. The salaries of the teachers were fixed as follows: Of rooms 1, 5 and 6, $35 per month, and of rooms 2, 3 and 4, $30 per month. September 12 the following were elected as teachers: Room No. 1, Mary E. Pratt; No. 2, E. A. Ballou; No. 3, Josie Rood; No. 4, Addie Brooks; No. 5, Annie Favor; No. 6, Sue A. Ballou.

Mr. Knepper remained principal only during the school year, and at the meeting of the board held August 28, 1868, Joseph Jones was chosen principal. He had charge of the schools until 1870, and July 18 of that year B. F. Hood was elected. September 19, 1872, C. W. von Coelln was elected and he held that position until he was chosen as superintendent of public instruction. August 31, 1876, W. H. Robertson was elected principal, and he held the place continuously for nine years, being succeeded in 1885 by C. D. Moyer.

Besides the principals, there are now employed twelve teachers, whose names and rooms are as follows: Miss Ella D. Will-

iams, No. 1; Miss Tillie Cramer, No. 2; Miss Bertha Ohler, No. 3; Miss Ella Nichols, No. 4; Miss Anna L. Nichols, No. 5; Miss Viola Russell, No. 6; Miss Frances Magness, No. 7; Miss Etta L. Reed, No. 8; Miss Ada Armstrong, No. 9; Miss Sarah Gardner, No. 10; Miss E. Butterfield, No. 11; Miss Kate B. Reed, No. 12.

At present the school consists of ten rooms and a high school, and is in a very flourishing condition. The high school has a graded course of study, and the student who completes it and passes the required examination is entitled to a diploma. The curriculum of study is so arranged that it prepares for admission to the freshman class in college, and students holding diplomas from this school are admitted to the State University without an examination. In 1876 the first class graduated from the school. It consisted of two young ladies and one young gentleman. In 1878 there were five graduates, in 1879 four, in 1880 nine, in 1881 six, in 1882 six, in 1883 seven, in 1884 five and in 1885 seven.

Previous to the erection of this edifice its site was occupied by another handsome school building which was destroyed by fire December 6, 1870. It was insured for $10,000 in the New York Underwriters, which was represented by S. Bagg, and, after a careful adjustment of the loss, the full face of the policy was paid, less sixty days' interest. It was at once determined to rebuild and bids were solicited from a number of contractors. June 5, 1871, the board awarded the contract to Jacob Reichards, whose bid was $19,500. By him the present edifice was erected during the summer of 1871 and it was occupied in 1872. It is on block 5, Leavitt's addition. It faces on Washington street and lies between Sixth and Seventh streets. The location is elevated and sightly and the grounds are neatly kept and have been nicely laid out and groved. The building is, in extreme dimensions, 70x78 feet. It is of brick with stone trimmings, and is three stories in height.

In 1884 a two-room brick building was erected as an addition, on the northeast side of the main structure. It is 35x45, and cost $2,700.

The annual expenses for all school purposes on the west side amounted to about $9,500.

The first school on the east side was taught by O. E. Hardy, in the winter of 1854–'5, in a house then occupied by Myron Smith, but which was afterward a part of the Key City House. Afterward Hardy transferred the school to a small building in the rear of the store of Jacob Bloser & Co.

The "Know-Nothings" of that day used to assemble in the same building, which was subsequently used for a store by James Evans.

The first school-house on this side was a grout building, erected in 1855, on what is called Church Donation Block. It was used as a school-house until 1864. Schools were thereafter taught in private buildings until 1865, when a brick school-house of four rooms was erected on block 40, in which C. O. Knepper taught the first school.

The Independent School District of East Waterloo was organized in April, 1866, with the following first board: O. E. Hardy, President; Lewis Lichty, Vice-President; R. A. Whitaker, Secretary; M. H. Voorhees, Treasurer. The primary school-house in the Third Ward was built in the autumn of 1869, and Miss Hattie Wainwright employed as one of the first teachers. The present school building on block 76, Fourth Ward, was built in 1875, and its first principal was Prof. J. K. Sweeney, who occupied the position for eight years.

The principals have been: C. O. Knepper, 1865–'6; B. F. Hood, 1866–'7; Fannie Knott,

1867–'8; B. K. Seaman, 1868–'9; Albion Thorne, 1869–'71; J. W. Akers, 1871–'5; J. K. Sweeney, 1875–'83; A. N. Fellows, 1883–'4; R. G. Young, 1884–'6. There are now seventeen teachers employed, including the principal. In 1866 there were but five, and in 1875, when the new building was occupied, nine teachers sufficed.

Forty-three have graduated from the east side school—two in 1877; three in 1878; six in 1879; four in 1880; three in 1881; five in 1882; one in 1883; ten in 1884, and nine in 1885.

The average attendance in 1866 was 200; in 1875, 340, and in 1886, 570. The annual expenditures for teachers' salaries amount to $6,500; for incidental, $2,000. The presidents of the board have been: O. E. Hardy, 1866–'72; R. A. Whitaker, 1872–'9; J. C. Gates, 1879 to the present time. R. A. Whitaker was secretary from 1866 to 1871, and Lewis Lichty from 1871 to the present time.

PRAIRIE HOME SEMINARY.

In 1862 Miss Anna Field, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, erected a large and handsome brick building at the head of Main street, designed both for school and dwelling purposes, and in the same year opened the "Prairie Home Female Seminary," which became widely and popularly known as an excellent and well-managed institution. It continued as a female seminary until 1874, when young men were admitted and "Female" was dropped from name. The pupils are now mostly from the country. The school is not large, but efficient work is accomplished.

WATERLOO SEMINARY.

An institution of this name existed here thirty years ago. It was opened in 1855 and was conducted for two or three years by J. B. Hewett.

OUR LADY OF VICTORY.

This is the name of the Catholic parochial school at Waterloo. It is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and has been in operation since 1872. Special attention is given to music, languages and deportment.

Prof. Tobin's "Waterloo College" is mentioned at length in the chapter on education.

THE WATERLOO STREET-CAR COMPANY

laid a track in the autumn of 1885, connecting the two parts of the city, and make it a point to connect with all trains arriving and departing. There are two cars at present.

BANKS.

The first banks of Waterloo are mentioned on a previous page. There are now three banks—one private and two national. John H. Leavitt admitted A. T. Lusch in partnership in 1865, and from 1870 to 1876 the firm was Leavitt, Johnson & Lusch. Since the latter date the business has been conducted by Leavitt & Johnson. The First National Bank was organized in 1865. H. B. Allen is now President, and J. W. Krapfel, Cashier. The Commercial National Bank was organized in 1882, and at present J. D. Platt is President, and F. L. Gilbert, Cashier.

THE PROFESSIONS IN 1886.

The members of the bar now practicing and residing at Waterloo are Horace Boies (in partnership with J. L. Husted), H. H. Bezold, O. C. Miller, C. W. Mullen, Lore Alford (in partnership with J.C.Gates), E. T. Corwin, M. T. Owens, J. E. Sedgwick, C. E. Sedgwick, G. G. Kennedy, Franklin C. Platt and Heber Hough, the last two being also partners.

The resident regular physicians are: G. J. Mack, D. W. Crouse, J. M. Ball, P. J. Barber, W. Eddy, H. W. Brown, C. H.

Horton, L. K. Fullerton and W. O. Richards. J. H. Crippen, B. Banton, W. Banton, G. G. Pickley, J. G. Pickley and Miss Hattie Allen belong to the homeopathic school of physicians.

MANUFACTURES.

Among the establishments of this kind that add population and wealth to Waterloo are the Union Mills Company, the "Beat 'Em All" Barbed Wire Company, John Eickelberg (wagons and agricultural implements), T. Cascaden (boilers, mills, horse-powers and all kinds of farm implements), Hitt & Robinson (carriage factory), Illinois Central Railroad shops, A. J. Cushman (cooper shop), Morrill & Company (soap), Daniel & Nauman Lumber and Furniture Company, Robinson & Dungelberg (foundry), J. P. Hummel (wagon and carriage shop), Manson, Tufts & Wichman (cracker factory), and the Fowler Company (cheese, fruits, etc.).

CHURCHES.

The city is well supplied with churches, and, indeed, the people of Waterloo are essentially a church-going class. The pioneer religious organization here is the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Waterloo, which was organized in 1853, without any regular pastor. The first service was held in a log school-house. Rev. Mr. Bicknell, a local minister, and Elder Knapp, of Cedar Falls, held services occasionally. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Miller. Under his pastorate services were held in what has been known as Capwell's Hall.

In September, 1857, Rev. A. G. Eberhart commenced his labors with the church, and on the 12th day of April following the society was incorporated under the laws of Iowa. The original incorporators were: Nelson Ayers, T. I. Messick, Henry Sherman, Nehemiah J. Randolph, William C. Clough, Rufus Ordway and Reuben Rush. But one of the above is now a resident of Waterloo. During the first few months of Mr. Eberhart's ministry services were held in what was then known as Benight's Hall, being the hall over the store so long occupied by W. A. Chapin, and where Cascaden has since built. Soon after the society was incorporated they purchased the then house of worship of the Presbyterian society. Mr. Eberhart remained with the church some four years, and left it in a very prosperous condition.

Rev. Frank Miller succeeded Mr. Eberhart as pastor, remaining only a short time, and was followed by Rev. C. Billings Smith, who continued with the church some two years. After Mr. Smith's resignation, Rev. Wm. L. Hunter supplied the pulpit some time before his ordination, and after it remained with the church nearly four years as its pastor. He had the pleasure of seeing the church increase largely in numbers and influence. He was followed by Rev. Wm. Tilley, who remained one year and was succeeded by Rev. E. K. Cressey, who resigned after terminating his first year. Rev. A. G. Eberhart was again called, but was obliged to resign in a short time on account of ill health. Rev. A. A. Russell followed Mr. Eberhart, but his labors were soon brought to a close on account of failing health. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Richard Garton.

The steady growth of the membership and congregation under Mr. Garton's pastorate rendered a larger edifice a necessity and in the winter of 1880 it was agreed to build a new church. The work was commenced in June of that year, and on the last Sunday in October, 1881, the church was formally dedicated. The size of the building is about 70 x 100 feet, constructed of brick and stone, and the architecture is gothic combined with other styles. There are three large entrances into the main room, the tower being over the one directly in front of the

pulpit. The auditorium is 48 x 60 in size, and is in the form of an enlarged octagon. The extreme height of this room is thirty-two feet and the posts are nineteen feet. The floor is bowl-shaped, descending to the pulpit on one side. The seats are arranged in a circle facing the pulpit, back of which is the organ loft. A fine scarlet carpet covers the entire floor and pulpit. The seats are of a pattern that secures comfort to the occupant. The sides and ceiling are beautifully finished and painted. The windows are half gothic and are finely stained and tinted. On the left of the auditorium folding-doors open into the lecture room. This room is square in shape and is 31 x 41 feet in size. It is furnished with chairs. In the rear of the lecture room is a library room. 12 x 14 feet in size, and two class rooms, each 15 x 20 feet in size. The building is warmed by a hot air wrought iron furnace. A reflector, containing twenty-five gas-jets, hanging in the center of the auditorium, supplies light. Two additional burners, on either side of the pulpit, will light up the pulpit and fall upon the music books of the singers.

Rev. Dr. Boyd, of St. Louis, preached the dedicatory sermon, from Haggai 2:9. and Matthew xii: 6. The total cost of the edifice was $15,000, and of the organ, $2,000. The church, both internally and externally, is handsome and attractive. The membership at the present time is 345.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At a meeting convened at the school-house in Waterloo on Saturday evening, August 23, 1856, by those interested in the principles of Congregationalism, Rev. Oliver Emerson, agent of the American Missionary Association, was called to the chair, and John H. Leavitt was chosen clerk.

As a result of this meeting, a council was called for the purpose of organizing a church, September 24, of the same year, Rev. G. H. Woodward, of Toledo, Moderator, and Rev. A. Graves, of New York, Scribe. The meeting was held in the log school-house.

The council were unwilling to advise an increase in the number of churches in town without prayerful consideration of the subject. But this was before the slavery question had been settled by the war, and when some branches of the Presbyterian system were maintaining a complicity with "the slave power;" and also at a period of the adoption of the "Church Extension scheme," which finally resulted in breaking up the old union principles between Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

Had the present comity and good feeling between the two denominations existed twenty years ago, it is very doubtful if the Congregational church of Waterloo had been organized. Among reasons given for the formation of the new society (many of which are now dead issues and not wisely revived), the originators say: "We wish to adhere to the faith of our fathers, because a departure from it by so many of our brethren has injured the cause of truth, by giving occasion to the representation that this course is a confession on their part that their principles are not worth maintaining."

In an account of the organization, a writer in the *Congregational Herald* says: "The village of Waterloo is beautifully located on the Cedar River, about ninety miles from the Mississippi, on the line of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad. Two and a half years since it consisted of a dozen log cabins. It now embraces more than 1,200 souls, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. In illustration of the rapidity with which the village and vicinity are advancing, it may be stated that five saw-mills are constantly in motion to supply building material, besides a large quantity of fine lumber brought from the Mississippi. The little church now organized are in pressing need of a faithful

minister; they think themselves able to pay one-half his salary, and, with assistance for a short time, will be able to assume his entire support."

The original members were: Abram P. Hosford, J. P. White, Cynthia White, L. B. Worcester and wife, and John H. Leavitt. The deacons first chosen were: J. P. White and L. C. Sanborn. The first clerk was John H. Leavitt, and first pastor, Rev. T. S. La Due. The society first held its meetings in the old log school-house on Jefferson street, afterward in Benight's Hall, corner Fourth and Commercial streets, and in Capwell s Hall, corner Fifth and Commercial. In December, 1856, the church was duly incorporated, "for the purpose of taking charge of the financial interests of the church," "the incorporation to commence January 1, 1857, and continue twenty years, with the right of renewal." The incorporators were: A. P. Hosford, L. B. Worcester, L. C. Sanborn, J. P. White and J. H. Leavitt.

The present site of the church was occupied in 1857, the lower part of the edifice being used till 1862, when the upper part was finished and occupied without essential change till 1872, when both stories were thrown into one, and an extension of twenty feet added. The first pipe organ was brought to Waterloo by E.W. Burnham, Esq., in 1864, and placed in this church. It is a small but sweet-toned instrument, and now adorns the Congregational church at Independence. Mr. Burnham purchased the great organ in 1872, which is rented by the society. In 1869 the society built a commodious parsonage on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets; this was first occupied by Dr. Geo. Thacher, pastor, subsequently president of Iowa State University. According to the records, the first member admitted to the church upon profession of faith, was Mrs. Wheeler, now Mrs. Wm. Robinson. The first baptism of adults was Mary Manwell, and of infants, Roger Leavitt.

The ministers who have supplied the church are as follows: Revs. Thomas S. La Due, John S. Whittlesey, Orville W. Merrill, Smith B. Goodenow, Edward S. Palmer, W. H. Marble, George Thacher, D. D., late president of the State University; Alfred A. Ellsworth and Henry S. De Forest. The pastorate of the latter terminated in April, 1878. Rev. Clayton Welles took charge October 1, 1879, and resigned April 1, 1883, to accept the principalship of Wilton Academy, in Muscatine County. The last pastor was Rev. John H. Winsor, who left in the autumn of 1855. The membership of the church is over 200.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Episcopal service in Waterloo was held on Sunday, August 3, 1856, at which time Rt.-Rev. H. W. Lee, then bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, made his first visit to this place. Services were held in the morning at Capwell's Hall, on the west side, and in the Grout school-house on the east side in the afternoon. In the evening, a meeting was held at Capwell's Hall, and an organization of a parish effected under the name of St. Thomas.

The names of the persons subscribing to the Articles of Association were Charles Fiske, James S. George, J. C. Hubbard, J. H. Wilkins, William Haddock and Edmund Miller, and the first vestry elected consisted of the above gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Haddock.

The first officiating minister was Benjamin R. Gifford, who commenced his labors the following year, the society holding its services in Day's Hall, on the east side. Mr. Gifford remained with the society until some time in 1859. Services were also held at Capwell's Hall, on the west side, and at the court-house occasionally, until the completion of Russell's Hall, when that was secured by lease.

Rev. W. F. Lloyd succeeded to the rectorship in 1860, and held regular services in Russell's Hall, and continued as rector until 1864. At a meeting held April 6, 1863, the name of the parish was changed from St. Thomas's to St. Mark's for irregularities in the organization under the former name. At the termination of Mr. Lloyd's term the society was without a rector for some time, occasional services being held by Rev. Henry C. Kinney, who also officiated at Cedar Falls.

Rev. W. T. Campbell was called in October, 1866, and remained with the parish for about one year, services still being held in Russell's Hall. In June, 1867, Rev. S. D. Day was called to minister to the parish, and in the year following the present church edifice was commenced. The building committee consisted of the rector, R. Russell and A. T. Lusch. The foundation was not finished until late, and the frame was raised September 21, 1868. The work was prosecuted as fast as possible, much of the plastering and inside work being completed during the winter. The ladies belonging to the society rendered valuable and efficient service in raising funds, and through their exertions most of the adornments were procured.

The first service in the church was held in the latter part of February, 1869, Mr. Day preaching the first sermon to a very large congregation. He retained his connection with the parish until 1871. For several months after Mr. Day's removal, the parish was without a rector. Rev. J. E. Ryan was called late in 1871, but did not commence his labors until January, 1872, and served until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Bird. Next came Rev. W. C. Mills. Then the parish was without a rector until June 1, 1885, when Rev. C. S. Percival began his work here. St. Mark's Church was somewhat weakened by the organization of Christ Church.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The parish of Christ Church was organized, with the approval of Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of the diocese, on the 3d day of January, 1881, Rev. F. M. Bird being the rector in charge. The first officers of the new parish were: J. H. Miller and T. W. Place, Wardens, O. Gable, Secretary, and A. I. Breckenridge, Treasurer. Services were held in the Railroad Mission Chapel. Mr. Bird resigned the rectorship in February, and in April, 1881, Rev. G. H. Somerville was called. The lot for the new church building, situated on East Fourth street, was purchased April 19, 1881. At a meeting of the vestry, held August 19, it was determined to build a stone church, and plans for the edifice, furnished by George Josselyn & Son, architects, were adopted. On the 20th of August a contract for the stone work was let to Thomas Chadwick. Ground was broken August 22, and the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 21st of September. The building committee consisted of Rev. G. H. Somerville and Messrs. J. H. Miller, Matt. Parrott, J. W. Krapfel, J. L. Cooley and A. I. Breckenridge.

The church was formally opened Sunday, October 8, 1882, Revs. Kemp, Ryan, Stroh, Estabrooke and Hoyt assisting the rector, Rev. George A. Chambers, in the ceremonies.

The church is almost a pure gothic, with projecting tower on lower front corner, forming a side entrance and vestibule. The main portion is 37 x 60 feet. The rear part, 18 x 47 feet, contains the vestry room, chancel and choir, the wall projecting five feet beyond the side walls of the main building. There are outside entrances to vestry and choir, and a main entrance in front. The ceiling, open to the gable, is laid out in panels, painted in drab, and surrounded with deep blue borders. The trusses supporting both main roof and chancel are rich

in harmonious colorings, presenting a very handsome effect. The pews are finished in oil, the round on back and the arms stained to imitate walnut. The chancel window, in exquisite coloring, shows the figures of Faith and Hope, and was presented by J. H. Miller and his sisters, Misses Lizzie and Addie Miller, in memory of their father and mother. The organ, built by S. S. Hamill, of East Cambridge, Massachusetts, is handsomely ornamented, and in beauty and tone will compare with any instrument of the kind in the State.

The ordinary seating capacity of the church is 250, although on special occasions this can be quite largely increased. The center aisle is five feet in width, with aisles on each side of three feet. In arrangement, equipment and finish the church will compare favorably with any Episcopal church in Iowa. The ground, organ, church and furnishing cost $8,524.96.

The present rector, Rev. G. A. Chambers, was called to this parish in June, 1882. The church has about thirty communicants at the present writing.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among the first Methodists of this city were James Virden, G. W. Hanna and Mrs. Mullan. In 1852 there was a regular appointment for "circuit" preaching at James Virden's house, on the east side. Waterloo was made a station in 1855; Rev. A. Coleman was presiding elder and Rev. S. W. Ingham, pastor. Mr. Ingham was a local minister, much beloved, and an earnest preacher. His son, Rev. S. W. Ingham, is still a member of the Upper Iowa Conference. When the first school-house was built the preaching was done there.

During the year an extensive revival occurred and over 100 were added to the society. A Mr. Daggett, who taught the school, and who was a local preacher in the church, rendered the pastor efficient aid in the work. The meetings during the revival were held in the old brick seminary, corner of Bluff and Ninth streets, west side.

Rev. J. G. Witted was appointed to the station in 1856, and occupied, as the place of worship, the stone hall then owned by John McD. Benight. The salary of the pastor at that time was $760, and all paid. This certainly was much to the credit of the society.

In 1857 Rev. Mr. Sessions was pastor, with the services held in Capwell's Hall; a good revival was enjoyed this year. He was followed by Rev. H. Hood for the year 1858, and Rev. E. A. Hill, in 1859, succeeded Mr. Hood. In 1860–'61 Rev. R. Ridlington was pastor. During his pastorate the society prepared to build a house of worship, and before his removal the lot was purchased and the foundation laid. Rev. Mr. Holmes followed Mr. Ridlington in 1862, and this year the church was enclosed. In 1863 Rev. Wm. M. Sampson was appointed pastor, but remained only a part of the year, the Rev. Dr. Thomas filling out the time.

The basement of the church was occupied during the winter of '63–'64, and in the autumn of 1864, Rev. Bishop Scott presided over the deliberations of the Upper Iowa Conference, which met in this city and held its sessions in the basement. At the close of the conference Rev. Dr. John Bowman became pastor. During his year of service the society was divided and the church on the east side was formed and their house of worship erected.

Rev. S. A. Lee was the minister for 1865–'66, and during his pastorate the church building was finished and dedicated and the society was blessed with a gracious revival.

Dr. Fairall followed Mr. Lee for the year 1867. Rev. U. Eberhart served as pastor during 1868–'69. In 1870–'71, Rev. D. Shaffer was the minister, and the society was favored with a good revival. In 1872

Rev. W. Frank Paxton was appointed presiding elder and Rev. S. A. Lee returned as the pastor. Rev. W. P. Watkins was appointed pastor for 1873.

In October, 1874, Rev. J. T. Crippen was transferred from the Central New York Conference and stationed over this church. He was followed by Rev. I. K. Fuller, who only remained one year. Mr. Fuller was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Allen, who afterward was transferred to Texas. He was followed by Rev. H. O. Pratt, who remained the pastor until 1881, when Rev. S. C. Bronson was assigned to the charge and remained until the autumn of 1884. At that date Rev. J. G. Van Ness, the present pastor, came.

About $500 was spent in repairing the church in 1885. J. W. Cook is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about 110. The church has not far from 150 active members.

EAST-SIDE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At an early day it became apparent that the division of the city by the river would necessitate the organization of a second Methodist Episcopal church, one on the east side, in addition to the one already in operation on the west side of the Cedar River. Accordingly, the records show that a Board of Trustees was organized and articles of incorporation adopted as early as March 22, 1861, by the following citizens: J. W. Hankinson, G. R. Benight, D. B. Gilbert, Joseph Gorrell, J. W. Ayers, Albert R. Hale and David Edwards. Also, that at their first meeting the question of building a church was proposed and discussed.

At their second meeting, June 16, 1862, J. S. Barbee, A. C. Bunnell and Thomas Brooks were elected instead of Messrs. Benight, Gilbert and Edwards, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of securing church room in connection with the school building then about to be erected in East Waterloo. That being impracticable, at the next meeting, February 21, 1865, it was resolved to proceed immediately to take the necessary steps to build a church. The new members of the board were: E. P. Albee, Wm. Gilchrist, R. A. Whitaker and George W. Hawver. Messrs. Barbee, Hankinson and Hawver were the committee to estimate the cost, and Messrs. Hankinson, Gilchrist and Albee were to supervise the erection of said building. The size resolved upon was 36 x 58. Proposals were received, and J. S. Barbee was assigned the contract. The church was finished and dedicated in September, 1865, and Mr. Barbee settled with in October, 1865, paying him in full $4,600. Some of the subscriptions were not paid and had to be advanced, for which a mortgage was given, which mortgage and interest, amounting to some $1,300, was finally raised and paid in September, 1873, freeing the property from all incumbrance.

The parsonage, which, with the furniture, is valued at $2,500, was built in 1869, under the ministry of Rev. E. L. Miller—the building committee consisting of Edmund Miller, A. C. Bunnell and William Gilchrist.

The first Sunday-school met in a frame building on the bank of the river, known as Evans's building, officered by John W. Ayers and J. W. Hankinson, at which time J. G. Witted, the sailor-preacher, was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Waterloo, thence to the court-house, with A. C. Bunnell, Superintendent. Afterward Day's Hall was the Sunday-school room, said hall being a brick building on the site where the *Reporter* block now stands. The Sunday-school remained in Day's Hall until it was removed to the new church, September, 1865.

Among the ministers in charge of the church from its organization were Revs. E. L. Miller, D. R. Thomas, Elder John Bowman (under whose pastorate the

church was dedicated), R. N. Earhart, J. B. Casebeer, E. L. Miller, H. S. Church, G. W. Brindell, J. R. Berry, A. C. Manwell, Rev. F. B. Cherington and the present pastor, Dr. J. H. Rhea.

Mr. Berry was assigned to the church in September, 1875, and the following year began to agitate the question of a new church edifice. The matter was freely discussed, and on the 10th of October, 1876, a resolution was adopted to make "a vigorous effort to build a new church." From this beginning the present Grace Church grew into shape. Ground was broken on the 19th of April, 1877, and the corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July following, Rev. Dr. W. H. Perrine, of Albion College, Michigan, delivering the address. The dedication occurred Sunday, December 30, 1878, Bishop Andrews, then resident at Des Moines, preaching the sermon from St. John iv:24. The whole expense of lot, building and furniture was nearly $1,800. From the description of the church, published in the *Reporter*, after the dedication, we make the following extract:

"The building is in gothic style. The foundations are of stone, rustic ashlar; superstructure of brick, tastefully trimmed with terra cotta and white brick. The form of the building is nearly that of a Greek cross, the main axis, the entire length of the foundation, being 104 feet, and the transverse axis sixty-seven feet. There are three gables, each fifty feet from the base, with rear gable of thirty-feet elevation. The tower, with double front, is fourteen feet square, fifty-three feet above water table, surrounded by a mansard roof, eighteen feet, making total height of tower, from level of street, seventy-six feet. The apex of the entire roof is finished in iron cresting, with finials at corners. In each gable there is a large triple-sashed window 9 x 20 feet, in gothic form, supported by side windows of similar style, 2x 8 feet. There are three double and two single entrances, all surmounted by gothic arches. The main roof is supported by seven trusses, seventeen feet in vertical thickness, and each containing about 3,000 feet of lumber, resting entirely on the walls, without lateral pressure. The roof is laid with shingles in imitation of tiling. The interior wood-work is finished in white and black walnut. The entire building is wainscoted in white, with base and rail in black; the ceiling is panel-work of white, with rails in black, and sham trusses in white walnut, likewise pews, chancel and choir, all finished in gothic style. The front projection contains the lecture or Sabbath-school room, and is 27 x 45 feet, with class-room adjoining, 15 x 15 feet, and separated by folding doors. The transepts contain the main auditorium, 45 x 62 feet, with front vestibule, 11 x 11 feet, and north vestibule, 6 x 15 feet. The chancel is a semi-circle, 9 x 18 feet, at the rear of which is the choir, 6 x 18 feet, and back of this the organ loft, 8 x 18 feet. At the rear of the building, on each side, is a vestibule, 5 x 9 feet, leading from the auditorium to the parlors, and also connected with outside entrances. The parlors are fourteen feet square, connected by folding doors.

The pews are arranged in a semi-circle, the aisles radiating from a center just back of the pulpit. By this excellent plan every auditor in every pew in the house directly faces the speaker. There are 105 pews, with seating accommodations for 450 persons. By a simple and ingenious arrangement, the base board around the whole auditorium is hinged so that it can be easily raised and form a seat, thus adding about 150 more to the seating capacity. The lecture room, while it is directly in front of the pulpit, is separated from the main room by sliding doors of ground glass. These are hung on weights, and can be dropped easily into the basement, thereby throwing the two rooms together, and making an au-

ditorium in extreme length 62 x 87 feet and capable of seating 900 persons."

The church has about 300 members. E. T. Corwin is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 180.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The First Presbyterian Church of Waterloo was organized by Rev. N. C. Robinson, on the 17th day of September, 1854, with a membership of six, viz.: George Ordway, Mrs. George Ordway, Mrs. Marilla Beauchine, Mrs. Alvira Barrett, Zimri Streeter and Mrs. Charlotte Lake. Mr. Robinson continued to preach to the church once in two or three weeks until late in the autumn of 1854, when he accepted a call to the church in Vinton.

In the fall of 1854 Rev. James M. Phillips commenced his labors at Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Janesville, residing at Cedar Falls, and continued to preach at Waterloo once in two weeks for about one year. Mr. Phillips was succeeded in the autumn of 1856 by Rev. Moses Robinson, who devoted his whole time to this society; and during his ministry of about one year the erection of a church was commenced.

Rev. James Harrison was the next pastor of the church, commencing his labors in the summer of 1856 and continuing until the spring of 1868. At that time Rev. William Fithian assumed the pastorate, and continued for several months in charge.

The first church building, now occupied by the Baptist society, was commenced in 1856, but was not finished until the following year, and was dedicated in the autumn. When the society began planning for the edifice the country was in a flourishing condition; settlers were coming in rapidly; money was comparatively plenty, and no one expected a sudden change, such as followed. The society planned for the future, and built accordingly; but when the financial crash of 1857 came, could not fulfill their engagements. Aid that had been promised in the East failed to come, owing to a bank failure; property began to depreciate and members to scatter. With all these discouraging surroundings, it was thought best to sell the property, which was accordingly done. After the sale of the church, the society was for a long time without a pastor, and its usual services were suspended.

During the years 1860 and 1861 occasional services were held, and a small part of the time regularly once in two weeks, conducted by Rev. James M. Phillips, of Cedar Falls, and Rev. David Blakely, who then resided near Waterloo, on a farm, and by occasional supplies.

Late in the year 1864 Rev. Stephen Phelps commenced his labors with this church in Russell Hall, and continued to labor with great acceptability till his health failed, in the spring of 1869, when he resigned his pastorate. The present pleasant and commodious brick church on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets was erected during the summer of 1867, and dedicated free of debt in November of that year. The building was not completed without a struggle, and only with the assistance of contributions from abroad and a donation from the Church Erection Committee of the Presbyterian church. Prominent among the contributors was Myron Phelps, Esq., of Lewistown, Illinois, father of Pastor Phelps, a most exemplary and Christian man, who gave over $1,000.

In the summer of 1869 Rev. A. R. Olney, just graduated at Union Theological Seminary, New York, commenced his labors as pastor of this church, and continued with them one year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Thorp in the fall of 1870. During the year 1871 funds were raised for the purchase of a pipe organ, and an addition was built in the rear for an "organ loft" and pastor's study, with ses-

sion-room, etc. The advent of the organ was celebrated with a concert at the church on the evening of November 22, 1871, at which the superior merits of the instrument were fully demonstrated.

Early in 1873 Mr. Thorp tendered his resignation, to take effect the first Sunday in March. After his departure there were only occasional services until in August, 1873, when Rev. I. E. Carey commenced his labors. Since that time the pulpit of the church has been filled by Rev. Mr. Carey, Rev. A. K. Baird, Rev. George R. Carroll, Rev. Rockwood McQueston and Rev. E. N. Barrett, the present incumbent.

The church at present has a membership of 130. Mrs. L. H. Edwards is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 100.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—In the year 1857 the Cedar Valley country was taken up as a mission field by the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association, and that year Jacob Shœffle and J. Mohr were sent by said conference to seek the German settlers in these regions, and preach the gospel of Christ among them, and as far as we can learn Shœffle was the first German missionary who passed through Waterloo. Finding no opening in this place he passed on to Cedar Falls, where he found an open door.

In the following year H. Klinesorge, as successor to Shœffle, took up Waterloo as an appointment, but his mission field being too large, extending from La Porte City north into Bremer County, and west into Hardin County, and to Fort Dodge, and the Germans then but few in Waterloo, he did not preach here very often.

In 1861 H. Rinze was sent to this mission, but he only preached occasionally in Waterloo. C. Pfile, also from the same conference, visited Waterloo at intervals. Then followed Jacob Keiper from the same conference, who preached several times in Waterloo during the year 1863.

In 1864 C. Berner was sent to this field of labor. A conference had been organized in Iowa, and as the mission territory was more divided he could pay more attention to Waterloo and preached more regularly. Services were held in a hall owned by J. D. Weaver, formerly Day's Hall, but up to this time no church had been organized.

In the month of May, 1865, Joseph Harlacher emigrated from Wisconsin and joined the Iowa Conference, and was by the same appointed to Cedar Falls and adjoining appointments. He commenced to preach regularly in Waterloo in that year in the above-mentioned hall. About this time several families, members of the Evangelical Association, had moved to Waterloo from Illinois, and the same fall the first church of this order in Waterloo, consisting of about ten members, was organized by Mr. Harlacher. Preaching was continued in Weaver's Hall for some time, but later in the same year it was changed to Champlin's Hall. In this location the religious meetings were held for several years, during which period the church was strengthened by several revivals, a goodly number being converted and added to the church.

In the year 1870, while C. H. Egge had charge of the society, a house of worship was erected, in which the society still worship. Those who have had charge of the church since are: Revs. William Bucks, George Eckhart, Joseph Bossard, H. Brower and E. J. Schultz.

The church has about 100 members, and is free from debt. Charles Rickert is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average of ninety-five attendants.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—On the 22d of January, 1867, the following named persons were organized into a Free-Will Baptist church in this city: Rev. D. E. Champlin, Mrs. L. Champlin, Mr. and Mrs.

S. V. R. Slade, Mr. L. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. P. McStay, Mrs. A. Heisrodt.

The first meetings of the above organization were held in Champlin Hall, but the following year the present church edifice was erected, situated on the corner of Lafayette and Main streets, and dedicated on the 29th day of November, 1868, Rev. O. E. Baker preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church has not enjoyed the privilege of constant pastoral care, although able and earnest men, including the Revs. D. E. Champlin, C. B. Messer and O. E. Baker, have rendered it efficient service.

In January, 1874, a call was extended to the Rev. J. J. Hall, of C. H. Spurgeon's college, England, who commenced his labors with the church the following March. He remained about two years and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. O. E. Baker, who resigned in the spring of 1881. The society were then without a pastor until December, 1881, when Rev. J. B. Palmer, the present pastor, began his labors. From the autumn of 1883 till the spring of 1885 Rev. T. H. Drake was pastor. The church has over 100 members. Charles Hackett is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about 100.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first services of this society were held in the basement of the Congregational church, commencing in 1866. Rev. Mr. Durchner was the minister and divided his time between Cedar Falls and Waterloo, preaching alternate Sundays at each place. Sometime in 1867 Beck & Nauman's Hall was leased as a place of worship, Rev. Mr. Folch succeeding Durchner, and preaching on alternate Sundays for several years. Articles of incorporation were adopted July 1, 1869, under the name of "The Lutheran Church of Waterloo," the object being, as stated therein, "to secure the worship of God and promote religion and morality among the German population in the vicinity of Waterloo." The incorporators named were John Nauman, D. Kruse, Henry Vogel, Charles F. Sury, Godfried Hartman and Conrad Bockringer.

Rev. Joseph Westenberger was the first regular pastor of the society, commencing his labors in 1872. Under his administration the present church edifice was commenced and finished. It is a brick structure, 30 x 56 feet on the ground, and is located on Jefferson street, between Third and Main. Work was commenced in July, 1872, and the building was occupied in October following. It has a seating capacity of about 200, and cost $2,500. Rev. H. Schuerz is the present pastor, having commenced his labors here in 1878, succeeding Rev. Chr. Mardorf. The church has about fifty members, and the Sunday-school an attendance of about forty.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—The Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Society first held services in this city in October, 1878, at the Mission Chapel, Rev. J. L. Creamer, of Fort Dodge, preaching the first sermon. Services were afterward held in the Free Baptist church. In August, 1879, the members of this society commenced the erection of a church on East Water street. In just three weeks the building was completed, and on the 31st of August it was dedicated, Rev. L. Dornseif, then of Dubuque, delivering the opening address. The membership at that time numbered six, each family representing a member. Since then nine more members have been added which makes the present membership number fifteen. Rev. George Metzger presided until succeeded by Rev. Joseph Fischer, the present pastor. The church building cost $700, and the parsonage, erected later, cost an equal amount.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The first Catholics are believed to have located in

Waterloo in the year 1852 or '53. For a year or two they were visited occasionally by Rev. Fathers Slattery and Baumgartner, the latter of whom then resided at Gilbertville. About this time Waterloo and the surrounding missions were given in charge of Rev. John Sheil, who fixed his residence in Waverly, Bremer County, and for some years attended to the spiritual wants of the few Catholics scattered through the surrounding counties. In 1856, through the exertions of Mr. B. Kelly, two lots were purchased, and the first church edifice erected on the corner of Mulberry and Third streets, east side.

In the spring of 1867 Rev. Mr. Shiel was succeeded in the mission by Rev. M. Flavin, who remained only one year, and in the spring of 1868 was succeeded in turn by Rev. P. J. R. Murphy, who, like his predecessors, resided in Waverly. He continued in charge of the missions until the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1869. During the summer of 1868 Father Murphy caused the church to be enlarged. On the 23d of October, 1869, Rev. N. F. Scallan arrived in the city, and became the first resident pastor of the church. In the spring of 1870 the pastoral residence, a neat frame structure, was erected.

In September, 1871, one-fourth of a block was purchased on the corner of Mulberry and Second streets, and the foundations laid for a Catholic school building, which was completed in August of the following year. This building, known as the School of Our Lady of Victory, is 50 x 50 feet, two stories high. It affords a residence to the Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., who have charge of the school, and ample accommodations for 250 pupils. The Sisters opened school August 26, 1872.

During the summer of 1881 the church edifice was rebuilt and enlarged, and is now 40 x 80 feet in size.

Rev. Father Scallan was succeeded by Rev. Michael Nicholls in December, 1883, and he by Rev. G. T. Nagle in 1884.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—A society of this denomination was organized in this city at an early day. A reorganization was made in 1872, and services were held in the Free Baptist church for a time and then abandoned. In April, 1883, another organization was made under the leadership of Elder H. A. Kerr. Services are now regularly held in the mission chapel, and the membership, although small, is composed of earnest and devoted workers. About forty attend services. The present pastor, Rev. Sycafoose, commenced his labors here with the beginning of 1886.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Universalist services were first held in 1868, at which time Rev. R. G. Hamilton preached regularly in Lincoln Hall. He removed to Clinton the following year, and then for several years there were no regular services.

In 1873 came Rev. J. J. Austin, who formerly had charge of a large church in Indiana; but his health failing him he came to Waterloo, partly to regain his lost health and partly on business for himself and others. Shortly after his arrival here he commenced preaching occasionally in Union Hall. About this time the society reorganized and held regular services and a Sunday-school, and in the spring of 1875 it was incorporated and purchased a fine lot on the east side.

Not long after this the society ceased to hold regular services and have not, as yet, commenced active work.

CHRISTADELPHIAN CHURCH.—This society has been holding regular services for ten or twelve years. About three years ago they commenced holding meetings in the Bickley Block, and have held regular services ever since, different members of the congregation occupying the pulpit. The organization started with a member-

ship of five and gradually increased until they now number thirty members.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—In the year 1880 the German Baptist organization of this city started the erection of a building for worship on the corner of Seventh and South streets. It was dedicated in January, 1882, Elders J. A. Murray and E. K. Beuchley conducting the services. The membership at that time numbered about seventy-five.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Free Methodist society has about twelve members and is in charge of Rev. Robert Scott, who commenced here in the autumn of 1885. Among his predecessors were Revs. K. O. Gould, W. W. Warren, M. L. Gould, Joseph Riley and Vivian A. Dake.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

These institutions, whose greatest successes have been at Philadelphia, are becoming very numerous throughout the country, and deserve all that can be said in their praise. They are profitable for the investor, convenient for the borrower, and are the most effective means yet discovered of inducing certain classes to save. Two of these associations are in flourishing condition at Waterloo.

The *Waterloo Building and Loan Association* was organized in March, 1878, and is now in its twelfth series. The present officers are: A. J. Edwards, President; E. T. Corwin, Vice-President; Lewis Lichty, Secretary; J. W. Krapfel, Treasurer. The business is managed under the supervision of fifteen directors. January 1, 1886, there were 3,566 shares in force, and the assets of the association were $143,965.56.

The *People's Mutual Building and Loan Association* was organized in 1879, largely through the efforts of Martin Blim, who was secretary for several years. It is now in its ninth series, which was commenced in February, 1886. Some 130 loans have been made, mostly to actual builders, while investors have realized more than 15 per cent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company in Waterloo was the Waterloo Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, organized April 2, 1861. Its first officers were: R. W. Chapman, Foreman; M. Maverick, First Assistant; H. D. Williams, Second Assistant; Horace Barron, Secretary. It numbered about forty active members. In 1867 they turned their apparatus over to the German Hook and Ladder Company, which was organized in August of that year, with officers as follows: T. Wiley, Foreman; D. Kruse, First Assistant; John Nauman, Second Assistant; John Bressler, Secretary; John Redenbach, Treasurer. The first fire was in the old warehouse on Mill Square in 1869, where they held the fire in check until the arrival of the engine. Mr. Wiley says, at this fire he acted as foreman, assistant and company, himself and Mr. Fuller doing most of the work.

In 1873 they sold their old cart to the city of Iowa Falls for $100 and had a new one built by Hitt & Chapman at a cost of $250, which they run at the present time. They have a full set of extension ladders made at the same time. In times of fire theirs is the post of danger and of honor. They must climb to the roof, enter the burning building and clear away the wreck so that the engines can do efficient service; and they have always shown themselves equal to the task.

Red Jacket Engine and Hose Company, No. 1, was the first engine company organized in this city. In 1868 money was raised by private subscription and R. W. Chapman was appointed by the citizens to purchase a fire engine. Mr. Chapman went to Chicago, and for $1,000 purchased the Red Jacket. This engine had a peculiar

interest for Mr. Chapman. It was built in 1849 by L. Button, of Waterford, New York, for Fulton No. 3, of Utica, of which company Mr. Chapman was the first foreman. It was sold to the Chicago Fire Department in 1853, and used by No. 4, of that city, for a number of years. When the city began using steamers it was abandoned, and Mr. Chapman found it covered with dust and rubbish, stowed away in an old lumber room in the engine house. He at once bought it and brought it to Waterloo.

A company was formed in January, 1869, of which R. W. Chapman was Foreman; G. R. Crittenden, First Assistant; D. C. Cook, Second Assistant; John Hilferty, Secretary; G. P. Beck, Treasurer; Charles Berg, Steward; H. W. Jenney, Foreman of Hose; Fred Chapman, Assistant. Their constitution was adopted January 1, 1869, and approved by the City Council February 10 of the same year. Their first place of meeting was in Wood's Block. On the completion of Capwell's building they moved into that, which they occupied until the city built their present engine house, in September, 1872. Here they have a fine hall, neatly decorated with appropriate pictures, mostly the gift of that firm friend of the firemen, Charles S. Champlin, of Hudson, New York, who has done much for the Waterloo boys. He has presented them at different times with a number of drawings of his own which show great skill; also with a company register, officers' belts, trumpets, etc. He will always be held in grateful remembrance by our firemen, and is an honorary member of both engine companies.

The first fire of any consequence that the Red Jacket played on was at the warehouse on Mill Square, where they did excellent service in saving surrounding property.

In 1874 the company, considering their hose-cart too small, sent Messrs. Chapman, Beck and Crittenden to Dubuque to purchase a larger one. They purchased a Silsby four-wheeled cart, made to carry 800 feet of hose, for $150. It was brought home, painted and varnished by Hitt & Chapman, and delivered to the hose company.

Early in 1871 it became evident that another engine was necessary for the east side, and R. W. Chapman, then chief engineer, was appointed, with W. Russell, to purchase one. They purchased from the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, an engine built by L. Button in 1855. The price paid was $600, and $150 for 500 feet of hose. This was brought home and L. F. Walker, M. H. Barker, J. Garbrant, John Hubbard, W. Russell, J. Fressle, B. S. Doxey, Thomas Watts, J. P. Weeks, M. Hannon and Wm. Barker withdrew from the Red Jacket, and A. Rosgen from the Hook and Ladder Company, and on February 3, 1871, formed the Water Witch Engine and Hose Company, No. 2.

Its first officers were: L. F. Walker, Foreman; J. Garbrant, First Assistant; John Hubbard, Second Assistant; W. Russell, Secretary; A. Rosgen, Treasurer; J. Fressle, Steward; M. H. Barker, Foreman of Hose; Wm. Barker, Assistant.

The first time they were called out was early in the spring of the same year, when the mayor of Cedar Falls telegraphed for help, saying their city was on fire. The engine was at once loaded and the run from here to Cedar Falls was made in seven minutes, and in thirty-eight from the time of the first alarm, the Water Witch had a stream on the fire and did good service in checking the flames.

Their first place of meeting was in A. Rosgen's harness shop, but in September, 1871, their present engine house was built. In 1874 the building was raised and a capacious hall built over the engine-room, the

city furnishing the material and the boys doing the work.

The hand engines were replaced by steamers, one in 1878, and the other in 1880. These, in turn, will probably be disposed of in the near future, as the city has contracted for water-works to be erected in 1886. They are to be completed October 1, and the city takes 100 hydrants at $37 each.

In 1880 the Water Witch Company changed its name to the Black Hawk Company, and in 1881 a new Water Witch Company was organized. This, with the old hand-engine formerly used by the old Water Witch Company, has its headquarters near the Illinois Central depot. In 1879 an independent hose company, called the L. F. Walker Hose Company, was organized, and is still active. The city now owns two steam engines, one hand engine, one hook and ladder truck, four hose carts and 2,000 feet of hose. John V. Smith is Chief Engineer of the department; Herrman Rosgen, First Assistant, and P. P. Lemper, Second Assistant.

WATERLOO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This was organized November 18, 1865, and the first officers, elected December 4, were: George W. Couch, President; R. A. Whitaker, Vice-President; James W. Logan, Secretary; A. T. Lusch, Treasurer; Dr. A. B. Mason, Librarian. The library was first opened in Dr. Mason's office. He was succeeded by D. W. Foote, as librarian; afterward, Henry Harris and Dr. Williams acted, for short terms, in that capacity. Then the library fell into disuse, and the books became scattered. About 1878 it was deemed best to revive the society. At present Emmons Johnson is President; Mrs. H. B. Allen, Vice-President; Lizzie Ballou, Treasurer, and Mrs. William H. Leavitt, Librarian. The library is kept at the opera house and is open Saturday afternoons and evenings. The payment of $1 a year makes any one a member.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Company B, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., was organized in 1883, at Waterloo, through the efforts of L. D. Anthony. A. G. Dunham was Captain until 1885, when L. D. Anthony was elected Captain. The First Lieutenant is Albert M. Smith; Second, Andrew F. Homer. The company includes forty-seven men besides these three officers, and meets for drill four times each month.

Waterloo Lodge, No. 105, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation, but its charter was issued in June, 1857. The first officers elected were: Timothy Rowell, Worthy Master; Ephraim Mears, Senior Warden; S. P. Brainnard, Junior Warden; V. V. Locey, Secretary; H. E. Hurlburt, Treasurer; John McIlmoil, Senior Deacon; William McCall, Junior Deacon, S. W. Ingham, Tiler. October 3, 1870, Victory Lodge, No. 296, was organized, with R. A. Whitaker, Worthy Master; J. W. McClure, Senior Warden; Matt. Parrott, Junior Warden; Lewis Lichty, Secretary; D. B. Stanton, Treasurer; E. Ellis, Senior Deacon; D. W. Crouse, Junior Deacon; H. J. Main, Tiler. These two lodges were consolidated in 1879, retaining the name of the older. The present officers are: M. T. Owens, Worthy Master; C. F. Wickman, Senior Warden; W. A. Heath, Junior Warden; A. W. Morrill, Treasurer; C. B. Stilson, Secretary; F. W. White, Senior Deacon; L. R. Town, Junior Deacon; H. Lampe, Tiler. The lodge has 150 members, and meets the Tuesday evening on or before the full moon.

Tabernacle Chapter, No. 52, *R. A. M.*, was chartered October 17, 1870, with Frank Neely as High Priest. The present officers are: H. A. Sargent, High Priest; C. R. Sherland, King; J. W. Daggett, Scribe;

James Ellis, Treasurer; C. B. Stilson, Secretary; H. H. Saunders, C. of H.; F. W. White, Permanent Secretary; W. A. Heath, R. A. C.; H. Grout, 3d V.; M. T. Owens, 2d V.; E. R. Prindle, 1st V.; H. Lampe, Guard. The chapter has ninety-eight members, and meets Monday evening on or before the full moon.

Ascalon Commandery, No. 25, K. T., was instituted December 5, 1875, by O. P. Waters. The first officers were: Frank Neely, Eminent Commander; D. B. Stanton, G.; J. P. Sherman, C. G.; Matt. Parrott, P.; L. H. Cobb, Treasurer; H. W. Jenney, Rec. Its present officers are: H. R. Shutts, E. C.; H. H. Saunders, G.; J. A. Shipman, C. G.; Matt. Parrott, P.; H. A. Sargent, S. W.; S. S. Chase, J. W.; J. Bennett, Treasurer; C. B. Stilson, Rec. The commandery has now fifty-seven members, and meets the Friday evening next after the full moon.

Black Hawk Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 5, 1855. The charter members were J. C. Hubbard, Oren E. Hardy, W. K. Wooster, John McD. Benight and Henry Sherman. In the winter of 1857–'8 the charter was surrendered, on account of hard times. In 1867 the lodge was reinstituted, with A. C. Bunnell, O. E. Hardy, J. C. Hubbard, T. Wiley and B. J. Capwell as first members. The present officers are: Ole Jansen, Noble Grand; John McConnell, Vice-Grand; Warren Brown, Secretary; R. Lester, Permanent Secretary; P. D. Smith, Treasurer. The lodge has sixty-five members, and meets on Wednesday evenings.

Waterloo Encampment, No. 51, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 8, 1871, with W. Russell, L. F. Walker, A. Ohler, D. W. Crouse, S. Wells, R. Robinson and R. McDonald as charter members. The charter was granted January 10, 1871. The present officers are: B. D. Smith, C. P.; W. L. Hitchcock, H. P.; S. Wells, Scribe; F. Cramer, S. W.; John McConnell, J. W.; J. D. Weaver. Treasurer. The encampment has twenty members, and meets the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Waterloo Lodge, No. 26, A. O. U. W., was organized May 11, 1875, with the following charter members: R. A. Whitaker, A. J. Edwards, I. W. Ghrist, Lewis Lichty, J. H. Kuhns, E. Swank, D. R. Weaver, A. B. Vanbolkenburg, M. Partridge, D. B. Stanton, G. W. Hayzlett, H.W Brown, C. B. Stilson, H. Lampe, H. Lindley, H. Hirst. The lodge was first officered as follows: L.Lichty, P. M. W.; R. A. Whitaker, M. W.; A. J. Edwards, F.; J. Kuhns, O.; D. R.Weaver, G.; C. B. Stilson, Rec.; E. Swank, Financier; M. Partridge, Receiver; H. Lampe, O. W.; A. J. Edwards, Lewis Lichty and C. B. Stilson, Trustees. The officers for 1886 are: C. B. Stilson, P. M. W.; F. M. Shoemaker, M. W.; W. W. Pierce, F.; F. H. Holman, O.; A. J. Edwards, Recorder; R. A. Whitaker, Fin.; John Eickelberg, Receiver; E. J. Rickert, I. W.; D. H. Brunn, O. W. The lodge has eighty-six members, and meets every Wednesday evening.

Goethe Lodge, No. 95, A. O. U. W., was the next lodge of this order organized in Waterloo. It was instituted January 26, 1877, and is made up principally of German citizens, of whom the following were charter members: Prof. Frederick Barth, Gottfried Hartman, H. H. Bezold, Henry Eifert, Tobias Wiley, Kasper Weis, Antony Dusman, John Christian, Martin Grady, Matthias Tittman, Constantine Stein, Charles Adler, Benhart Kinstler, Marcus Kahler, Frank Beck, Edward Fisher. The following were its first officers: Henry H. Bezold, P. M. W.; Frederick Barth, M. W.; Tobias Wiley, F.; Gottfried Hartman, O.; Henry Eifert, G.; Charles Adler, Rec.; Marcus Kahler, Financier; Kasper Weis, Receiver; Edward Fisher, I. W.; Frank Beck, O. W.; Martin Grady, Antony Dusman, M. Tittman, Trustees. The officers

for 1886 are: G. Hartman, P. M. W.; Frank Beck, M. W.; John Baro, F.; L. Nauman, O.; B. Sippel, Recorder; Fritz Kramer, Financier; George B. Beck, Receiver; H. Feusner, G.; H. Belzer, I. W.; F. Kroll, O. W. The lodge has at this writing forty-eight members, and meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

Courier Lodge, No. 145, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized January 16, 1868, by H. H. Bezold, of Waterloo, with the following charter members: M. V. Adams, W. H. H. Becker, M. C. Brown, S. Coburn, J. H. Crippen, G. R. Crittenden, P. S. Dorlan, G. A. Eberhart, J. A. Fowler, C. P. Hunt, W. H. Hartman, S. B. Hitt, S. M. Hoff, C. P. Jones, Lewis Libby, W. C. Munger, H. L. Shutts, S. E. Rider, J. Q. A. Rider, H. D. Smith, A. B. Thomas. First officers—P. M. W., A. B. Thomas; M. W., H. L. Shutts; F., S. E. Rider; O., S. P. Hitt; Recorder, G. A. Eberhart; Receiver, J. Q. A. Rider; Financier, J. A. Fowler; Guide, M. V. Adams; I. W., P. S. Dorland; O.W., W. C. Munger; Trustees, W. H. Hartman, C. P. Jones, H. D. Smith. The present officers are: William H. H. Becker, P. M. W.; S. M. Hoff, M. W.; P. E. Fowler, F.; W. Lavanselar, O.; A. B.Thomas, Recorder; M. C. Brown, Financier; H. Daniel, Receiver; C. W. Lichty, G.; Fred Kistner, I. W.; Thomas Riley, O. W. The lodge has sixty members in 1886, and meets the first and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

General Robert Anderson Post, No. 68, *G. A. R.*, was mustered November 25, 1881, with eighteen members. The present officers are: J. W. Krapfel, Commander; M. V. Lott, Senior Vice-Commander; S. V. Hoot, Junior Vice-Commander; Free Higgins, Officer of the Day; William Farnsworth, Officer of the Guard; Rev. E. N. Barrett, Chaplain; C. H. Horton, Surgeon; C. H, Becker, Adjutant; T. H. Sedgwick, Quartermaster. The post has in 1866 160 members, and meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month,

Phil. Sheridan Camp, No. 19, *S. of V.*, was organized April 21, 1885, with ten members. The first officers were: F. W. White, Captain; Ed. Munger, First Lieutenant; Albert Bryant, Second Lieutenant; E. S. Miller, Outside Sentinel; J. N. Labarre, Inside Sentinel. The officers for 1886 are: F. W. White, Captain; F. H. Millin, First Lieutenant; J. H. Holden, Second Lieutenant; C. W. Harvin, Outside Sentinel; H. C. Gardner, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Rev. J. G. Van Ness, Chaplain. The membership has increased to forty-three. Meetings are held the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Helmet Lodge, No. 89, *K. P.*, was organized in October, 1882, with about forty members. The present officers are: A. B. Antes, P. C.; Rev. E. N. Barrett, C. C.; Charles Hoff, V. C.; A. B. Covert, P.; J. E. Sedgwick, M. A.; A. B. Thomas, K. R. and S.; Frank Gilbert, M. E.; James Henderson, M. F.; Grant McRea, I. G.; B. Sippel, O. G. The membership is now twenty-five. Meetings are held the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month.

Waterloo Temple, No. 20, *U. O. A. T.*, was organized July 15, 1881, and re-organized September 15, 1885. The present officers are: R. Lester, P. T.; S. M. Clark, T.; Mrs. J. T. Kirkwood, V. T.; J. G. Van Ness, Sec.; J. W. Cook, Rec.; R. Lester, Fin.; R. Stevens, Treas.; P. S. Darling, Mar.; Mame Cook, I. G.; Bird Lane, W. The temple has in 1886 a membership of nineteen, and meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

Golden Council, No. 380, *Royal Arcanum*, was organized in February, 1881, with about twenty members. The officers for 1886 are: C. O. Balliett, P. R.; G. E. Fernald, R.; H. A. Snyder, Sec.; S. V. R. Slade, Treas.; T. A. Jenney, Chap.; D. W. Crouse, Aud.; R. Lester, G. The membership is

now sixteen. Meetings are held the first and second Tuesdays of each month.

The Order of the Red Cross was organized in the summer of 1880. The officers now are: E. E. Walsh, Com.; C. E. Dailey, Lt. Com.; G. F. Dunham, Sc.; A. M. Smith, Treas.; B. D. Smith, Fin.; C. W. Cole, Prel.; J. R. Nelson, Sen.; F. Pettit, G.; C. H. Horton, Med. Ex. The membership is about thirty-five. Meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Cedar Grove, No. 48, *A. O. U. D.*, was organized August 10, 1885. The officers at the present time are: H. H. Bezold, N. A.; V. L. Simmons, V. A.; Harvey Smith, P. A.; L. K. Fullerton, Sec.; C. H. Smith, Treas. The membership is twenty-six, and the time for meeting is the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

The *German Aid Society* was organized in 1867. The present officers are: Frank Beck, Pres.; John Althouse, Sec.; Henry Nauman, Treas.; Sebastian Reger, V. P.; Gottfried Hartman and Albert Holzer, Committee on the Sick. The society has $800 invested. It has fifty-four members, and meets the second Tuesday evening of each month.

The *Waterloo Turn Verein* was organized in March, 1878, with forty-five members. Its present membership is about the same, and meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month for business, and Monday and Friday evenings of each week for exercise, or "turning." The present officers are: Sebastian Reger, Speaker; Aug. Cody, Ass't Speaker; George Schilling, Sec.; P. P. Lamper, Fin. Sec.; Albert Holzer, Treas.; Adam Rosgen, Conrad Wangler, and John Baro, Trustees.

The *Young Men's Christian Association* was started with six members, April 5, 1882, and now has about twenty members. J. J. Tufts is President; L. Sarvay, Vice-President; J. W. Cook, Secretary; and Budd Park, Treasurer. Regular meetings are held every Sunday afternoon. Connected with this are a boys' branch and a ladies' auxiliary organization.

CEDAR FALLS.

CEDAR FALLS is the oldest point in Black Hawk County, and was the first county seat. It is divided into four wards, the First Ward containing the principal business houses and manufactories. The Cedar River, which runs along the north side of the city, divides the city on the northeast, and is crossed by an iron wagon bridge, and a few rods above, by the bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad, who have leased and operated the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad. The streets are broad, and laid out at right angles with each other. Main street, which is the principal business street, runs north and south, and is one of the finest streets in any inland town in Iowa. The business houses, with their plate-glass fronts and elegant interior finish, would do credit to an older and larger city. The private dwellings are tasteful, built for convenience and comfort, with neatly kept and ornamental grounds surrounding them. Many elegant residences have been erected, and others are in course of construction.

Concerning the early history of Cedar Falls, we make the following liberal extract from a sketch prepared by S. H. Packard, Esq., a gentleman whose memory and carefulness entitle him to be called, as he has been, "the historian" of the place.

"But little more than one-third of the first century of our country's existence as an independent nation has passed since the first settlement of Cedar Falls. In this comparatively short time we have seen our city grow from a mere settlement, unknown except to the venturesome hunter or trader, who made occasional visits among the Indians, who claimed and held this portion of Iowa as their hunting grounds, to a city of nearly or quite 4,000 inhabitants. We have seen it progress with steady step, until we can truthfully boast of one of the most flourishing and enterprising cities in the State, with the promise of a continued career of prosperity and advancement.

"Like most communities, we have had our seasons of depression, and have at times felt as though success was unattainable; but the same spirit of enterprise, the same determination that led the early pioneers to found a city so far from the comforts and conveniences of the more settled portion of the State, served to nerve them to fight on and successfully resist the tide of

adversity which seemed ready to roll over them. Of the brave men and noble women who first came to the falls of the Cedar, and by their indomitable energy and pluck, sacrificing their own pleasures and comforts for the good of those who should come after them, succeeded in placing our town on the highway to prosperity, many have rested from their labors and now peacefully sleep by the side of the beautiful river; a few still remain to mingle with their fellow citizens, and to note with praiseworthy pride the increasing growth and prosperity of the work of their hands. All honor to those sturdy pioneer men and women who founded our city, and by their efforts laid deep and broad the foundations upon which have been builded the structure which we are permitted to enjoy. May we prove worthy the inheritance they have left us, and ever strive to protect and maintain it.

"The first settlement of Black Hawk County was made where our city now stands, in the year 1844, by William Chambers, who located his claim cabin on the bank of the Cedar River, near where the lime kiln of G. C. Howland now is. Chambers was of a roving disposition, engaged in hunting and trading with the Indians, and can scarcely be called a permanent settler. He remained only till fall, when he returned to the southern part of the State. A French Canadian by the name of Somaneux, who made his habitation with the Indians, preceded Chambers and had a cabin on the bank of the cut-off, where Cedar City was afterward located; but as he was, to all intents, one of the Indians in his habits and purposes, he cannot be deemed a settler. In March, 1845, William Sturgis and Erasmus D. Adams, having learned from the hunters and trappers of the water-power at the falls of the Cedar, came and located, staked out their claims and erected their log claim cabin. This was doubtless the initial settlement of Cedar Falls, and the house built by them the first permanent dwelling erected by white men in Black Hawk County. It was of logs and stood near the foot of Washington street and between the race and First street.

"In 1846 Sturgis and Adams, with their families, and Jackson Taylor and wife were the only residents at Cedar Falls. James Newell and family and E. G. Young and family were located at and near the banks of the Cedar. John Melrose, Wm. Virden and G. W. Hanna, south of Cedar Falls. These comprised the entire white population of the county.

"In 1845 Sturgis made preparation to improve the water-power, and commenced a brush dam at the head of the rapids. It was next to impossible to hire help, and consequently the work progressed but slowly, and but little was accomplished by Mr. Sturgis. In the spring of 1847 he sold out his interest in the water-power and land adjoining, to D. C. Overman and John T. Barrick. They completed the brush dam, excavated a mill-race, and in 1848 built a frame saw-mill, which stood where the waste gate now is, directly east from the race bridge. This was the first mill of any kind in this part of Iowa. In 1850 a grist-mill was added to the saw-mill. It had one run of stone, made from a granite boulder or 'hard-head' found near by. This was also the first grist-mill in this part of the country, and for several years it was resorted to by the settlers in Northwestern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, and it was not uncommon to see men who had come 100 miles to the mill.

"This was the commencement of the improvement of our splendid water-power. Changes in the ownership of the water power took place, Barrick disposing of his interest—D. C., J. M. and W. P. Overman, Edwin Brown and Dr. H. H. Meredith becoming the proprietors, W. P. Overman

subsequently selling out to the others. They enlarged the raceway, put in a substantial plank and timber dam, and otherwise added to and improved the power, until it became known as the best water-power in the State. In addition to the improvements named, they subsequently extended the race and erected two three-story flouring mills, which were second to none in Iowa. The old grist-mill was abandoned, and, with the old saw-mill, was destroyed by fire a few years since. From the brush dam and the rude saw-mill, and the one run of stone in the lean-to adjoining, by the perseverance and untiring industry of the gentlemen named and those who have succeeded them, it has grown to its present proportions and now furnishes power for a number of very creditable manufactories.

"The original owners having disposed of their entire interests, the property is owned and controlled by a company which is composed of the occupants of the power. The available water-power is but partially used and when contemplated improvements are made it will be sufficient to establish at Cedar Falls one of the great manufacturing centers in the West. The proprietors of the water-power are liberal gentlemen, and are ready to afford to any who may desire to establish manufactories here, good opportunities on most reasonable conditions.

"In 1851 Overman, Brown & Meredith caused a tract of land adjoining the water power to be platted, and christened the new village Cedar Falls, it having been before this known as Sturgis Rapids. For some reason the plat was not recorded and no lots were sold. In 1853 a second survey was made, and the plat was recorded at Independence, Buchanan County, this county not being at that time organized. At the time the second plat was made there were here forty inhabitants and nine log cabins.

"John R. Cameron purchased the first lot sold and erected on it, at the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, the first store building. The first frame dwelling was built by Samuel Wicks. The building is still standing on First street, near Main, and is a part of the Gibson House. The store building of Mr. Cameron is now occupied by L. O. Howland.

"In 1850 Andrew Mullarky came across the prairie from Independence with a small stock of goods, and established the first store. He occupied a small building on the north side of First street, which served as both store and family residence. In 1845 he removed to a new building on Main street erected by him. His store was known far and near as the 'Black Hawk store,' and as it was for several years the only store in this region, his customers were scattered throughout the whole Northern Cedar Valley and Southern Minnesota. The Cameron building was occupied by Williams & Hamlin, who were succeeded by M. W. Chapman, and he by T. B. and H. H. Carpenter. In 1854 the population had increased to 250.

"In 1853 S. S. McClure and Dr. E. Brewer, of Independence, and A. Low, of Delaware County, commissioners appointed for that purpose, met at Cedar Falls, and after mature consideration selected Cedar Falls as the county seat of Black Hawk County, and with due ceremony drove a red cedar stake on the lots at the northeast corner of Clay and Third streets, as the location of the future county buildings. Although the commissioners were gentlemen of most excellent judgment and nice discrimination, and undoubtedly made a most judicious and righteous selection, yet those lots were not destined to become the seat of government of our county and the home of court-house rings, for in 1855 the people of the southern part of the county were able, after a long and bitter contest, to vote the county seat away from us and locate it

at Waterloo. While Cedar Falls was the county seat the offices were located in the second story of the Black Hawk store and at Mr. Sawyer's house, on Washington street.

"During the war of the Rebellion Cedar Falls furnished its full quota of men. Two full companies were enlisted and went from Cedar Falls, and other detachments were enlisted for other commands. The first company, Company K, of the Third Regiment Infantry, was enlisted in the spring of 1861. This company served a full term and re-enlisted as veterans. The second company was Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Infantry, which was enlisted and entered the service in the fall of 1862. Both these companies were in actual hard service, and participated in some of the hardest fought engagements of the war. Among the detachments raised at Cedar Falls was one for the Seventh Cavalry and one for the Third or Dubuque Battery. Several other detachments were raised here. Of all it may be said, they did their duty, and deserve, as they have received, the gratitude of all. To the memory of those who fell in defense of our rights we will drop the silent tear, which speaks more eloquently than words can tell, the feelings of our hearts.

"At an early day the people were awake to the importance of railroad enterprises, and as early as 1854 a preliminary survey was made for an outlet to Dubuque. From that date on the project was agitated, but it was not till in 1858–'9, that decisive action was had. The Dubuque & Sioux City project was then presented to them; they labored zealously in its behalf, giving the company material aid in valuable lands and money to a large amount, estimated at the time at more than $100,000. On the 1st day of April, 1861, the first train reached Cedar Falls, and was received with demonstrations of general rejoicing, cannons were fired, speeches of congratulations were made, and bonfires kindled. The advent of the railroad, and the fact that Cedar Falls was to remain the terminus for a time, imparted new life and vigor to the town, and it at once started on a career of improvement, which it has ever maintained. At times it has been slow, but always substantial.

"When it became certain that the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad would be built, attention was directed to the advantages to be gained by a connection with the towns lying north along the Cedar. A company was formed, work commenced and pushed, and in 1861 the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad was completed to Waverly. Other railroad projects were started at different towns, and much money was expended, but the projects were abandoned. In 1870 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway was built, and connected Cedar Falls with Burlington to St. Louis on the south, and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, opening to us the lumber regions of the North, and the coal fields of the South. It is but a question of time, until outlets will be opened to supply the wants of this growing community.

"The first postoffice in the county, was established at Cedar Falls in the fall of 1869, and D. C. Overman was appointed postmaster. The duties of the office were not onerous nor the expenses heavy. Mr. Overman saved rent and clerk hire, by carrying the mail in his hat and delivering it to the parties as he chanced to meet them. The receipts of the office for the first quarter were $2.50—a post of honor which would create but little political enthusiasm in these days."

Mr. Overman's successors have been appointed as follows: Edwin Brown, 1851; Andrew Mullarkey, 1853; Sylvester H. Packard, 1856; Robert P. Speer, 1858; Andrew Mullarkey, 1858; George M. Harris,

1861; Henry A. Perkins, 1865; William H. McClure, 1866; Fred Boehmler, 1867; William H. Morrison, 1869; Charles W. Snyder, 1876; George E. Eberhart, 1885.

POLITICAL RECORD.

The village of Cedar Falls was organized as a town in 1857. J. M. Overman was elected Mayor; George C. Dean, Recorder; J. M. Benjamin, Treasurer, and J. M. S. Hodgdon, Marshal. The records of the town were destroyed by fire many years since, and therefore but a very meager account of their transactions can be given. The most important act of the town council was the issuing of $15,000 town scrip, to be used in the erection of a wagon bridge across the Cedar, to take the place of the ferry boat which had become two slow and uncertain to meet the wants of the growing community. The scrip was issued, and the first wagon bridge across the Cedar, north of Cedar Rapids, was built. This bridge was replaced by a Howe truss bridge, and that by the iron bridge which now spans the river at foot of Main street.

The mayors under the town organization were: J. M. Overman, Edwin Brown, C. F. Jaquith and M. W. Chapman.

In 1865 the town organization was abandoned, and a city of the second class was organized. The first election was held March 6, 1865, and T. B. Carpenter was elected Mayor; J. T. Knapp, Treasurer; J. B. Powers, Solicitor; F. Sessions, Marshal. The mayors elected since are: Albert Allen in 1866, F. A. Bryant in 1867, 1868 and 1869, E. Townsend in 1870 and 1871, A. S. Smith in 1872 and 1873, F. F. Butler in 1874 and 1875, B. Culver in 1876 and 1877, A. S. Smith in 1878, W. T. Williams in 1879 and 1880, C. C. Knapp in 1881, 1882 and 1883, H. H. Markley in 1884 and Charles A. Wise in 1885.

The other city officers for the year 1885-'6 are: Treasurer, J. T. Knapp; attorney, J. J. Tolerton; Assessor, Lanfear Knapp; Clerk, Gorgee A. Newman; Marshal, M. Hammond; Street Commissioner, P. Mornin; Trustees, James Whillis, M. W. Dayton, W. A. Bryant, E. Townsend, S. B. Humbert, M. W. Sawyer, W. Severin and C. Van Hooser.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Cedar Falls has suffered at different times severely from the devouring element. The first disastrous one was in 1867. Four years later, $75,000 worth of property was taken at once. This convinced the council of the imperative necessity of protection from fire, and in May a Silsby engine was purchased at an expense of $7,000. This is still in use, though it was overhauled in 1880 at a cost of $400. The city also owns two hose carts and 1,650 feet of hose. Charles Boehmler is Chief of the department, and M. Hammond, Foreman.

EDUCATIONAL.

At an early day educational matters received deserved attention, and we find that in 1846 a school was opened by Mrs. Jackson Taylor, with a regular attendance of six scholars. This was the first school in the county. In 1853 a frame school-house was built on the lot now occupied by the Baptist church. It was built by voluntary subscriptions, and was the first school-house in the county. On the 22d of February, 1854, the ladies gave a dinner at the school-house, with the proceeds of which a bell was purchased and placed in the cupola of the school-house, the first and, for a long time, the only bell in this county. The school-house served as a town hall, meeting-house, and, in fact, for all public purposes; in it elections, courts, weddings, funerals, religious services, concerts, lectures and exhibitions of various kinds were held; in fact, it was the great center of the village. The old school-house has disappeared, but the

memory of many of the scenes which were witnessed in it will remain until the last pioneer shall have passed away. The bell now does duty in one of our splendid new school buildings, and its familiar tones call our children from their play to their studies. The school district of Cedar Falls was organized in 1853; S. A. Bishop was elected President; E. D. Adams, Secretary, and J. M. Overman, Treasurer. The number of persons in the township of school age was forty. School was kept up in the old building with but little interruption until the erection of the new school building, which was built at an expense of $25,000. We have now four school buildings, two of which are of brick and two frame, the amount expended for these buildings aggregating $46,000. The number of persons of school age now in the city is 900. Sixteen teachers are employed, besides the principal. The latter is R. S. Bingham, who came in 1880. The roll of teachers for 1885–'6 is: Ella Ladd, Carrie Flint, Cora Boggart, Lucina Moore, Jennie Round, Emma E. Eckert, Carrie Case, Ella Fox, Kate Cunningham, Ada Carrier, Lucy Plummer, Ella Hoffman, Carrie Barnard, Agnes Butterfield, Hattie Moffett and Ottilia Sweet.

The present School Board is as follows: Henry Johnson (President), W. A. Bryant, A. Myer, L H. Severin, C. C. Knapp and D. Plummer. The annual expenditures for school purposes amount to $13,000.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The free public library of Cedar Falls was established in March, 1878, by the Common Council, after a favorable vote by the people. The laws of the State permit any city to maintain such a library by a levy of a one-mill tax. The first Board of Directors, chosen by the Council, included: T. B. Carpenter, one year; E. Townsend, two years; F. Sessions, three years; G. B. Van Saun, four years; T. I. Butler, five years. Since then one member has been elected annually at the municipal election. The nucleus of the library was the collection belonging to the Library Association of Cedar Falls, which donated its books to the city on the establishment of the free library. The library now numbers about 2,500 volumes, and an average of 6,000 books are annually drawn. Additions are also made of from fifty to one hundred books annually. At present writing Fitzroy Sessions is President and William E. Bryant, Secretary of the Board.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

An account of this institution is given in the Educational chapter.

ATTORNEYS.

The first attorney to reside here was William H. McClure, who came in 1853 from Rochester, New York, and has practiced continuously since, except while in the service during the war. The second was A. F. Brown, who located here from Tipton, Ohio, in 1854, and practiced till 1880, removing to Waverly, his present home. He served one term in the State Senate. S. H. Packard came in 1854, from Rochester, New York, and has practiced here since. Darius Allen, from Penn Yan, New York, came in 1858, and left about the close of the war. He went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and afterward became a temperance lecturer. S. B. Van Buskirk came from Wisconsin about 1860, and after some five years returned to that State. He is now in Dakota. J. B. Powers came from New York about 1860; went to Waterloo in 1879 or 1880; and thence to Dubuque. He served in the Senate two terms, and as prosecuting attorney one term. Leander Chapman came about 1861 from Jackson, Michigan, and died here in 1870. He had been Speaker of the House, member of the

Senate, and Surveyor-General while in Michigan. Charles P. Brown came in 1864 or 1865, from Massachusetts, and about five years later removed to Decorah, Iowa, where he is still in practice. Herman C. Hemenway and J. J. Tolerton both came since the war, and have been locally prominent as citizens and lawyers. The present roll of Cedar Falls attorneys includes William H. McClure, S. H. Packard, H. C. Hemenway, A. Grundy and J. J. Tolerton.

BANKS.

Townsend & Knapp began the business of banking here in 1861. The firm is now G. T. Knapp & Co. H. B. Cropper is bookkeeper.

The First National Bank was organized in 1874, with W. M. Fields as President, C. J. Fields as Cashier, and J. W. Mason as Assistant Cashier. There has been no change in any of these offices. The capital stock was $100,000 at first, which sum was reduced to $50,000 in 1877. The surplus now is $20,000.

MANUFACTURES.

The water-power at Cedar Falls is the best on this river, and is probably the best in Iowa. Its early history is given on a previous page. It was originally estimated at 6,000 inches in an ordinary stage of water, but Mr. Miner thinks that 10,000 would be near the truth. The 6,000 inches is owned as follows: G. M. Miner, 2,000; Cedar Falls Paper Company, 1,000; Cedar Falls Mill Company, 1,000; Cedar River Oatmeal Mills, 500; Harris & Cole Bros., 500; William Graham, 500; Harry Markley, 300; Albricht & Wilder, 100; estate of Samuel Rownds and J. T. Knapp & Co., 100.

For the convenience of the manufacturers the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad has built branch tracks to several leading establishments.

G. N. Miner commenced business here in 1873, buying the old Overman mill, which he has at different times improved and enlarged. He changed the process to that known as the "roller," built the elevator and added a storage department. This mill produces 150 barrels of flour every day, and is in operation all seasons of the year. Nine men are employed. The wheat is bought mostly in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. In 1876 Mr. Miner built the Occidental Mills, for the manufacture of feed; and at the present writing he is preparing to make pearl meal also. The capacity is one car-load of each product daily. Mr. Miner also owns a planing mill, which is leased to Edward Weisbard & Son.

The Cedar River Mills of John Forrest & Co., manufacture various brands of oatmeal, and are preparing to make, also, pearl barley and granulated corn meal. The building was originally built as a starch-mill, about 1870, but as such failed to profit its owners. It was sold to Harris & Cole Bros., who retained a portion of the building for their pump factory, and leased the remainder to Canada parties who converted it into an oatmeal-mill. This was purchased in October, 1883, by John Forrest & Co., who made improvements two years later. From twenty to twenty-five hands are constantly employed, and produce daily 200 barrels of oatmeal, the greater part of which is shipped to Europe. The capital stock of this company is $50,000.

The Cedar Falls Paper Manufacturing Company makes heavy straw wrapping paper, and was incorporated in December, 1882, by John Neff, George E. Wheeler and W. R. Graham. Messrs. Neff and Wheeler had commenced the business early in 1882. At the beginning of 1886, J. W. & J. C. Kingman became sole owners. The capital stock of the company is $60,000. They employ twenty-five to thirty-five

hands, and the annual product is worth about $35,000. They pay $8,000 to $10,000 annually for straw, and as much more for labor.

The Cedar Falls Canning Company began in 1883, with a capital stock of $25,000, and erected an engine-house and store-house, both of stone. The latter is 64 x 40 feet in size, with metal top. The main building is a two-story structure 84 x 40 feet in dimensions. Here the cans are made and filled with the food to be eaten the following winter on the tables of people in every State in the Union. The cooking is done in steam retorts in a bath-room 34 x 40 feet in size. Steam-power is used for most purposes. While prepared to put up both tomatoes and corn, the latter is principally used. In 1885, 332,000 two-pound cans of corn were prepared and sold. That a fine article is made is shown conclusively by the fact that some of this corn was sold in the East at 10 cents a dozen more than the Eastern product brought in the local markets of Iowa. The canning season lasts from six to seven weeks. Charles A. Wise is President of the company; J. J. Tolerton, Vice-President, and T. B. Carpenter, Secretary and Manager.

Harris & Cole Bros., as before stated, purchased the old starch-mill in 1875, of E. M. Woodworth, and afterward sold a portion to the oatmeal manufacturers. In the part reserved for their own use they commenced the manufacture of pumps in the winter of 1876–'7. They made 12,000 pumps in 1885, which were sold in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kansas. From twenty-five to thirty hands are employed here, and as many at Columbia, Tennessee, where the firm have a saw-mill.

The Cedar Falls Mill Company was incorporated in April, 1883, though Rhodes & Dayton had carried on the business for twelve years before. Previous to the incorporation, Mr. Gandolfo was admitted to partnership. At present, M. N. Dayton is President; W. A. Dungane, Superintendent, and S. G. Moyer, Secretary and Treasurer. The full roller process is employed, and ten men receive wages. The capacity of the mill is 200 barrels per day. Their trade extends over Illinois and Iowa.

Bozarth & Son have a sorghum factory at "Cedar City," a suburb of Cedar Falls. It is an extensive concern, of large importance to the agricultural community. Other manufacturing enterprises are the foundries of Albricht & Wilder and Goodman & Russell, and S. Smith's creamery.

CHURCHES.

There are a goodly number of houses of worship at Cedar Falls. The oldest religious organization is the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The origin of the churches at Cedar Falls and Waterloo was the organization of a society east of the former place in 1851, by Rev. Asbury Collins. Cedar Falls Circuit was established by conference in the autumn of 1853, and Revs. Ingham and Smith were appointed to the charge. About the same time a class was organized at Cedar Falls. Revs. Burley and Kendall traveled the circuit in 1854–'5, and were succeeded by Rev. P. E. Brown. Rev. S. Alger was appointed in 1856, but resigned. Rev. Edwin Lamb succeeded him, but died soon after, and the year was filled out by Rev. Hiram Hood.

Cedar Falls was made a station in 1857, Rev. Rufus Ricker taking charge. Rev. W. F. Paxton came in 1859. Although he was a fine preacher and an energetic preacher, he is best remembered for the dashing style in which he got his wife. Miss Dimheart was teaching in the public school, and Rev. Mr. Paxton had become decidedly smitten. A gentleman arrived from Wisconsin, expecting to marry her. Rev. Frank heard

that he had come, and on what errand. He drove over to the school-house, got her into his buggy, proceeded to Waterloo, and married her off-hand.

Rev. David Poor followed in 1861, during whose stay a church was built, succeeded by Rev. Landon Taylor and Rev. L. D. Tracy. Rev. John Bowman came in the autumn of 1862 and remained two years. During his pastorate, the society having outgrown the old church, another was built of brick. The new building was dedicated Sunday, December 4, 1864, the sermon being preached by Rev. A. J. Kynett to a large audience. The notables present were Rev. Messrs. William Brush, William Fawcett, John Van Anda and the presiding elder, R. Norton. The remaining indebtedness on the church, about $2,300, was provided for during the day.

Rev. R. Norton filled the station from 1864 to 1866, succeeded by Rev. J. G. Dimmett, Rev. R. W. Keeler, Rev. D. Sheffer, Rev. A. B. Kendig, Rev. R. D. Parsons, Rev. J. H. Rhea, E. K. Young, W. F. Paxton and S. W. Heald. The last named was assigned to this charge in the autumn of 1883.

The church has a membership of about 375.

The Sabbath-school was organized in 1857, by withdrawal from the Union Sabbath-school, managed under the joint care of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches. The Sabbath-school is managed by five officers and twenty-five teachers, and has an average attendance of 175. J. J. Tolerton is superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized in the autumn of 1854, by Rev. L. Knapp, who held regular services for about two years, when he removed to Joliet, Illinois. July 31 the society had a meeting at the school-house, at which time the members resolved to place the church on a sound footing, and to seek recognition from the other churches, which was accomplished August 28. Rev. Mr. Dean, of New Hartford, preached to the little band till November 21, when Rev. W. K. Walton was invited to become the pastor, who was ordained December 23, and remained in charge till November 21, 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. H. E. Bailey. Rev A. G. Eberhart became pastor September 1, 1862, and remained till November 27, 1867. His was a prosperous ministry, for the church was largely increased, twenty-six being received into fellowship at one meeting.

The society had bought the old school-house and converted it into a parsonage in 1854. During Mr. Eberhart's stay the church was built. It was dedicated in 1863. Following Elder Eberhart came Elders D. N. Mason, Star and W. H. Stifler, covering a period of about eight years. Rev. G. W. Wisselius became pastor June 23, 1876, but resigned December 10. A difficulty had arisen between him and the church, which was the cause of much local and newspaper comment. He was succeeded by Rev. L. T. Bush, March 4, 1877, Rev. H. Williams in August, 1881, and Rev. William W. Onderdonk, July, 1885. The membership is now 175. The Sunday-school was first organized May 8, 1859, and has now an average attendance of seventy-five. Charles Locke is superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The beginning of this church dates from March 18, 1855, when the society was organized under the ministration of Rev. J. M. Phillips, with seven members, all of them now dead. Rev. Mr. Phillips remained till October 17, 1858, services being held usually in Mullarky's Hall during his stay. Rev. William Porterfield was installed pastor December 31, 1858, and withdrew October 14, 1861, leaving an unpleasant impression behind him. The church was built during his

stay, which was dedicated in October of that year, the Synod being in session at Cedar Falls during the time.

Rev. Stephen Waterbury became pastor December 9, 1861, and remained just three years. Rev. Albert True presided from May 21, 1865, to January 6, 1867, followed by Rev. D. Russell from April 7, 1867, to March 28, 1869, during whose stay a considerable revival was experienced. Rev. S. M. Griffith was called to the pulpit July 16, 1869, and ministered till August 31, 1872, leaving a good reputation. Rev. A. J. Compton remained only a short time—from October 11, 1872, to May 11, 1873. On the latter date Rev. A. B. Goodale assumed charge of the church, and remained a little over four years. Mr. Goodale, who had been a missionary in the East Indies, proved a valuable pastor, for the membership of the church was considerably increased during his stay.

Rev. John Wood took charge September 3, 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. Donald Fletcher in January, 1879, Rev. W. E. Mack in October, 1880, and Rev. Edward Warren in April, 1884.

The present membership is about 125. The Synod has held two sessions here, and the Presbytery three.

The Sabbath-school is very large, there being about 140 pupils, under the superintendency of Caleb May.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This is one of the oldest societies in Cedar Falls. The first mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McGinnis, at the house of Andrew Mullarky, in January, 1855, and in the evening of that day he lectured at the schoolhouse. The main occasion for this visit was the recent birth of Elizabeth E. Mullarky (Mrs. A. H. Morrill), Father McGinnis having been summoned to administer the rite of confirmation.

In May of that year Bishop Loras, accompanied by another clergyman, visited Cedar Falls and provided for regular services, which were conducted for several months, by Rev. Mr. Brady, succeeded by Rev. Mr. Slattery. In 1856 Father Shields assumed charge, and in 1857, during his pastorate, a church was built on Washington street, just above Seventh. Father Shields died at Waverly in 1870, and was succeeded by Father McLaughlin, followed by Father Gunn, who remained three years, and added a residence to the church property. His successors were Rev. Messrs. O'Dowd, Flavin and Ryan. Next came Father Smith, under whose energetic management a splendid church was built.

The corner-stone was laid August 11, 1876. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Smith, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Scallon, of Waterloo, and Niemers, of Gilbertville. This was followed by a procession to the location of the new church, succeeded by a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Smith, and the placing of the stone.

The edifice, which was erected near the former one, was dedicated November 4, by Rt.-Rev. John Hennessy. Mass was said in the forenoon by Rev. Mr. Smith, assisted by several pastors of neighboring churches. The services lasted far into the afternoon, the sermon being preached by Bishop Hennessy, with his accustomed eloquence and power. The music was supplied by the choir from the church at Waterloo. Notwithstanding that a severe snow storm was prevailing, the spacious church was densely crowded, visitors being in attendance from the churches in the vicinity of Cedar Falls. Next morning a large number were confirmed at the church by the bishop in person.

Father Charles McCabe, the present pastor, came in 1878.

There are about eighty families connected with St. Patrick's.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This society was organized in the spring of 1855,

by Rev. James Keeler, at the school-house. Rev. James Gifford succeeded Mr. Keeler the following year, preaching alternately at Cedar Falls and Waterloo. Rev. Walter Loyd followed in 1861.

Rev. H. C. Kinney assumed charge in 1864. He soon returned to New York, married, and brought his bride to Cedar Falls. By the free use of Mrs. Kinney's money and his own hard work the church was built. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney remained till 1869, leaving poorer in purse than when they came, but with a tender remembrance of them by all his parishioners. Rev. Ezra Isaacs occupied the pulpit for a short time in 1873.

Rev. F. Humphreys took pastoral charge in 1873, and remained until the winter of 1877–'78, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Estabrook, of Independence. The present rector, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, came in August, 1882. There are now about thirty communicants.

A Sabbath-school has been maintained since the organization of the church.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—A society of this church was organized in the summer of 1865, by Rev. B. Durschner. Services were held in the Presbyterian church for a year; but by the exertions of Mr. Durschner and the substantial help of Mr. Bœhmler (deceased), the society had a church of its own in the autumn of 1866.

Rev. L. Lish accepted a call to the church in the spring of 1867, and remained till July, 1868, followed by Rev. B. Fœlsch, who came directly hither from Germany. Mr. Fœlsch began by holding morning and evening services every Sabbath, and heard a Bible class every Wednesday evening, besides preaching, for a time, on alternate Sabbath afternoons at Waterloo. In 1880 came C. Mehrtens, and in 1883 Rev. Barkow, the present pastor.

The congregation numbers about sixty-five families. A school-house has been built under Mr. Barkow, which is used for a parochial school.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The first services of this faith were held at the old school-house in 1857, by Rev. Messrs. Shafely and More, who preached three or four times. Rev. Mr. Phile visited Cedar Falls every three or four weeks, during 1859, usually preaching in dwelling-houses. Rev. Henry Klinsorge came in 1860 and remained one year. Rev. Henry Hinser came in 1861, remaining two years, under whose pastorate a revival was held, resulting in fifty additions to the society. A church was also built during his pastorate. His successors were Rev. Jacob Keiber, two years; Rev. Mr. Bernner, one year; Rev. Mr. Harlacher, two years; Rev. Mr. Schultz, two years; Rev. Jacob Nuhn, one year; Rev. Mr. Harlacher, three years; Rev. Mr. Klinsorge, two years; Rev. Mr. Bernner, three years; Rev. Mr. Pfund, two years; Rev. Mr. Gruener, three years, and Rev. Mr. Raal, three years. During this time the church grew from a mission to a circuit, and from that to a station.

Another church was built in 1876, and the old church was converted into a day-school room. The new building is 36 x 64 feet, with spire 114 feet high, and cost $6,500. The dedication ceremonies were held on Sunday, December 24, the sermon being preached by Bishop Esher, of Chicago.

The church includes about seventy families. The Sunday-school was organized in 1869.

DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This society was organized in 1871, by Rev. A. S. Neilson, who settled in Cedar Falls the same year. The project for building was entered on in the following year. The edifice was dedicated September 7, 1873, the sermon being preached by the pastor. The building is 40 x 60 feet in size, with vestibule and spire, and cost about $4,000. It is located toward the southwestern part of

the city. The membership is about seventy. The next pastor after Rev. Neilson was Rev. J. Jensen, who came in September, 1879. The present pastor, Rev. C. Christianson, came in 1885.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—In accordance with letters missive, a council met at the Congregational Hall in Cedar Falls, July 7, 1860, to consider the question of organizing a Congregational church. The ministers attending were: J. R. Nutting, Bradford; J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque; H. N. Gates, Earlville; I. Russell, Buffalo Grove; O. Emerson, Twelve-Mile Creek; O. W. Merrill, Waterloo. Revs. J. R. Upton and L. B. Fifield attended, though not as members. The following day—Sunday—the church at Cedar Falls was organized with seventeen members—six males and eleven females. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, and the fellowship of the churches extended by Rev. H. N. Gates.

Rev. L. B. Fifield, of Manchester, was invited to become pastor, which he did at that time, and remained until June 10, 1870. Mr. Fifield was an excellent preacher, his matter being better than his manner. He was a studious, bookish man, reserved in manner and made acquaintances slowly. One peculiarity was his inattention on the street to his acquaintances, frequently passing without seeming to see them.

The society in 1862 purchased the building which had been erected by the Methodists. The church received help until 1872 from the Home Missionary Society, when, through the exertions of the present pastor, Rev. C. Gibbs, who assumed charge shortly after Mr. Fifield's withdrawal, the society became self-supporting.

The present membership is about 100; there having been in all about 200 names borne on the church book. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1860. Its superintendents have been G. N. Miner, James Miller and W. C. Bryant. About 130 pupils attend.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Black Hawk Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1853. The present officers are: E. L. Andrews, Worthy Master; W. H. Hurd, Senior Warden; A. Grundy, Junior Warden; Will F. Whittaker, Secretary; H. B. Cropper, Treasurer; William Morris, Senior Deacon; Hans Hyer, Junior Deacon; F. Peterson, Tiler. The present membership is seventy, and meetings are held on Monday evening, on or before each full moon.

Valley Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation, November 3, 1857, with James Keeler as M. E. H. P.; John Garrison, E. K.; S. H. Packard, E. S.; M. Simons, Treasurer; John H. Brown, Secretary; Charles R. Arnold, C. H.; Robert Lapsley, P. S.; S. P. Brainard, R. A. C.; S. A. Bishop, 3d V.; John Hartman, 2d V.

The charter was issued in October, 1858.

The present officers are: L. H. Severin, H. P.; C. H. Rodenbach, K.; W. H. Stickney, Scr.; W. H. Hurd, Treasurer; H. B. Cropper, Secretary; S. Van Der Vaart, C. of H.; H. H. Piersol, P. S.; Hans Hyer, R. A. C.; P. Hoagland, 3d V.; W. R. Graham, 2d V.; W. A. Bennett, G. The chapter has sixty members and meets the Tuesday evening on or before the full moon.

Baldwin Commandery, No. 11, K. T.—The dispensation of this body was issued by W. E. Leffingwell, Grand Commander, December 15, 1866, and the commandery was organized and instituted by E. A. Guilbert, D. G. Commander, April 3, 1867. The charter was issued November 13, 1867, and the officers chosen were: G. B. Van Saun, E. C.; S. A. Bishop, Gen.; E. Townsend, C. G.; A. G. Thompson, Prelate; J. M. Benjamin, Treasurer; S. H. Packard, Recorder; Frank Neely, S. W.; A. B. Ses-

sions, J. W.; L. N. Fabrick, St. B.; E. A. Haskell, Sw. B.; P. Pickton, W.; J. G. Dimmitt, S.

The officers for 1886 are: C. A. Wise, Com.; H. B. Cropper, Gen.; C. C. Knapp, C. G.; C. H. Rodenbach, S. W.; L. H. Severin, J. W.; W. A. Bennett, Treasurer; W. H. Hurd, Recorder; H. H. Piersol, Warder; William Morris, St. B.; W. J. McNally, Sw. B.; C. Schellenger, Sentinel. The commandery has seventy members, and meets on Friday evening, on or before each full moon.

Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., was established October 10, 1855. Among its charter members were Dr. H. H. Meredith, B. B. Smith, Andrew Kennedy and J. M. Benjamin. The officers at present writing are: T. L. Story, N. G.; John Haskett, V. G.; A. W. Warren, Secretary; Zach. McNally, Treasurer. The lodge has fifty-seven members and meets every Thursday evening.

Cedar Valley Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., was instituted by a dispensation, naming Henry Pfeiffer, Jacob Pfeiffer, Sebastian Klaus, Jacob Geier, F. Bepler, Adam Clos, Philip Hopp, Morris Leopold, Chas. Hesse and John Collman. The charter was granted October 17, 1872. The present officers are: Rodolph Fegerst, N. G.; Chris. Waldoff, V. G.; Abram Wild, Secretary; John Rapp, Treasurer. The lodge has thirty-one members and meets on Wednesday evenings.

Mt. Moriah Encampment, No. 25, I. O. O. F., was organized in June, 1883. The officers at present writing are: M. Davis, C. P.; Abram Wild, S. W.; T. L. Story, H. P.; H. N. Wheeler, J. W.; A. W. Warren, Secretary. The membership is thirty-four and meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., was organized October 23, 1875, with the following as officers: S. H. Packard, P. M. W.; R. O. Beeson, M. W.; Phil. Boehmler, Foreman; Francis Cox, Overseer; T. F. Beswick, Guide; L. O. Howland, Recorder; S. N. Pierce, Financier; W. P. Overman, Receiver; H. C. Shaver, I. W.; F. H. Hurd, O. W.; T. F. Beswick, Francis Cox, F. A. Hotchkiss, Trustees. The present officers are: Jay W. Smith, P. M. W.; M. N. Dayton, M. W.; F. Matthias, F.; Z. McNally, O.; L. Pennington, Recorder; George A. Newman, Fin.; C. C. Knapp, Receiver; M. Davis, G.; H. P. Leland, I. W.; George Mornin, O. W.; S. N. Pierce and J. W. Young, Med. Ex.; E. Townsend, F. Matthias and C. Boehmler, Trustees. The lodge has 102 members and meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

James Brownell Post, No. 222, G. A. R., was mustered in June, 1883, with less than fifty members. This number is now increased to more than 100 and meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings. The present officers are: E. Townsend, Com.; S. B. Humbert, S. V. C.; Dr. S. Van Der Vaart, J. V. C.; Dr. George A. Newman, Adj.; C. H. Boehmler, Q. M.; S. M. Pierce, Sur.; J. Bowman, Chap.; E. A. Glanville, O. D.; D. Mettler, O. G.

Potomac Camp, No. 63, S. of V., was organized early in December, 1885, with nearly thirty members. The camp meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The officers for 1886 are: W. H. Hunnewell Capt.; F. C. Waterbury, First Lieutenant; W. H. Crandall, Second Lieutenant; C. E. Locke, Chaplain; E. S. Philpott, O. S.; T. G. Mills, S. G.; A. E. Glanville, Q. M. S.; Fred Hogan, P. G.; W. L. Carter, C. G.; George Humbert, C. S.

The *Women's Relief Corps*, auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized in 1885 with twenty members, which number is now increased to about thirty-five. It meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month, and is now officered as follows: Mrs.

Sarah Townsend, President; Mrs. Addie Humbert, S. V. P.; Mrs. Alice Newman, J. V. P.; Mrs. Lanie Hemenway, Secretary.

Red Cedar Lodge, No. 83, *K. P.*, was organized in 1882 with twenty members, which number is now doubled. Meetings are held every other Friday. The present officers are: Frank Jackson, C. C.; George Shearer, V. C.; George Shillinglaw, K. of R. & S.: D. Cameron, M. of E.; M. Chapman, M. of F.

Golden Star Council, No. 488, *Royal Arcanum*, was established in June, 1880. The officers for 1886 are: J. Thompson, Reg.; C. A. Severin, V. R.; J. D. Corcoran, P. R.; L. H. Severin, Treasurer; Charles Lawrence, Col.; John Fox, Secretary. The membership is thirty-four, and meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Cedar Falls Lodge, No. 75, *I. L. of H.*, was started in 1880, and now has about 100 members. Meetings are held on the first Friday evening of each month. The present officers are: E. H. Cobb, P.; Henry Johnson, V. P.; Fitzroy Sessions, R. S. and F. S.; G. T. Boehmler, Treasurer; John Jeffers, Chaplain; Ish D. Corning, Usher; H. Leland, D. K.; W. S. Philpott, Sentinel; Fitzroy Sessions, Rep. to G. L.

LA PORTE CITY AND SMALL TOWNS.

LA PORTE CITY.

THIS pleasant town, located on the south half of section 25, township 87, range 12 (Big Creek), was surveyed by Wesley Whipple, June 5, 1855; plat filed for record July 16, 1855, by the proprietors, Jesse Wasson, Junia Wasson, W. Catlin and Rosella Catlin. At least a dozen additions have been made to the original plat. The town was named by Dr. Wasson in honor of La Porte, Indiana, where he had previously lived.

The first settler in town was Dr. Jesse Wasson, who built the first building on the town plat, on the corner of Main and Locust streets, in April, 1855. It was designed as a storehouse and was opened as such with a stock of goods in May following; but he occupied a portion of it for a dwelling until he completed his house, which he built during the ensuing summer.

Among the early settlers were G. Bishop, the first attorney in the new town; W. L. Fox, R. Moutray, W. C. Kennedy, R. A. Brooks and George Cook.

The first saw-mill was erected by Dr. Wasson in 1856, on Big Creek, near the present railroad bridge.

The first grist-mill was built by Lewis Turner in 1855–'6, about 200 feet above the present mill. This mill was burned about 1860, and was not restored until 1864–'5, when T. H. Elwell built another about 200 feet below the site of the old one. Elwell's mill was and is one of the best flouring-mills in Iowa, is supplied with all the most approved machinery and modern improvements, and manufactures the highest grades of flour. The roller process was introduced in 1881. Mr. Elwell sold an interest in the mill property to his son-in-law, Babcock, and the mill was run by Elwell & Babcock. Since Mr. Babcock's decease there has been no change in the firm name, Mrs. Babcock retaining her interest.

In 1856 John Rolph and W. L. Fox built a story-and-a-half building, 12 x 12 feet, in the brush, on the east side of Main street, near Commercial, every stick of timber in which, says Mr. Fox, was taken from public lands. The upper floor of this building was designed as a paint shop by Mr. Rolph;



Wm. Penn

the lower floor was supplied with a few rude benches, and in that same summer the first school in town was opened in it by Miss Hattie Fleming (now Mrs. James Fosdick), of Jesup.

The first school-house was built of logs on "school-house square." The second was a frame building, built in 1863–'4, on the same site. Near this a brick school-house was erected in 1871–'2, and both are now occupied for school purposes. The principal is C. A. Woodey, with an assistant principal and four teachers.

John Thompson was the blacksmith who struck the first ringing blows on the anvil in La Porte, in a log shop, near the corner of Commercial and Main streets.

The town was originally called La Porte, simply, but there being another place of the same name in the State a change became necessary, so after a vote had been taken on the subject (about 1858), "City" was added to the name.

ORGANIC.

October 7, 1870, G. W. Hayzlett, Jasper Parks and thirty-nine others presented a petition to the Circuit Court praying for the incorporation of La Porte City. An election was ordered, and held at the "Kennebec House" (now the National), January 31, 1871, which resulted—110 votes "for incorporation" and seventy-five votes "against incorporation;" and on the 11th day of February, 1871, the court declared the town of La Porte City duly incorporated.

B. S. Stanton, George Walts, Hiram Goodwin, C. T. Ingersoll, William Chapple, Commissioners appointed by the court, called an election on the 6th day of March, 1871, for the election of officers. The election resulted as follows: Mayor, R. J. McQuilkin; Recorder, W. H. Brinkerhoff; Trustees, G. W. Hayzlett, W. A. Walker, William Chapple, John Hilferty and W. L. Fox. The municipal government was duly organized March 11, and its first act was the adoption of rules of order. April 1, T. H. Cole was elected Marshal and Henry Chapple, Treasurer, and April 15, O. G. Young was elected Street Commissioner. Following are the officers since:

1872.—R. J. McQuilkin, Mayor; W. H. Brinkerhoff, Recorder; G. W. Hayzlett, W. A. Walker, J. R. Stebbins, B. S. Stanton and William Chapple, Trustees.

1873.—R. J. McQuilkin, Mayor; J. R. Stebbins, Recorder; W. H. Brinkerhoff, W. A. Walker, B. S. Stanton, George Banger and R. M. Lane, Trustees.

1874.—R. J. McQuilkin, Mayor; Henry Chapple, Recorder; R. M. Lane, George Walts, George Banger, W. H. McKee and John M. Wright, Trustees.

1875.—Jesse Wasson, Mayor; E. K. McGogy, Recorder; Jacob Wagner, Robert M. Lane, G. A. Watson, John M. Wright and W. H. McKee, Trustees.

1876.—Jesse Wasson, Mayor; E. K. McGogy, Recorder; R. J. McQuilkin, W. A. Walker, John H. Fisher, William Rolph and George Banger, Trustees.

1877.—Jesse Wasson, Mayor; B. A. Chapin, Recorder; R. J. McQuilkin, John H. Fisher, Henry Sharon, W. A. Walker and George Banger, Trustees.

1878.—William A. Walker, Mayor; B. A. Chapin, Recorder; John H. Fisher, John E. Eberhart, Nelson Taylor, Adam Keller and William Hamilton, Trustees.

1879.—Jacob Wagoner, Mayor; Henry Chapple, Recorder; George Banger, Nelson Taylor, A. Keller, J. P. Strong, John H. Fisher and W. W. Hamilton, Trustees.

1880.—Jacob Wagoner, Mayor; A. Van Valkenburg, Recorder; George Banger, Nelson Taylor, A. Keller, J. P. Strong, John H. Fisher and W. W. Hamilton, Trustees.

1881.—Jesse Wasson, Mayor; Cato Sells, Recorder; John Treanor, John McQuilkin,

W. W. Hamilton, Nelson Taylor, J. P. Strong and George Banger, Trustees.

1882.—William Rolph, Mayor; Cato Sells, Recorder; W. A. Buchanan, N. T. Van Winkle, George Banger, W. W. Hamilton, John Treanor and W. D. Wagoner, Trustees.

1883.—Cato Sells, Mayor; A. Van Valkenburg, Recorder; A. U. Evarts, W. L. Fox, R. J. McQuilkin, W. D. Wagoner, W. W. Hamilton and John Treanor, Trustees.

1884.—William Rolph, Mayor; A. Van Valkenburg, Recorder; G. W. Hayzlett; W. W. Hamilton, W. D. Wagoner, W. L. Fox, A. U. Evarts and R. J. McQuilkin, Trustees.

1885.—William Rolph, Mayor; S. A. Wagoner, Recorder; A. U. Evarts, John Treanor, W. D. Wagoner, G. W. Hayzlett, W. W. Hamilton and R. J. McQuilkin, Trustees.

POSTMASTERS.

Following are the names of those who have been in charge of the postoffice, with the year of their respective appointments: Jesse Wasson, 1855; Lewis Turner, 1857; William L. Fox, 1858; Cyrus C. Charles, 1861; George W. Hayzlett, 1868; John R. Stebbins, 1874; Buren S. Wasson, 1885.

FIRST IRON BRIDGE IN COUNTY.

The first iron bridge built in the county was one thrown across Big Creek, in this town, in 1867, at a cost of $4,500, and in 1874 a substantial Howe truss bridge was built across Cedar River, nearly opposite the town, which cost over $7,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Independent Fire Company, No. 1, was organized in the fall of 1881 as a hook and ladder company. The necessary apparatus was purchased by the city. In 1875 a hand engine was purchased which previously belonged to the Cedar Rapids Fire Department. In 1884 an additional hose cart was purchased. About 750 feet of hose are owned for the two carts. The first foreman was John Hilferty. In 1886 there are thirty-five members. M. L. Newton is Chief, and A. U. Evarts, Foreman.

BANK.

The Union State Bank was organized in 1885. George W. Hayzlett is President and A. Van Valkenburg, Cashier.

CHURCHES.

The oldest religious organization at La Porte City is the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This was organized in 1856, and was first supplied by Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth, then of Vinton. Meetings were held first in a private building on the west side of Big Creek, and afterward in the school-house and in a public hall until 1872, when a church edifice was erected on block 10, in Wasson's addition, which was dedicated by Rev. John Clinton, from Mt. Vernon. The present pastor, Rev. C. L. Gould, came from Mt. Vernon in the early autumn of 1885. The membership of the society is nearly sixty. A Sunday-school was started at the time of the organization of the church, and A. N. Day was its first superintendent.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—The early history of this church, at La Porte, is identified with that of the Waterloo church, it being a part of the same until 1873, when the work was divided and the La Porte church became independent. A church was built in 1868, and dedicated by Bishop Long, from Illinois (now occupied by the American Evangelical Association). Until 1874 the American and German societies were united, but in that year they were divided, the German division having purchased the Presbyterian church in 1873. The first German pastor after the separation was Rev. Mr. Egge, who was followed successively by Revs. Eckhart, W. Kolb,

N. Knoll and the present pastor, N. Shook. The Sunday-school was started in 1870, with T. Lunerman as superintendent. The present superintendent is Rev. Mr. Shook. A nice parsonage has been built near the church. The American society still occupies the church purchased in 1858. Their first pastor was Rev. A. Wagner; the next was Rev. W. J. Hahn, who came in the spring of 1877. His successors came as follows: Revs. C. Manwell, 1879; William C. Skates, 1881; S. Hoover, 1882; G. M. Johnson, 1883; D. P. Ellenberger, 1885. The church has sixty-three members. The pastor is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of seventy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first public services by this denomination were held by Rev. N. C. Robinson, in November, 1857, in a log cabin, which stood on Commercial street. The church was organized November 4, 1867, by a council consisting of Rev. Luther Dodd and R. Wylie, Ruling Elders. The first members were James McQuilkin, T. L. Mayes, R. J. McQuilkin, Jennie H. McQuilkin, John McQuilkin, William P. Mayes and Annie Mayes. Rev. J. A. Hoyt was first pastor, and James McQuilkin and T. L. Mayes, Ruling Elders. In 1868 the society purchased the church built by the Adventists, about 1861, and occupied it until 1873, when they sold it to the German Evangelical society, reserving the privilege of occupying it for morning services until the 1st of November.

In June, 1873, Dr. C. T. Ingersoll, R. J. McQuilkin and B. S. Stanton were appointed a committee to select and purchase a site for a new church edifice, who soon afterward reported that they had selected lots on the corner of First and Sycamore streets, which were purchased for $400. J. T. Wagner, an architect, drafted a plan for the building, which was accepted, and a building committee appointed, consisting of C. T. Ingersoll, B. S. Stanton, R. J. McQuilkin, F. S. Boynton and F. M. Thompson. Work was commenced in July, 1873, and the vestry was completed ready for occupation in the last part of November, 1873. The church proper was completed and dedicated on the last Sabbath in November, 1874, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Stephen Phelps, of Vinton. The building is 60 x 36 feet, and cost, including the site, $8,372.74.

After Mr. Hoyt's pastorate, Rev. N. C. Robinson occupied the pulpit about six months, when Rev. D. S. Morgan became pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Donahey, who retired April 1, 1878. Since that time the church has not always had a regular pastor, but has been served by Revs. W. R. Stewart, G. W. Hayes, N. Olerenshaw and A. Taylor. The last named, the present pastor, came in the spring of 1885. The church has now a membership of seventy-five. R. J. McQuilkin is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of seventy-five to eighty.

THE ADVENT CHURCH had a society some years ago and built a church, which was finally sold to the German Evangelical Society.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH also had an organization once, but never built a church, and but few meetings were held.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Trowel Lodge, No. 216, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation dated March 26, 1867. The petitioners were: George W. Dickinson, G. W. Hayzlett, George Raines, O. A. Phillips, F. S. Boynton, R. C. Heath and Hubbard Moore. George W. Dickinson was the first Worshipful Master, and George W. Hayzlett the first Senior Warden. The lodge was chartered June 3, 1868, and the first officers were, besides the two above named, who were re-elected: William Chapple, J. W.; B.

S. Stanton, Treas.; Jesse Wasson, Sec.; William Cooper, S. D.; R. C. Heath, J. D.; Miller Edsil, Tiler. The officers for 1886 are: John S. Eberhart, W. M.; C. S. Shepherd, S. W.; Clarence Young, J. W.; John Waterson, Sec.; B. S. Stanton, Treas. The lodge has between fifty and sixty members, and meets the Wednesday evening on or before each full moon.

Shield Lodge, No. 127, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized in August, 1877, with the following officers: B. A. Chapin, P. M. W.; E. M. Sharon, M. W.; Nelson Taylor, F.; John McQuilkin, O.; G. S. Bishop, Recorder; John S. Eberhart, Fin.; B. S. Stanton, Receiver. The officers at present are: R. J. McQuilkin, P. M. W.; C. W. Ravlin, M. W.; John McQuilkin, F.; B. S. Stanton, O.; A. Van Valkenburg, Recorder; E. M. Sharon, Fin.; H. Shubert, Receiver; J. H. Schneider, G.; C. L. Parsons, I. W.; S. O. Fox, O. W.; J. B. Darling and W. F. Davids, Med. Ex.; E. M. Sharon, Rep. to G. L. The lodge has a membership of thirty-one, and meets the first and second Tuesday evenings of each month.

F. M. Thompson Post, No. 187, *G. A. R.*, was mustered in June, 1883, with about twenty members. This number is now increased to sixty-two. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. The officers in 1886 are: J. C. Adams, Com.; G. F. Sanford, S. V. C.; Peter Frost, J. V. C.; F. S. Bowen, Q. M. S.; Alva Colvin, Chap.; R. J. McQuilkin, Adj.; William Hamilton, O. D.; Henry Kahler, O. G.

The next largest place in Black Hawk County, after La Porte City, is

HUDSON.

This little village was surveyed and platted by George W. Miller, June 15, 1857, John L. Alline and Asaph Sergeant, proprietors. It was located on the west half of section 26, township 88, range 14 (Black Hawk), on the southeast side of Black Hawk Creek, eight miles southwest of Waterloo. Through it passed the Waterloo and Eldora road, a great wagon thoroughfare, over which mail stages made semi-weekly trips. About the time this line was projected, which was probably before the plat was made or recorded, speculation was rife and everybody wanted all the land they could see.

The first house on the village site was built in 1852, by Hiram Ludington. He abandoned the house, and the land was afterward entered by Adam Shigley, in the autumn of 1853.

For two years, the little village of Hudson had flattering prospects. During that time there were erected seven dwellings, one brick, one log and five frame; two hotels, one brick and one frame; one frame store, on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Asaph Sergeant, proprietor, and one blacksmith shop.

A saw-mill was built a quarter of a mile distant in 1857–'8, by Tewksbury Brothers. The dam was made of logs and brush. The mill was afterward converted into a flouring mill, and is now a feed-mill.

The population of the village is between 200 and 250. Prosperity has been experienced since the building of the W. I. & N. Railroad, in 1884.

An elevator was built in the spring of 1884, by Brackett, Armstrong & Co., of Marshalltown. It is in charge of Byron Sergeant. About 50,000 bushels of grain is shipped annually from this elevator.

Following is a business directory of Hudson in 1886: H. A. Lane & Co., general store; Deitz & Popp, hardware; Slushar & Shank, drugs and groceries; M. Schneck, saloon; Adam Young, restaurant; William Eighmey, general store; Washburn & Brooks, general store; Frank Ward, harness; A. Beard, blacksmith; P. B. Curtis, Hudson House; D. B. Washburn &

Co., lumber; George Severance, livery; W. F. Brown, creamery; James Holmes, feed-mill.

The postmasters at Hudson have been appointed as follows: Lyman Pierce, 1857; Rufus W. Wass, 1864; Philander B. Curtis, 1874; H. A. Lane, 1878; M. Oppel, 1880; J. H. Washburn, 1881; Samuel Wilson, February 1, 1886.

CHURCHES.

BRETHREN CHURCH.—The members of the Brethren church commenced to hold meetings at Hudson in the spring of 1884, and in the following autumn they moved their church from the country to the village. The society has about 100 members, and services are held every Sunday (alternately in the forenoon and evening), by Rev. S. H. Bashor, who commenced his labors here in the autumn of 1884.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized in October, 1885, by a council of ministers, and at present occupy the Brethren church. Rev. E. E. Webber preaches every Sunday, one time in the morning, and the following Sunday in the evening. The church has twenty-one members. H. A. Lane and William Hicks are deacons; S. D. Mitchell is clerk, and A. Cottrell, Samuel Wilson, and C. F. Brandhorst are trustees.

There is a Union Sunday-school, attended by perhaps 150 pupils. H. A. Lane is superintendent.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—In May, 1860, George W. Wilson organized a Sabbath-school at Jockeytown school-house, which became the nucleus of the first organized United Brethren church in the county, under the charge of Rev. John Rowan, with George W. Wilson as class-leader and John D. Ferris as steward. The organization, with a membership of fifteen, was consummated in the autumn of 1861, using the same school-house. In 1879 a church edifice was erected near by. In the spring of 1884 the building was moved to the village of Hudson. The building is of wood, costing about $2,200. The society numbers in 1886 about 100, with Rev. H. H. Maynard in charge as its pastor; Alexander Glenney, class-leader. John D. Ferris, steward. Rev. Mr. Maynard is also in charge of an auxiliary society which holds its meetings at the Pratt school-house, and numbers about forty members, with Frank M. Bain as class-leader and Edward Vial, steward.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized about 1880 in the school-house near Eagle Center, and in August, 1884, the meeting place was changed to Hudson. Meetings are held on alternate Sundays in the United Brethren church, by Rev Mr. Onderdonk, of Cedar Falls. The officers of the church are: James Holmes, Peter McNally and William P. Thompson, Deacons; Robert McNally, Secretary; George Holmes, Peter McNally and William P. Thompson, Trustees.

CEDAR CITY.

The first settler on the site of Cedar City was Paul Somaneux, who built a cabin there in 1847–'48. The town is located near the east bank of the Cedar River, on south half of sections 6, 89, 13, and was laid out in 1856 by William M. Dean. Prior to the advent of railroads, it was a town of some importance. In 1865, it had a population of about 200, and had a hotel, a school-house, two breweries, two stores, etc. When the railroad was built, however, its business was drawn to the neighboring town of Cedar Falls, and now there are but few evidences remaining of its former prosperity.

Just west of Cedar City, on the flat, is where Newell and his companion camped when returning from the Upper Cedar in the spring of 1845; and when Somaneux

decided to make a claim, he could find no more suitable spot than where Cedar City now stands. He lived here, accordingly, when not engaged in trapping, till 1851, when he died. Mr. Newell has recorded that the honest Frenchman sent for him when he felt death approaching, and, with Newell, went carefully over his little accounts with the few neighbors at Cedar Falls.

Cedar City has been prominent only since the advent of the railway, from the notoriety derived from the attempted murder of Byron Wright by Almira Stickles.

It is not likely that the town can regain its former thrift, owing to the fact that Cedar Falls has ample room to spread out on the south side of the river, and it will remain only as another little landmark of the restless energy of 1856, that marked out town plats all over the West, where town lots would not sell to amplify their projectors' bank account.

GILBERTVILLE.

This town was located on sections 22, 23 and 27, township 88, range 12, in Poyner Township, John Chamboud and John Felton, proprietors. The county records show that it was platted in 1856, but it seems probable that it was laid out at least a year or two prior to that date. In a sketch of this town, published in the *Iowa State Reporter* in 1875, it is stated that in 1854 John Chamboud and John Felton came into the township and founded the city of Gilbertville. As Rome was called the "seven-hilled city," Gilbertville might be called the "sand-hill city," provided it ever assumed such proportions. The question has often been asked, why a town was laid out on such a barren place. The only reason to be given is that the good land had been entered before this, and the rock bottom and fall in the river make it a suitable place for a mill, which was much needed. A mill was built on the west bank and run by steam for two or three years. Arrangements were also in progress for the building of a dam and ferry, when the accidental death of John Felton, by drowning, put a stop to the work. Felton and two other men were out in a boat stretching a cable across the river for the ferry, when in some manner the boat was caught by the rope, upset and all thrown into the water. Two of the men were rescued, but Felton was unable to swim and was drowned before assistance could be given him.

Messrs. Chamboud and Felton were well calculated to carry out the plans which they had made together, the former possessing good planning talent, and the latter great executive ability. One was theoretical and the other practical, and worked well together, but neither calculated to do much alone.

The city was a magnificent one—on paper. It was extensively laid out in blocks, lots, streets and avenues on both sides of the Cedar River. There were seventy-eight blocks subdivided into 714 lots on the east side, and 120 blocks on the west side. The plat represented a beautiful city possessing unequaled natural advantages. It showed a large public square in the center, a beautiful lake in the center of the square, a nice pleasure boat in the center of the lake, with a party of pleasure seekers on board the boat enjoying a sail. Such a magnificent plat was well calculated to give one an exalted opinion of the place; but, says the writer of the sketch above alluded to, "I must confess I was *somewhat* disappointed when I came to visit it for the first time, June 10, 1856. I drove into town with three yoke of heavy cattle to a light loaded wagon. I had crossed many sloughs without getting sloughed, but in Gilbertville I got sanded—stuck in the deep sand. I had to put my shoulder to the wheel and call on Hercules to help whip the cattle."

Mr. Chamboud, the projector of this magnificent enterprise, took his plat and went to Dubuque to sell lots and to induce emigration to his new city. Christopher Kelley was pleased with the glittering prospect. He sold his possessions in Dubuque and invested the proceeds in seven lots in the "sand-hill city" of the Cedar. On his arrival, however, Kelley's wrath was righteously kindled, and there was some pretty loud and pretty hard talk; but he was in for it; he had invested his all in lots in a paper city; his hopes and his money were all sunk together, and he was obliged to remain to watch the spot where they had disappeared. Nicholas Bowden also invested in town lots after a careful examination of the plat; but when he came to examine his Gilbertville property it is said he gave free vent to his rage without being very fastidious in his language. John Fagan was very cautious; he didn't want to invest until he had seen the spot. He did not place implicit reliance in Chamboud's plat, and with Joseph Mathews he came out to see. They were in a hurry (perhaps being fearful that the lots would be all sold before they could get back) and made the journey from Dubuque to Gilbertville in a day and a half, Mr. Fagan coming on foot and Mathews on horseback. They came, saw and returned to Dubuque, but concluded not to invest.

For a few years the city grew rapidly. Chamboud, Kammon & Felton opened a store with a general assortment, well adapted to the wants of the country. Nicholas Bowden also opened a small store, but did not continue long. John Snyder had the first blacksmith shop, in 1855, and the first in the township. John Eickelberg, now a resident of Waterloo, started a wagon shop soon after.

In 1857 Peter Felton started a steam saw-mill on the Cedar bottom, under the bluff, on some vacant lots. In the summer of 1858 the top of the smokestack was visible above the water of the Cedar. The next season he moved it out of the bottom and set it in the center of the public square, and where the lake was represented to be on the plat, and then had to dig a well twelve feet deep right in the middle of the lake to get water to supply the engine.

Many people who owned land in the vicinity built in town, but finding it inconvenient they removed their buildings to their farms.

In the early settlement of the place, it supported a small brewery and tannery, but they soon ceased operations. A few years after, two small distilleries existed for a short time. In 1856 a small Catholic church was erected and used until 1868, when a larger one was built, which was destroyed by wind in 1874. Another church was built and dedicated early in 1875.

RAYMOND.

This is a small village and station on the Illinois Central Railroad (originally Dubuque & Pacific). It is situated on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 88, range 12, and is about the center of Poyner Township. It was surveyed by John Ball, County Surveyor, for Edward E. McStay, proprietor, April 11, 1866; plat filed for record January 14, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. Edmund Miller built a house and an elevator in 1860, the first building in the place. Porter M. Chaffee built and opened the first store in 1865.

There are several other postoffices in the county, and several have at times been "boomed" into temporary prominence, but have succumbed to the enterprising competition of their more successful rivals.



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